"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday fair, warmer; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,786. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ARGENTINA SEEKS FURTHER AMENDS FROM GERMANY

Expulsion of Luxburg Has Not Closed the Incident, Says Foreign Minister.

EXPECTS ENERGETIC ACTION

His Talk in Secret Session of Senate Cabled to Berlin by Teuton Envoy.

STOPS BUENOS AIRES RADIO

Government Withdraws Permit for German Company to Get Nauen Messages.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16.—Foreign Minister Pueyrredon informed The Associated Press today that he was satisfied that the expulsion of Count von Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina, had not closed the incident growing out of the telegrams the Minister sent to Berlin through the Swedish legation here.

The Minister said he would not grant the request of the Senate to explain the situation at a secret session tomorrow, as the Government thought it would be imprudent to discuss the matter as it now stood. He explained also that he discussed the recent German negotiations at a supposedly secret session of the Senate, and that Count von Luxburg cabled his remarks to Berlin a few days later.

Minister Pueyrredon declared that the Argentine Government intended to act energetically, but not precipitately, in upholding the honor of the republic and to close the present incident favorably.

The Argentine Government has sent cablegrams to Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Minister at Berlin, concerning the negotiations, but no official response has been received. The Foreign Minister believes the delay is due to difficulties of transmission and the censorship. The Argentine Government has not received a request from the German Government for a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg.

The Foreign Minister said he believed that Germany would make concessions to retain the friendship of Argentina, but explained that friendship between the two countries would end unless the republic obtained the assurances and concessions desired.

An anti-German demonstration planned by foreign residents here was prohibited today by the Government.

The Government has withdrawn permission granted to a German wireless company to attempt to receive wireless messages from the German station at Nauen.

The German wireless service, consisting largely of messages from the semi-official Overseas News Agency, which was sent to the United States through the Sayville, L. I., station before the entrance of the United States into the war, is distributed from Nauen. It has been reported on several occasions since the United States and Germany severed relations that information was being sent to Germany by wireless from South America.

ARGENTINA'S NOTE IN BERLIN.

Minister Presents Message on Ousting of German Envoys.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Argentine Minister handed a note to the German Foreign Office yesterday in the name of his Government, announcing that Count von Luxburg had ceased to be persona grata as the German Minister at Buenos Aires, and consequently had received his passports, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting a Berlin telegram.

The Minister made it plain, however, that this measure was directed exclusively against Count von Luxburg personally.

A semi-official cable message received at Amsterdam says a dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, reads:

"An alleged report by the German Minister to Mexico concerning the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires published by the American State Department is unknown in Berlin official quarters."

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 15. (via London, Sept. 16.)—The German Foreign Office is still without direct news from Count von Luxburg at Buenos Aires, and is endeavoring to reach the Minister through the Argentine Legation here.

Berlin newspapers of all political factions united in their condemnation of von Luxburg.

PAPERS CRITICISED LUXBURG.

Suppression of Three in Berlin Was Probably for Disobeying Orders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—The reasons for the suppression of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Freisinnige Zeitung, and the Boersen Zeitung most likely is that they failed to support the Government in the Luxburg affair.

The Government obviously instructed papers to condemn the Count and explain his words away. This the three journals omitted to do, the Deutsche Tageszeitung rather approving of the Count and making its offense probably worse by suggesting that the naval authorities allowed themselves to be influenced in the conduct of U-boat warfare by political conditions.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—The Pan German newspapers, which have taken a longer time than the rest of the German press to digest Count Luxburg's famous dispatches to the German Foreign Office through the Swedish Legation in Argentina, complain of the Count's lack of discretion and caution, and, indeed, appear to be very cross with every one concerned.

The Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin says it was not absolutely necessary for

Continued on Page 2.

'FOOD WILL WIN WAR,' IS CAMPAIGN SLOGAN

Electric Light Companies Co-operate in Nationwide Displays to Prevent Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A nationwide advertising campaign is being carried on by the Food Administration, without cost, in co-operation with advertising companies, the Treasury Department, municipal authorities and electric light companies. The slogan adopted is, "Food Will Win the War—Don't Waste It," and this message soon will appear on posters and electric light signs in all of the larger cities.

The Federal and municipal authorities throughout the country have consented to the use of public buildings on which to set up the display signs, and in most instances the post offices and city hall buildings will be selected. The electric light companies are installing the signs and furnishing the power with which to light them without compensation.

Trenton, N. J., was the first city to erect signs on Post Office and city hall, and bulletin boards and electric signs are being installed now on the public buildings in Philadelphia. Plans have been perfected also for installations in New York.

SABOTAGE PERIL MENACES ITALY

Dock Laborers Refuse to Unload Grain and Political Crisis Is Forecast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 16.—The Corriere della Sera learns from Rome that, in consequence of grave developments in the internal situation, an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet was urgently summoned for last night when five ministers, foreseeing nothing abnormal, had already quit the capitol for week-end holidays.

Among other deplorable incidents, says the newspaper, dock laborers at Civita Vecchia are apparently initiating a new form of anti-war sabotage. They bluntly refused to unload urgently required cargoes of grain, which had arrived in that port on vessels which had experienced an exciting chase through the zone infested with submarines.

Promulgation of a decree of exceptional and far-reaching importance was expected later in the day.

SAN FRANCISCO FACES BIG IRON STRIKE TODAY

24,000 Men Engaged on Government Shipbuilding Are Called Out by Unions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Twenty-four thousand members of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, employed mainly on Government shipbuilding contracts, it is announced tonight, will go on strike tomorrow for an increase in wages.

The strike call resulted from the failure of a series of conferences today between the leaders of the workmen and the representatives of the employers to arrive at a satisfactory settlement at issue.

A final attempt to prevent the strike was made at a meeting proposed by James L. Ackerson, representing the Federal Shipping Board. R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades council, said a postponement of the walkout was impossible. The strike order calls upon all men to report for work as usual and at 9 o'clock to walk out, if no agreement has been reached.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16.—Eleven wooden shipbuilding plants here and at other ports nearby, tied up Saturday by a strike of their employes, will try to resume operations Monday, according to announcement made today by owners, who declared that there would be no recognition of the closed shop, for which the unions are contending.

WAGE SCALE REVISED FOR THE NAVY YARDS

Committee's Changes Give Increase to All Grades of Labor—For Arsenals Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Navy Yards and Arsenals Wage Committee, made up of representatives of the Departments of War, Navy, and Labor, has completed its revision of the scale of wages paid in arsenals and navy yards, and the new scale will go into effect as soon as the new pay rolls can be prepared. The revision is said to make an average increase in maximum rates of nearly 10 per cent., and much greater advances in the scale for the lowest grades of skilled labor.

The committee, after careful examination of local rates, has been guided to a great extent by the desirability, in the present national crisis, of making the rates to be paid as nearly uniform in all parts of the country as circumstances will allow.

As to the new navy yard scale, the most important change is the reduction of the number of rates in any one trade to three. Heretofore most of the skilled trades have been graded into five rates, the men in the lowest rates often receiving little more than unskilled labor. Hereafter there will be but three rates, the lowest to be paid not more than $1.04 per diem less than the first-class men. For instance, if the top rate for machinists is $4.64 a day, the third rate must be at least $3.60. At present the rate in some cases is as low as $3.04. The increases given in the maximum rates will be found to average nearly 10 per cent.

The committee has approved the recommendations of the commanding officers of the arsenals. At certain of the arsenals in certain trades there remain appeals on which no decision has been reached. It is the intention of the committee to visit the arsenals in person or to send representatives to adjust all outstanding questions.

GERMAN URGES ALLIES TO FORCE PEACE BY VICTORY

Dr. Roesemeier Says Germany Must Be Beaten if Settlement Is to Endure.

HOPE OF A REVOLUTION VAIN

Unbroken Ascendency of Junkerism Would Blast It, Even if the People Desired It.

BUT LABOR IS SUBSERVIENT

Even the Majority Socialists Favored Stockholm Conference as a Means of Dividing the Allies.

By DR. HERMANN ROESEMEIER,
Formerly Foreign Editor of The Berliner Morgenpost.

Prepared by Him for The New York Times Correspondent at Berne.

BERNE, Aug. 29.—Nothing amazes me more than that there should still be people in England who imagine that a lasting peace can be based upon a peaceful understanding with an unconquered Germany. That these people really do believe this is beyond question, but does not alter the fact that they are no less harmful to the world in general than, for instance, the Russian Bolsheviki, among whom, side by side with German agents, there are undeniably a certain proportion of genuine idealists.

If only the British advocates of a so-called "peace based on understanding," remembering the good old saying that "facts are stubborn things," would always bear in mind the following undeniable facts:

First.—The most powerful class in Germany are still the Prussian Junkers. They it is who have kept the upper hand, both under absolute monarchical government and under a constitutional monarchy. The pick of the officers are chosen from the Junkers, who are closely connected not only with all the higher civil servants, but with the leading merchants and manufacturers, and even the wealthy farmers, sometimes by ties of blood relationship, sometimes by community of interests, and sometimes by both together. Even the Hohenzollern dynasty is most intimately bound up with them, as witness its history, extending back now over five centuries. Upon the Junkers the country pastors and village schoolmasters depend, both for their livelihood and also for their ideas. Moreover, owing to the military spirit and national aspirations, most of the intellectual classes, from university professors to students, are likewise tied up with the Junkers. The humbler classes of civil servants are absolutely imbued with the spirit of military subjection, being mostly composed of non-commissioned officers, corporals, sergeants, &c. The military associations (Kriegervereine) in which ex-soldiers unite and meet together, and the smaller newspapers (completely under the thumb of the local magnates, who are most of them Junkers) take care that the middle classes are all militarists and jingoes. Finally, with the help of the Workingmen's Christian Associations, presided over by orthodox pastors, the Junkers have even contrived to get a section of the working classes into their clutches.

Ruthless Aims of "a German Peace."

Second.—All these classes, the cream of whom it is who fill the ranks of the Junkers, are in favor of the so-called "German peace"; in other words, of that peace which the then Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, outlined as follows in a conversation with the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, at the end of January, 1917: Belgium, already bound hand and foot, to be absolutely in Germany's power, both from the commercial and military standpoints; annexations at the expense of France and Russia; Serbia and Rumania to be ruthlessly mutilated; all Germany's ships and colonies to be restored to her; war indemnities to be paid by the Allies. Such is the peace for which official Germany is striving, and by way of adding insult to injury, she declares that such conditions are no reflection on the honor of the Allies!

Third.—The so-called "more moderate" parties in Germany, that is to say, the Centre Party, the Progressives, and the majority Socialists, might perhaps be ready to accept a peace based on the status quot ante; but even they will not hear of Germany making any sort of restitution and utterly decline to discuss the Alsace-Lorraine question. The great majority of these "middle parties," as they are styled, would not object at all if at the peace negotiations Germany succeeded either in annexing territory or imposing war indemnities, or both.

Fourth.—For practical purposes the power of these middle parties, in other words, of the majority of the Reichstag, is nil. They have not been able either to exert any influence on the appointment of Bethmann Hollweg's successor, or to bring about the introduction of parliamentary government, or to force the new Chancellor to express in unambiguous language his agreement with peace conditions, in themselves, after all, ambiguous.

Fifth—The Poles and the Independent Social Democrats, the only parties in Germany really opposed to annexations, have not sufficient influence either on politics or in Parliament to be able to make their opinions prevail.

Sixth—The well drilled German working classes, the most skilled of whom, it must be remembered, are earning ex-

Continued on Page 4.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

Kuehlmann Hands Teutons' Peace Reply in Person to Papal Nuncio in Munich

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.—Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, who is now visiting King Ludwig at Munich, called on the Papal Nuncio and handed him Germany's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal Saturday evening, according to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. The latter is quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Amsterdam reports that the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says that the German and Austro-Hungarian reply to the Pope's note was to be handed Saturday to the representatives of the Holy See.

The answer, which each of the two Governments had drawn up for itself, acknowledges the Pope's proposal and falls in with the general views of the Pope for bringing about and insuring lasting peace, but, having regard to the attitude of the Entente and America, it does not go into a detailed discussion of peace conditions.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 15.—The reply of the Central Powers to the peace proposal of Pope Benedict is expected within five or six days, according to information obtained today at the Vatican.

WIRELESS WARNED OF GIANT U-BOAT

Liner Reaching American Port Got Message Raider Was 300 Feet Long and Had 2 Guns.

REPORTS PREVIOUS ATTACK

Torpedo Missed Her by 50 Feet Soon After Leaving England—Had Destroyer as Convoy.

An American steamship arriving at an Atlantic port yesterday, from England, brought further confirmation of the wireless warning of a German submarine reported seen on this side of the ocean and also news of a futile attack on the steamer by a U-boat soon after the vessel left the other side, a torpedo passing fifty feet behind the stern of the ship.

The wireless warning was received at 3 o'clock last Friday afternoon, from the Cape Ray wireless station, at the southwest extremity of Newfoundland. The message read:

"Submarine seen near Nantucket Lightship early today. She is described as being 300 feet long, carrying one gun forward and one aft, and having two periscopes."

The operator at Cape Ray added that he had tried to get the name of the vessel sending the warning, but could get no reply. The message was very faint, he said.

Altered Liner's Course.

The Captain of the liner, for the sake of safety, altered his course sixty miles to the southward. Officers of the ship after landing seemed to be of the opinion that the wireless warnings, including the S O S call and the report that a steamship was being shelled by a submarine sixty-five miles southeast of Nantucket, brought by steamers arriving earlier, were sent out as a hoax by amateurs or else by some vessel under a flag supposedly neutral to arouse alarm in America. It was recalled that at the time the Greek steamship Thessaloniki was drifting helplessly in the storm in January, 1916, with 300 passengers on board, the steamships speeding to her aid were sent out of their course by messages sent out by amateur wireless operators along the New Jersey coast, purporting to be from the Thessaloniki.

Some of the United States naval officials believe that the present messages are being sent out from some secret wireless plant on the coast of Maine or a little way back in the interior, a plant for which the Intelligence Department has been searching for the last two months.

Disregarding the wireless warnings of Friday, a big liner left an Atlantic port yesterday for France with 600 passengers, among them a number of American army officers, besides foreign diplomats and other prominent persons.

Torpedo Attack on Steamer.

The attack on the American liner arriving yesterday was made in the Irish Channel on Sunday, Sept. 9, fourteen hours after the vessel left port. Eight bells had struck at noon when the lookout on the mainmast shouted to the officer on the bridge: "Torpedo coming from port quarter!"

The liner was swinging on a zigzag course and steaming at nineteen knots an hour. The passengers on deck saw the wake of the torpedo as it flashed in the bright sunshine through the waves. As the torpedo neared the ship something apparently went wrong with the works, because the torpedo leaped out of the water like a nimble young porpoise and then disappeared into the sea fifty feet astern.

Nothing was seen of the submarine, but the naval crew swung the stern gun around and fired in the direction whence the torpedo came. The shell exploded as it struck the water, scattering shrapnel.

Officers of the vessel said that the latest theory in Europe was that the Germans were silver-plating the periscopes of their undersea craft. This, it was pointed out, would make the periscope reflect the color of the surrounding water on its polished surface, thus decreasing the visibility. To substantiate this theory it was recalled that in the case of a number of vessels lately sunk no telltale periscope had been seen.

Passengers said that a submarine fired a torpedo at the liner just before daybreak on the following morning, Sept. 10, and that a submarine was sighted at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 11, when the liner was about 1,150 miles from port, but did not get near enough to attack. The firing of the second torpedo could not be confirmed by inquiries among the crew. It was admitted that something was sighted away off to starboard on the afternoon of Sept. 11, but it disappeared below the surface before the officers on the bridge could identify it as a submarine.

The liner was convoyed for 900 miles on her voyage out, and had a destroyer steaming ahead of her when the torpedo was fired at her Sept. 9.

SPY SCANDAL STIRS FRENCH DEPUTIES

Deschanel Orders Inquiry Into Finding 27,000 Swiss Francs in Chamber Anteroom.

HINTS OF GERMAN BRIBE

Deputy Turmel, Who Claims the Money, Recently Barred at the Swiss Border.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Semi-official announcement was made today that Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the quaestors of the Chamber would meet on Monday to decide what action should be taken regarding the Turmel affair, which for more than a week has been the principal topic of discussion in the press.

Premier Painlevé, Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, and Raoul Peret, Minister of Justice, have decided, after discussing the matter, that it is thus far under the jurisdiction of the Chamber, inasmuch as M. Turmel is a Deputy, and as such enjoys immunity from legal prosecution while Parliament is in session, except in the case of flagrant dereliction of duty.

The affair arose from the discovery on July 9, in the Deputies' cloakroom at the Chamber of an envelope containing twenty-seven Swiss 1,000-franc banknotes. The finder, an usher of the Chamber, handed the envelope to the quaestors. Nothing was said of the incident for weeks, and it was only a fortnight ago that it became an affair of common gossip. The name of the Deputy owning the notes was not made known.

The discovery of the banknotes was recalled, however, as soon as Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, made the statement that he was fully informed by eye and ear witnesses of everything that was said at the secret sittings of the Chamber. It was intimated that the banknotes had been given in payment for treasonable acts on the part of some Deputies.

Eventually the name of M. Turmel was made public in connection with the incident. He explained that he was the legal adviser for Franco-Swiss firms and received money in fees. It was his custom, he said, to leave large amounts in his locker at the Chamber. He added that his last trip to Switzerland was on May 10, and hence it was out of the question that he could have betrayed the proceedings in the secret sittings, which were held in June. He wrote to the quaestors that as persons in Switzerland who were in a position to give details of his transaction were making difficulties, he intended to go to Switzerland and bring back documentary evidence. M. Turmel left for Switzerland on Thursday, but was stopped at the frontier by the Swiss authorities, although he had a diplomatic passport.

To interviewers M. Turmel explained that as notary of the town of Roudeac he cleared 20,000 francs yearly after paying all expenses, and so was quite wealthy. This story of riches is received with hesitation by the press, which states that investigation made in his constituency in Brittany has shown that he did not pay his expenses in the 1914 election until long afterward, and that he owed a year's rent on his apartment in Paris when the war began. Deputies who are acquainted with him question whether he could have drawn up a report of the secret session, saying that he was seldom in the Chamber. The Deputy has notified President Deschanel that he intends to interpellate the Government on what he himself calls the Turmel affair, and in regard to the refusal to permit him to enter Switzerland.

To a representative of the Journal M. Turmel said that he had made 90,000 francs by operations in Switzerland. In transactions involving Switzerland, Italy, and France, connected with the delivery of cattle on contracts in which 14,000,000 francs was at stake, he said, he obtained 30,000 francs. Furthermore, he said, he was consulted in the formation of seven Franco-Swiss companies for utilizing water power. He explained that he kept 27,000 francs Swiss money because the exchange rate made it worth 36,000 francs. He says that he left the 27,000 francs in an envelope which disappeared.

"The truth is that I am a victim of machination against the whole Parliament," he added. "I was chosen because I am unattached in the Chamber and come from the working class. At 20 I was a maker of wooden shoes, like my father."

One of the mysteries of the Deputy's conduct is that he was regularly at the Chamber until July 16, a week after the envelope was found, and missed the envelope from his locker the day he left, but merely asked an usher to search for it. He explains that he was in a hurry to go to a wedding. He did not make further inquiries until asked for explanations six weeks later.

BURSTING SHELLS MADE OF GABRIELE A VOLCANO OF WAR

Italians Alone Rained 40,000 a Day Upon the Doomed Stronghold.

SHRAPNEL SPRAY IN WAVES

Horrors of Carnage Revealed by Bursts of Flame at Night to Watchers on Monte Santo.

15 DIVISIONS WIPED OUT

Mountain's Bald Crest Patched as with Grotesque Shadows by Masses of Austrian Dead.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES, Saturday, Sept. 15.—From Monte Santo (the Holy Mountain) one gets the greatest war spectacle in all the world—the fight for Monte San Gabriele. It is a stage box. The actors in the drama are so close that one can see the make-up and even watch the entrances and exits through the wings.

Monte Santo is an ideal looking mountain, for it rises 2,000 feet above the Gorizio plain and is so steep that the ascent seems like climbing a perpendicular wall. It is almost a sheer cliff on each side, and its summit rises like a church spire above everything surrounding except Sabotino, which is a mountain of its own level across the Isonzo half a mile away.

San Gabriele, which squats directly in front of Santo, is an ugly fat mountain of bare rock, the top of which is only 300 feet below the Holy Mountain's peak. That peak is the stage box so near the tragedy that one could almost attract the performers' attention with tennis racket and balls.

Santo fell into Italian hands in much the same manner as many mountains fall—by being entirely surrounded and so compelled to surrender. Thus it became an observatory not only for the battle for San Gabriele, but for a near view of the operations clear across the Gorizia plain over the Carso to the sea. From there one understands more particularly the strategy that will eventually mean the fall of Trieste.

Although the long drawn battle for San Gabriele is limited in action, the mountain being a salient in the Austrian line, there has never been anything except at Verdun so bloody and so terrible.

To ascend to the Holy peak in safety, one sneaks down the Isonzo gorge in the gloomy protection of Sabotino and climbs up the "dead ground," that is, ground out of reach of the Austrian shells.

"Dead Ground" Obstacle on Gabriele.

"Dead ground" is a great problem on the Italian front in Austria, for it is that territory so sheltered behind sheer mountain cliffs that shells can never reach it. It thus becomes an ideal machine gun nest where the infantry can make a long stand after all the adjoining positions are captured and even it is completely surrounded.

It is the dreaded "dead ground" on San Gabriele that has permitted the Austrians to hang on so long although the fall of San Gabriele has been written a long time since in the book of things that are to be.

The climb up Santo is long and hard, but not dangerous in the daytime. At night it is another matter on account of the precipice. However, the Italians, according to their custom, are now hacking a fine wide road in its granite side and in a few more weeks expect to use the road for automobiles and guns. At the very top there is a great pile of broken white marble.

Up to a few months ago when the Italians concentrated their fire upon it from Sabotino across the way these pieces were formed together into a sacred shrine where old Francis Joseph came to pray at the beginning of the war for the success of Austrian arms. The shrine faced west toward the old frontier. When the domineering emperor was hauled up in a sedan chair to inaugurate thus the end of his tragic reign in a cataclysm of blood he prayed with arms spread out toward the smiling plains of Italy.

When the first shell burst through the stone portico of the shrine there stood revealed to the Italian observers a figure of the Virgin. Through the clear mountain air the observers on Sabotino could distinguish the colors of the frescoes about the Virgin's head. Another shell and both Virgin and frescoes crashed in fragments down the precipice facing Italy. To the Italian gunners it seemed an omen that the ill luck of the house of Hapsburg would continue to the end and that by Italy would their ramshackle empire be split into pieces, only to be remoulded in a better way.

And now that rubble pile of what was an emperor's shrine is a box seat from which to watch the Italian lines go forward on Austrian soil.

When first I looked down on the battle for San Gabriele I seemed to hang indirectly over the crater of a volcano. A matter of merely 40,000 Italian shells on a daily average are bursting over San Gabriele's crest. In addition are the Austrian shells, for the lines on San Gabriele are now so close that the topmost positions have been taken and retaken half a dozen times. Often the volcano is in such terrific eruption that it is almost impossible to give the prop-

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AUTOMOBILES JAPANNED IN 7 DAYS. Pickling Enameling Corp'n., L. I. C.—Advt.

REBUKE TO WILSON WINS KAISER'S PRAISE

Cannot "Seduce the German People," He Tells the Painters of Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—In reply to a protest against the note of President Wilson to the Pope from the painters of Greater Berlin, the Emperor has sent the following telegram:

"My hearty thanks for the loyal pledge from the painters of Greater Berlin regarding the attempt to seduce the German people into a breach of faith against their Kaiser and the empire. The victorious success of our heroic sons on the battlefield can only lead to a peace which will be beneficial, too, for German handicrafts, if all unshakeably and with one mind stand by one another."

The Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says that no protest against President Wilson's reply has yet been made by the city authorities of Berlin, in contrast with the action of those of other cities.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Delegates to the convention of the League of German Municipalities have issued a call to German citizens to rebuke President Wilson for his attempted interference in German domestic affairs by participating actively in the forthcoming war loan.

"If money talks," says the manifesto, "The President may learn by Oct. 18, when the subscription lists close, that the echo of the new war fund given by the German people will have drowned out completely the clamor of unending protests to which his reply to the Pope has given stimulus."

STOCKHOLM STILL PLANS CONFERENCE

Peace Congress Not Abandoned by Socialists, Organizing Committee Announces.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16.—Following conferences with the Russian delegates who have returned from their mission to London, Paris, and Rome, the Organizing Committee of the Stockholm Conference, in a report on the present situation, declares that the conference has not been abandoned, but, on the contrary, that a date will be fixed as soon as passport difficulties are overcome.

The Russian delegation is still convinced that the working classes of Great Britain, France, and Italy are unanimously in favor of the conference, because they believe that a stable peace, under which the interests of small nations will not be sacrificed to great nations, can only be reached by a common, concerted effort on the part of the proletariat of the entire world.

"The brutal refusal of passports," says the report, "appears in the eyes of all of us as an exhibition of crushing reaction. But it will be overcome. We appeal to the workers in Great Britain, France, Italy, and America not to be deprived of the elementary liberty to exchange views.

"The enemies of Socialism have resorted to the traditional manoeuvre against us. They have employed methods of insinuation and have invoked non-existent documents to impress the masses. Above all, they have abused the monopoly of postal and telegraphic services to misconstrue and falsify our declarations."

The conference will be postponed probably until next year, according to the Aftenbladet. Members of the Dutch and Scandinavian committees, the newspaper adds, are about to depart for their homes.

LAY WHEAT SHORTAGE TO PROPAGANDA

I. W. W. and Pro-German Activities Thought in Chicago to Be Checking Movement of Grain.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—I. W. W. and German propaganda among American farmers under the protection of a fixed price for wheat set by the Food Administration is believed here to have had much to do with curtailment of the usual Fall movement of wheat.

A shortage of wheat and flour at the end of a short crop is not unusual, but the present situation, coming after the Winter wheat movement has been on two months and the Spring wheat movement three weeks, is unprecedented. It results chiefly from two causes—depletion of the world's supplies due to last year's small crops and the war demands, and the slow movement of this year's crops.

In parts of Iowa and Wisconsin German propaganda, it is said, has influenced the farmers to hold their grain that it may not be used to support a war. Some of these farmers also have an idea that the Government price at Chicago for best grades may be increased.

In the Northwest I. W. W. activities are largely held responsible for the shortage. The Dakotas and Minnesota have 86,000,000 bushels more than last year, and 24,000,000 more than their standard milling capacity.

MORE ITALIAN GAINS; 417 AUSTRIANS TAKEN

Enemy Positions Taken on Southeast Edge of the Bainsizza Plateau.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Italian troops gained ground yesterday along the southeastern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, it is announced officially. More than 400 men were captured. The statement follows:

On the Bainsizza Plateau yesterday the gallant Sassari Brigade, with splendid élan, gained ground at the southeastern margin, capturing seventeen officers, more than 400 men, and some machine guns.

Troops massed in the Ravnica area, east of Monte San Gabriele, were bombarded with about two and a half tons of bombs by two of our aerial squadrons.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A semi-official wireless telegraph from Rome says that six enemy airplanes were brought down or compelled to land in engagements from Sept. 6 to 14. Captain Baracca won his nineteenth victory, bringing down an airplane behind Monte San Gabriele. Other Italian aviators won their eleventh, tenth, and fourth victories.

RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS PROCLAIMED BY PREMIER KERENSKY

Step Taken "Because of Great Danger Threatening Fate of the Fatherland."

SOCIALISTS AFTER POWER

Council Calls Conference for Sept. 25 to Form Government Wholly of Extremists.

COSSACKS FOR KALEDINES

Don Troops Refuse to Arrest Their Leader, Though Professing Loyalty to Government.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Sept. 15.—Russia has been proclaimed a republic. The Provisional Government tonight issued the following proclamation, dated Friday:

General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the Fatherland and its freedom.

Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the State's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the Republican idea expressed at the Moscow State Conference, the Provisional Government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian State is ruled, is a Republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian Republic.

(Signed)
Minister and President, KERENSKY.
Minister of Justice, YAROUDNI.

[The title "Minister and President" affixed to Premier Kerensky's signature to the proclamation probably refers to his position as President of the Ministry rather than of the republic.]

Despite the continuation of the revolt of General Kaledines and the Don Cossacks, whose designs are still in doubt, the position of the Government was improved today.

The first indication of the improvement was the fact that the rank and file of the army is wholly loyal to the Provisional Government. Judicial inquiries into the Korniloff rebellion at Mohilev and Petrograd bring out that the soldiers, and also many officers, when they marched against Petrograd, had no knowledge of their objective and no suspicion of the conspiracy of General Korniloff. It appears various pretexts were given to them, some connected with the war and some connected with the internal condition of the country.

Premier Kerensky yesterday issued an order to the army and navy declaring that this condition was true of the army of General Krymoff, which in its march against Petrograd had no intention whatever of overthrowing the Government, to which it is entirely loyal.

Pretexts Given to Troops.

The inquiry being made in Petrograd shows that the Csurisky division, which advanced to the River Narva, believed that it was to defend the Baltic coast, which was threatened by a German invasion. Such junior officers as were in the plot, it is said, were influenced by talk about poor pay. The Mohilev inquiry discloses that the soldiers were told there was anarchy in Petrograd, which was getting no food supplies. They were assured that General Korniloff did not intend to upset the existing order, but aimed to take measures against the disorganization which was helping the enemy.

Upon the other hand, evidence against the higher officers is accumulating. Twenty more officers, including General Klaliakoff, have been arrested at Mohilev. Government agents also have arrested Colonel Lebedieff, in whose automobile were discovered plans of the operations against Petrograd.

The political department of the War Office has received hundreds of telegrams from army committees, Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and prominent individuals condemning the revolt and expressing readiness to support the Government.

The troops which rebelled with General Korniloff have nearly all returned to their former positions. The "Savage" Division, now under command of General Polovtseff, formerly commander of the Petrograd district, is on its way back to the front.

As regards the Don Cossacks, their Grand Council, sitting at Novo Tocherkask, was ordered by the Government to arrest General Kaledines. The council replied that it was impossible to obey the order because General Kaledines had to attend the military conferences of the Cossacks in his official capacity as Hetman. At the same time the council passed a resolution protesting against the charge that the Cossacks sympathized with the counter-revolution. The resolution declared the loyalty of the Cossacks to the Government, and exhorted all soldiers and citizens in the Don region to disregard the appeals of irresponsible bodies.

The commander of the Moscow military district has issued an appeal to the Cossacks, declaring that as they are the natural champions of freedom and order they should arrest General Kaledines and disband and send home the new Cossack forces which have been raise without the consent of the Government. Otherwise, the appeal says, the Cossack will be treated as traitors and foes to the nation's liberties.

Crew Kills Officers on Battleship.

It is reported from Helsingfors that the action of the General Assembly of Democratic Bodies in calling upon of-

ficers of the army and navy in Finland to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Provisional Government has resulted in a misunderstanding on board the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk. Four officers, who refused to sign the pledge, were shot by members of the crew.

The Helsingfors Revolutionary Committee subsequently published an appeal to the ships' crews, condemning the action of the men on the Petropavlovsk.

Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, has telegraphed to the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet, calling on it to prevent all excesses which disorganize the navy and diminish its capacity to meet the expected German offensive.

The Ministry of the Interior announces that on and after Sept. 23 no person will be permitted to enter Petrograd without special authorization. The measure is said to be designed to prevent further overcrowding of the city.

A plenary session of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates yesterday evening, which was attended by soldiers who were absent from the previous meeting, repassed the Maximalist resolutions adopted Friday, putting forward an extremely radical program demanding exclusion of all representatives of the propertied classes from power, abolition of private property, the immediate declaration of a democratic republic, &c.

The delegates also adopted a resolution setting forth that the tragic situation of the country rendered necessary the constitution of a strong revolutionary power free from all compromise with the counter-revolutionary bourgeoise elements, and announcing they had decided to convoke immediately a general conference of representatives of the whole organized democracy for the settlement of the question of constituting a power capable of leading the country until the time the Constituent Assembly assembles.

The resolution adds that until this conference is summoned the present Government will remain in power, working in close union with the revolutionary democracy, which is invited to give energetic support. If necessary, the resolution says, the Government will act in close co-operation with a committee for the safety of the revolution.

The people are called on to await patiently the summoning of the conference and to abstain from arbitrary or illegal acts. At the close of the sitting it was announced the conference would be held in Petrograd not later than Sept. 25.

The Central Committee of the Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Delegates at a joint meeting the same night voted approval, by an overwhelming majority, of Premier Kerensky's latest move, which has distinctly improved the prospects for the survival of the new Cabinet of five. These two organizations represent the workmen, soldiers, and peasants all over the empire, unlike Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Bolsheviki majority of which on Friday made impossible demands. They are the nearest thing to a Parliament which Russia possesses.

M. Avskentieff, former Minister of the Interior, appealed to the meeting to help keep the Government afloat. He said great dangers were impending, of which one was that Cossacks were marching on Tsaritsyn, on the Volga, with the aim of dividing South Russia from the north and depriving the north of bread. He added: "The Provisional Government has precise information that the Germans are organizing an expedition in Finland."

For these reasons, the former Minister said, it was absolutely necessary to rally around the Government.

M. Skobeleff, former Minister of Labor, also warned the meeting, saying: "General Kaledines (the Cossack leader) is coming here, and if we assail the Provisional Government from the opposite direction all is lost."

Bolsheviki in Ugly Mood.

Notwithstanding an attack on Premier Kerensky by delegates who denounced him as an irresponsible dictator, the sentiment of the meeting was emphatically in favor of the Government. The only immediate menace to the Government is the Bolsheviki of Petrograd who, owing to the suppression of their newspapers and their defeat in the Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, are in an angry mood.

The Cabinet of five, however, needs to hold together only until Sept. 25, when a new responsible ministry will be appointed. Meanwhile, the Cabinet is preparing to make concessions to the left. It has drafted, but not yet signed, a decree abolishing the Duma.

Meanwhile, the election of the Constituent Assembly has been postponed again because the work of organization throughout the country has not been completed. Elections to the Assembly now are fixed for Nov. 12 and the members are to convene Nov. 28 (Russian calendar).

The Socialist newspapers generally are favorable in their comment on the new Government. The Isvestia, the organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says that the ministerial crisis has been settled in a manner satisfactory to the demands of the democracy, and adds: "This fact is a good omen, for it guarantees not only the complete suppression of the Kornilloff adventure, but also a fight to the finish against all counter-revolutionary attempts."

The Diele Naroma, the organ of the social revolutionists, approves, but warns the Cabinet of Five against the temptation of degenerating into a dictatorship.

The middle class and independent press is more reserved, expressing the opinion that the new Cabinet is merely a stage in the progress of the ministerial crisis. They declare that there is no chance of matters being settled definitely unless the Government is supported by all classes.

Maxim Gorky's newspaper, Novaia Zhizn, (New Life,) reappeared yesterday morning under the name Svovodnaia Zhizn, (Free Life.).

FAIR TRIAL FOR KORNILOFF.

Provisional Government Not to Take Revengeful Steps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15, via London, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is authoritatively stated that the Provisional Government will not take revengeful measures against Kornloff, who will be tried and will receive every facility to defend himself.

ROOSEVELT ADVISES RUSSIA.

Victory Over Germany Will Alone Assure Future Freedom.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—A letter from Theodore Roosevelt to Michael I. Terestchehko, the Foreign Minister, expressing the highest hopes for the Russian democracy, is published by the Russkaia Volia.

The letter declares that America's experience proves that freedom can be maintained only where self-control exists and where the nation itself is master of its passions. It concludes:

"All who aim at a compromise peace are the enemies of freedom and justice. The only guarantee of future freedom is a complete victory over Germany and the Hohenzollerns."

A MOVE TO GAIN AUTHORITY.

So Washington Interprets the Proclamation of Kerensky.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky's Provisional Government, by declaring Russia a republic and the Government a Constitutional organization, may, according to the view here, clothe itself with authority which it has lacked heretofore and which it regards as necessary to preserve sufficient political harmony to continue the war.

That Russia would eventually adopt a republican form of government has been generally assumed, and was predicted confidentally by the American Mission to Russia. Kerensky's proclamation caused surprise, coming at this time, however. Close observers of Russian revolutionary politics think it was prompted by a desire to reassure the radical socialistic element of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils that the formal organization of a constitutional government would not be postponed indefinitely. To this exent it was interpreted as a capitulation to the Social Revolutionary Party, of which Kerensky is a leader.

The Provisional Government, dominated by the new Cabinet of five Ministers with centralized powers, is likely to proceed to exercise arbitrarily functions which it would not have dared before. Although there is no specific authority for its action, the Government apparently believes that it will meet less opposition than by continuing the policy of interminable readjustments of Cabinet and Ministers which have marked the short revolutionary history of the nation.

It is believed here that the new move will strengthen the Government and assist the recuperation from the national shock of General Kornilloff's unsuccessful revolt. Since the new Cabinet of five contains three non-partisan members, and two Socialists, and is not a coalition as advocated by the Constitutional Democrats, opposition by conservatives of the latter group may be expected.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIA IN ATTAINING LIBERTY

Revolutionary Movement of 1905 the Beginning of the End of Czarism.

The first step in the limitation of the absolute powers which the Emperors of Russia had enjoyed since the subjection of the minor princes by Basil III. and Ivan the Terrible in the sixteenth century, and the crushing of the boyar class, which was completed by Peter the Great, took place when the revolutionary movement of 1905 forced Nicholas II. to issue on Oct. 30 of that year his manifesto promising to Russia a Constitution based on the principles of national representation, freedom of conscience and opinion, and guarantees for individual liberty. On the 27th of April, 1906, the first Duma elected in response to this promise assembled in Petrograd.

Alexander I. had promised the Russians a Constitution in 1818, but in his reign the only movement toward it was the establishment of the Council of the Empire, a purely appointive body filled with reactionaries. The liberal movement had had its best chance to develop in the institutions of Zemstvos—Provincial Councils—and Dumas—Municipal Councils—established by Alexander II. in 1864 and 1870, respectively, but with powers limited to debate and supervision of a few charities and similar activities. It was the first gathering of the Congress of Zemstvos that paved the way for the elective Duma, and it was the work of the Congress of Zemstvos in the supplying of Russia's armies in the war that opened much of the way for the recent successful revolution.

The first Duma, composed of members infected with extreme theories and without experience in parliamentary government, was dissolved July 8, 1906, because it had wanted everything at once; the second, in which the radicals (the Constitutional Democrats, lately elected from positions of honor because they are now regarded as too conservative,) still held a majority, fell in June, 1907, for the same reason.

The Government had now got control of the revolution, and in November, 1907, much of the manifesto of October, 1905, was in effect revoked. The Dumas since then have been chosen by a very indirect suffrage, which gave a great preponderance of power to the propertied classes; and it was this Duma, dominated by moderate but patriotic bourgeois, which headed the popular resentment against corruption and treachery that finally brought about the successful revolution of last March.

The first announcement of the revolution of 1917 revealed a Cabinet composed chiefly of Constitutional Democrats, headed by the moderate George Lvoff, with Milukoff its most prominent personality and Kerensky as Minister of Justice, the only Socialist representative. This Cabinet was based on the Duma and the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, but the latter, with its hold on the victorious garrison of Petrograd, very soon proved that it possessed the real power.

The announcement of March 15, 1917, stated that the Czar had abdicated in favor of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. In other words, Russia was still to be a monarchy, but a constitutional monarchy. It took only a few days to show that the radicals had the whip hand, and the constitutional monarchy proposal was soon allowed to slip into the background.

In April it was announced that a constituent assembly would be called for September, and that it would determine the form of government. Meanwhile the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had issued its famous demand for peace without annexations and indemnities.

It was Milukoff's letter of May 1 to the Allies in reply to this, assuring them that Russia would keep her engagements, that led to definite transfer of control from the Cadets to the Socialists. Milukoff and Guchkoff, with other minor personalities, were compelled to resign a fortnight later, and, although Lvoff was still Premier, it was evident by this time that the Socialist Kerensky, who succeeded Guchkoff as Minister of War, was the dominant power in the Government, the only man who had the ideals of the patriotic party and the confidence of the Socialist proletariat.

Kerensky's prestige was raised tremendously by his swing round the circle, making patriotic speeches, early in July, and the successful offensive in Galicia which followed, and which he personally led. But on the heels of this came three great disasters to Russia—the collapse of the army in Galicia, the Bolsheviki riots of July 16 in Petrograd, and the split in the Cabinet due to the promise of independence to the Ukraine made on their own authority by Tseretelli and Tereshchenko, two of the Socialist Ministers. Kerensky supported them; on July 19 Lvoff resigned, and Kerensky became the Premier in title as well as in fact.

Meanwhile the disorder, made most evident by the continuing retreat on the southwestern front, drove all but the ultra-radical to realize that strong measures were necessary. On July 23 the All-Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, more patriotic than its Petrograd branch, and the Peasants' Council, both voted him dictatorial powers, and he declared that he would put down movements against the revolution "by blood and ironu."

Every one then was talking of Kerensky as the savior of Russia and the first President of the republic, which was foreseen though not yet definitely announced. But Kerensky could not or at least did not carry out his promises to any great degree, so in August the state of the country led to the summoning of the Moscow conference dominated by various moderate groups.

The Constituent Assembly was passing more and more into the background, and the tremendous ovation with which the Moscow assembly received General Kornlioff, the newly chosen commander in chief and hero of the successes in Galicia just before the collapse, seemed to indicate a revulsion toward more moderate sentiments under the stress of military disaster.

For the moment, Kerensky and Kornloff appeared to be in harmony, but apparently the enthusiasm of the Moscow conference led the General to overestimate its importance and to think that the time was ripe for the strong hand of a military leader. His revolt of last week, which collapsed so promptly, was the result.

In the meantime, however, plots for the restoration of the monarchy, still nascent, had been discovered; General Gurko and a Grand Duke or two had been arrested, and there began to be a demand among the body of the radicals and even of the moderates for a definite statement that any return to a monarchy was out of the question. With Kerensky's victory over Kornlioff giving the Provisional Government supremacy for the moment, the time seems to have ben found suitable for proclaiming a republic.

KERENSKY WEDS RUSSIAN ACTRESS

Found Time Amid Crisis Following Riga's Fall to Re-enter Bonds of Matrimony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—Refugees from Petrograd arriving here yesterday bring the story that in the midst of the crisis—a few days after the fall of Riga to be exact—Premier Kerensky found time to remarry.

The wedding took place at the Winter Palace, the bride being Mlle. Timmet, a prominent and clever young actress of the Alexandra Theatre.

It is amusing to hear that this item of fashionable intelligence created an unfavorable impression in Petrograd.

SOLDIERS ENTER COURT, WANT SOUKHOMLINOFF

Judge Refuses to Deliver Ex-War Minister to Be Dealt With by Regiment.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—The trial of General Soukhomlinoff, the former War Minister, for treason, was interrupted today by the breaking of windows in the courtroom, followed by the appearance of delegations from three companies of a regiment which was waiting outside.

The delegation declared that the Soukhomlinoff case was the simplest of issues and that it was plain the court was deliberately prolonging the trial. It demanded that the defendants (who included Soukhomlinoff's wife) should be handed over to the regiment, which would settle the case forthwith.

The demand was refused, whereupon the delegates demanded that the defendants be placed on a strict prison regimen and deprived of all comforts.

The court decided to transfer Soukhomlinoff from the hotel where he has been confined to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The session today was devoted to further testimony regarding Soukhomlinoff's relations with Miasscyedoff, a German spy, who was executed, and the defense's efforts to show that Soukhomlinoff was hampered in his work by the restriction of credits by the Finance Minister.

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A Sensible Cigarette

—whose well-balanced Turkish blend never disturbs even though a man may smoke more often than usual.

20 for 15¢

RUSSIANS REPEL FOE ON NORTHERN FRONT

Troops Warned That Germans Are Preparing Drive at Dvinsk and Minsk.

PETROGRAD, Sept 16. — Stubborn fighting is in progress on the northern end of the front in Russia. Today's official statement says the Russian troops are fighting with determination, repelling German assaults. Attacks on the Rumanian front were beaten back. The communication follows:

Western Front.—In the direction of Riga and on the Pskov road, in the region of the Zegevold Farm, a stubborn battle is proceeding. Our troops are showing great firmness and stability, repelling attacks. In the region north of Lake Petchur our scouts found the burned remains of a German airplane which our fire had brought down. In the remainder of the front there were fusillades.

Rumanian Front.—In the direction of Fokshani, in the region of Fitionesti and Merechesci, enemy scouting parties attempted at several places, under cover of artillery fire, to approach Rumanian trenches, but were repelled everywhere. An enemy attack northwest of Merechesci was repelled.

Caucasian Front.—Nothing of importance occurred.

Aviation.—One of our airplanes dropped aerial bombs on Tvernetch, (south of Dvinsk.) Succesful hits were observed.

General Valuveff, Commander in Chief of the Western (Russian) front, in an order of the day issued to his army, says:

"The enemy does not sleep. On the contrary, he is infuriated by his Riga success and is, according to reliable information, preparing attempts to break through the Russian front at Dvinsk and Minsk. Should he succeed the liberty secured by the revolution will be lost.

"I exhort you to leave to the Government the solution of internal questions and to devote yourselves only to the maintenance of discipline and fighting efficiency."

ARGENTINA SEEKS FURTHER AMENDS

Continued from Page 1.

the Count to announce by cable, the most rapid channel, that he regarded the Argentinian Foreign Minister as a notorious ass. It thinks that might have been said later.

The Zeitung am Mittag asks if it would not have been sufficient to call the Foreign Minister plain English, and wishes to know what political conclusion the Berlin Government could have drawn under any circumstances from such a blunt characterization of the Minister's intelligence.

The Kreuz Zeitung, like several other newspapers, protests indignantly against the interpretation placed in enemy countries on Count Luxburg's famous expression, for which it has discovered a new meaning, namely, that persons in lifeboats were to be taken on board submarines instead of being left off enemy coasts.

TALK OF THREATS BY ALLIES.

Swedish Conservatives Unaffected by Election Losses.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16.—The losses of the Conservatives in the election apparently are not affecting the Conservative press. The Aftenbladet asks if it is impossible to unite the Swedish people so as to give a resolute "no" to the Entente, which, it says, seeks to interfere in Swedish affairs. The newspaper opposes a change in the Ministry, saying that in such an event "Sweden would soon suffer the fate of Greece by becoming a mere messenger boy for foreign powers.

"If we are willing to accept that," it continues, "then, having brought down the Ministry, we must weep on our knees before British and American threats."

As for the Washington disclosures regarding the employment by the German Minister to Mexico of the former Swedish Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, Folke Cronholm, to convey information to the Berlin Foreign Office, the newspaper says: "This is merely a part of the threats against us, with no foundation for insinuations against our present leader of foreign affairs."

A diminution is noticeable in the amount of space devoted by the Swedish press to the Argentinian and Mexican affairs, indicating a desire to avoid stirring public opinion unnecessarily. News of the message of the German Minister to Mexico regarding Folke Cronholm attracts unfavorable comment in several opposition papers.

The suspicion is entertained here that Count Luxburg may have carried his audacity to the point of using Swedish offices against Swedish interests.

CHEERS GREET VON ECKHARDT

Mexicans Applaud German Envoy in a Patriotic Parade.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Herr von Eckhardt, the German Minister, who marched in an independence celebration parade with the other foreign diplomats today, was cheered.

Paul Couget, the French Minister, and Cunard Cummings, British Chargé d'Affaires, denied formally last night that they had received any instructions from their Governments to make any representations to Mexico in connection with the von Eckhardt-Cronholm matter.

The President was cheered also as he drove through the streets today at the head of the parade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Swedish Minister Anderberg late tonight stated that he had not received instructions from the Swedish Foreign Minister regarding the sending of German messages from here. Mr. Anderberg said instructions were not necessary, as he would not transmit any messages except Swedish Government business.

REMEDY IN SWEDES' HANDS.

Luxburg Case Called a Source of Shame and Humiliation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, (Sept. 17.)—Dr. MacNamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at Camberwell yesterday, said that in these days each morning's news was so restless that yesterday's events, generally speaking, were lost out of the picture by today's. Some matters, however, because of their gravity, remained in the forefront of every mind, and this was true of the Swedish business which was brought to notice a week ago. Of that he would say no more than this:

"Under the general authority conferred by Swedish citizens there has been done that which must bring shame and humiliation to every plaindealing man and woman among them. The word is now with them and there I leave it."

SWEDES VOICE LOYALTY.

Chicago Meeting Pledges 'Our All for Defense Against Enemy Foe.'

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Representatives of Swedish clubs, societies, and churches, at a joint meeting today, adopted resolutions pledging loyalty to President Wilson and the United States Government and made plans for a big patriotic meeting within two weeks.

The resolutions pledged the loyalty of 150,000 citizens of Swedish birth and extraction in Chicago and promised to the country "for defense against enemy foe our moral and material support, our lives, our fortunes, and our all."

U-BOAT VICTIMS REACH HOME

Survivors of Three Sinkings Arrive at Atlantic Port.

News of the destruction of the British steamship Mary Baird in May off Scotland was brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by members of the crew. She was a vessel of 1,830 tonnage, built in 1908, and owned by the Page Company of Liverpool. After the crew had taken to the lifeboat the Mary Baird was blown up by bombs placed in her hold.

William Snell, second cook of the steamship Belgian Prince, who was one of three survivors of a crew of forty-one when she was torpedoed on July 31, was another arrival. He confirmed the reports of how, after the vessel had been torpedoed, the crew were marshaled on the deck of the U-boat, which later submerged, drowning thirty-eight.

Captain Charles Davis and four members of the crew of the American four-masted schooner Laura C. Anderson, which was sunk by a German submarine Aug. 29 in the English Channel, also arrived. The Captain said that before sinking the vessel with bombs the Germans stripped her of all the stores and gear they could carry away in their boat.

ALLIED AIRMEN CONFER.

Important Meeting Is Being Held at Old Point Comfort.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16.—British, French, Italian, and American officers of flying corps, naval officers and private persons, who are interested in aeronautics, are in session at Old Point. It is understood that one of the principal questions they will consider is that of the adoption of standard machines for the Allies on their various fronts.

Lieutenant Silvio Resnati, who recently eclipsed all endurance tests for the Atlantic triplane by staying in the air over six hours, plans to make a flight to New York Thursday or Friday. Ten passengers will be carried, including Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, three newspaper representatives, three mechanicians, and three army officers.

SEES AMERICA NOW IN DEADLY EARNEST

London Times Says That This Grows from "Reasoned Conviction" of Perils.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.—The Times, in a leader this morning, under the caption "America in Earnest," says America's determined spirit is no mere outcome of sympathy with the Entente, but has a firmer basis.

"The existence of a reasoned conviction of the perils which a German victory or a drawn war would bring," The Times adds, "enables the Executive of the freest republic in the world unhesitatingly to carry out the boldest and most vigorous note which the situation demands. It is perhaps the strongest of all the Governments because it has behind it the united strength of a democracy born and bred in the traditions of ordered liberty."

The Daily Mail, in a leader this morning under the caption, "No Beating About the Bush—the American Spirit," pays a tribute to American participation in the war achievements of the last five months, and says:

"If [illegible] (the American people] seem at times slower to rise to an emergency, they are much more thorough than we when they have made up their minds to grapple it. They deliberate long and hold themselves in reserve as if nothing would move them, and then suddenly they launch a smashing blow. Everything is changed; discussion ceases, the cobwebs of debate are swept aside.

"The Americans are just as devoted as we to the liberty of the individual, but no nation is so energetic in putting individual liberty in its proper place when it threatens to hinder the public good."

Force Belgians to Work on Defenses.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—According to the Handelsblad many Belgians have been forced to work on the defenses of Tourcoing, (seven miles northeast of Lille.)

American Military and Naval Forces

The Bank of Montreal

Financial Agent for the Government of the Dominion of Canada is now acting as Banker for the Canadian Army Overseas.

The facilities of the Banks' London Offices are at the disposal of all members of the United States Army and Navy for their banking business.

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"He was a good friend—but a poor Executor"

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The Autumnal Turning of the Leaves

AUTUMN is blending her colors a bit earlier than usual about New York.

* * *

The leaves are turning—the leaves of fashion as well as those on the trees.

* * *

Greens and browns and reds—the tints of Nature are again the shades that style has mixed on her palette—a blending that is always in the best of form.

* * *

But shown in many new ways—which is to say the Weber and Heilbroner Fall styles are ready—the clothes which the New Yorker knows as his own.

Models of refinement—herringbones and stripes in tweeds—new unfinished worsteds and flannel effects.

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Suits, $20 to $52.50

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Fall topcoats, native to New York and from London—including the celebrated English Burberrys and the American Drizzlers.

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241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad, 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave., 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

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Describe Your Loss.

Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Advt.

GABRIELE A VOLCANO OF BURSTING SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

er signals telling what lines are held and where or where not to fire.

I saw it first in the late afternoon. This is a front for late afternoon observations because the descending sun rays throw the Austrian positions into high relief, while the Italian lines are in the shade.

A Rolling Sea of Smoke.

At the moment of my arrival it seemed as if the artillery was outdoing itself for the final hours before dark. So for a few minutes I could see nothing but a rolling sea of smoke so near that I could almost smell it, while on an exact level with my eyes the puff balls of shrapnel sparked and exploded so rapidly that their detonations, rolling up mountain gorges, seemed to put the whole world atremble.

It all made me wonder whether we were still hanging on to our world. There was never fevered nightmare more appalling. No Hippodrome producer in his wildest imaginings ever pictured such a scene. Even Dante's Inferno was outclassed. It was veritably a hell on earth of which no pen can give the details.

Occasionally through the smoke waves we could see the bald, tortured surface of the crest. A shell would strike and we could see the sparks as a granite ledge was shivered and splintered in every direction. Caverns yawned up at us where the melinite bombs rebounded and spent their rage. Black lines zigzagged over the surface—crazy and grotesque. They were the trenches.

Sometimes we could see figures leaping upon the stone parapets. They were like damned souls. Another shell would blot out the sight, and when it cleared the figures would all be buried and still—only black patches against the dirty gray of the rock.

I shifted my glasses to the breaking spray of shrapnel directly in front of me. There were the usual kinds of shrapnel, the white puff balls and the ugly black clods. There was also a new kind, Austrian, that was yellow. The effect of all three together was marvelously beautiful. In that clear air, with the slanting sun rays and deep blue sky, when those three clouds of shrapnel would break simultaneously in about the same spot the colors spread out like a gigantic bouquet of flowers.

I turned my glasses over Gorizia and the Carso to where the ugly turtle-backed Hermada Mountain has been blocking the road to Trieste. I had gone through Gorizia that morning and had been duly and properly shelled. The Austrians fire constantly upon the town from Monte San Marco, a flat mud hill in front of the city, an ideal machine gun nest that cannot be taken until it is flanked after the fall of San Gabriele. But Gorizia is only like every other captured city and held no particular interest for me except just to say that I had been there.

I had also prowled over the Carso, that tableland of flint like our "bad lands," which has caused more blindness among Italian soldiers than in any other army. The reason is that shells, hitting the Carso, so splinter the rock that quite as much damage is caused by splinters as by shells. Every trench is hewn from the solid rock. I often crouched in them to avoid pieces of rock that whistled through the air so far from the shell that I could not find the smoke of the explosion.

As I now looked at the Carso from my box seat, I got out the maps and studied the strategy of Hermada and Trieste, while the tragedy of San Gabriele continued on the stage at my feet. Military strategy becomes clear when every objective is in plain sight. San Gabriele must fall first, I argued, and with it goes its little companion over there beyond—Monte San Daniele. When both those crests are occupied, one can see without the map that San Marco there in front of Gorizia must fall because it will be flanked.

Then attention will be concentrated on the final and highest ridge, the Carso, which, like these other hills with several crests, has too many points for machine guns, so that it cannot be taken by a front attack. Hermada, with its seven crests is like that too, but even Hermada cannot long remain a very serious barrier. The lines pass in front of it now, soon it will be flanked and must surrender.

It all seemed simple and easy—and then I glanced back to the Inferno of San Gabriele.

"But why spend so much time over this mountain?" I asked the officer, "especially as you may say you have it."

He smiled.

"You would be surprised to know how few men we have lost down there," he said, "and we are not occupied alone with San Gabriele. Meanwhile it has used up about fifteen Austrian divisions."

I repeated the number of divisions and added.

"That seems an enormous force on one small mountain."

My officer shrugged his shoulders and remarked quietly:

"Oh, most of those fifteen divisions are dead."

In the dying daylight I again fixed my glasses on the rocky slopes below. The artillery fire had lulled a little, so that we could see more clearly. All about the surface of the bald crest was dotted with black grotesque shadows—shadows that did not move. There were the pieces of the fifteen Austrian divisions that were dead.

Fireworks Display Grandiose.

Day fled quickly behind the higher mountains, and the evening fireworks began. Flares began to go up on all the surrounding hills, and were answered from mountain peaks miles away—rockets breaking in showers of stars that seemed to glimmer as far from the earth as the millions of real stars in the clear heavens.

We sat and watched, silent before the magnificent spectacle. The artillery was turned again upon San Gabriele. Shells crashed and exploded, striking lines of fire from the bare cliffs. The shrapnel hissed and screamed and screamed and broke in clouds of sparks.

For miles on very side the whole world seemed gone crazy. A thousand Japanese lanterns seemed to wave in a giddy whirl on the mountain peaks, then to break ech into a dozen pieces and go out.

Sometimes sheds or motor caissons, struck by shells on far distant roads, would soar up in flames that lasted several minutes. In the valleys a million fireflies seemed to bob up and down in rhythmic air dance. Through every cleft and gorge the sound of cannon echoed and re-echoed as if a thousand valkyries were galloping madly from peak to peak, while through all the infernal din there came the ceaseless barking of machine guns and sometimes the yelis of men.

On San Gabriele itself we could see more plainly than by day. The explosions would sometimes light up spaces of rock for a distance of many yards. We could often catch glimpses of trenches and the shimmer of helmets and bayonets. Sometimes for brief moments between shifts in the smoke we could see troops climbing up the slopes between the zigzag black trench line, clawing at the rocky ground. Once we saw men in the very act of falling backwards in the bright light of an exploding shell.

Suddenly, quite suddenly, something happened. I scrambled to my feet and rubbed an unsteady hand over my eyes. My officer also got up quickly.

I had a strange feeling that a great power had suddenly come to watch and bid mankind to cease his struggles and be still.

For from behind a distant snow peak there had floated the splendid and majestic moon. All the flares and rockets seemed to fade away. The flashes of shrapnel and melinite died out before that effulgent glow of beautiful mellow light that softly draped and enfolded the entire gigantic scene.

Even the racket of the guns seemed to die down and the carnage to shrink.

It was the same cold wonderful moon, but on that night it seemed like the eye of God from which there flowed too much light for armies to go on with their killing unashamed.

CLUNG TO BARE SURFACE.

Italians on Gabriele's Slopes Endured Rain, Wind, and Shell Storms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 16.—"You Italians become more obstinate than any Germans," said a captured Austrian officer, who seemed unable to believe in the possibility of any troops in the world resisting the fury and pertinacity of the Austrian counterattacks on San Gabriele during the last few days.

The Italian infantry unable, without time and mining materials, to prepare shelters for themselves on the solid, rocky slopes of the newly acquired territory which is swept by furious wind and rainstorms, hold on to the surface of the mountain like animals native to the soil, their worn, sunfaded uniforms blending with the color of the bare, stony mountain side.

Day and night they repel the attacks of the foe, who are ordered to retake the San Gabriele positions at any cost, have resorted to every crafty tactic the Teutonic mind is capable of devising, such as creeping upon the defenders in Italian uniforms and, when taken prisoners and disarmed, attacking with concealed bombs the few Italian soldiers who could be spared to convoy them to the rear and safety.

The Italian troops reached San Gabriele by spreading from the saddle of Dol and up by way of the Gagaro basin to Monte Santo, whence, like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus, their lines crept around Veliki and passed along the ridge joining Veliki to San Gabriele. The Austrians, who realized then that the most important point of their system of mountain fortifications was slipping from their grasp, concentrated on San Gabriele streams of fresh troops and a rain of artillery fire from Tarnova woods and the neighboring slopes of Santa Catarina Mountain. They fought with the ferocity and desperation of a wounded tiger to dislodge the Italians before these could have time to consolidate their conquest, knowing that San Gabriele was the stepping stone to the capture of Vipacco Mountain, which will obviate the necessity of the Italians making a frontal attack on the Hermada, barring the road to Trieste.

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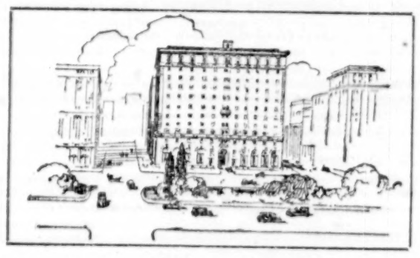

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(Number Five of a Series of Advertisements.)

REPULSE GERMANS IN YPRES SECTOR

British Guns Smother Attempts to Attack Trenches Near Langemarck.

GERMANS FAIL AT VERDUN

Driven Back to Their Trenches After an Assault on Positions Near Caurieres Wood.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—German troops, after a heavy bombardment of British trenches north of Langemarck, this morning attempted an infantry attack, which was frustrated by a counterbarrage. Near Chérisy, in the Arras sector, the British last night raided the German trenches, completely wrecking dugouts and other defenses.

Although the weather yesterday was unfavorable for air fighting, British aviators brought down six German machines. Four British airplanes failed to return.

Following is the official statement issued tonight:

During the night the enemy raided our trenches in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Messines. A few of our men are missing. In the morning the enemy heavily bombarded our trenches north of Langemarck. His infantry attempted to advance, our counterbarrage opened immediately, and no hostile attack developed.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in the Ypres sector.

On Saturday the weather did not improve. A strong west wind still rendered difficult the return of our machines from bombing raids and fighting behind the enemy's lines. Artillery and photographic work continued, and three tons of bombs were dropped on two hostile airdromes east of Courtrai, an airdrome and ammunition dump northeast of Cambrai and hostile billets and hutments. Six German machines were brought down in the air fighting, and two were brought down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

The afternoon report says:

Following their successful raid yesterday afternoon west of Chérisy, our troops raided enemy trenches in this neighborhood a second time last night and penetrated the German positions as far as the western outskirts of Chérisy. We captured a few more prisoners and two machine guns. Our casualties were again slight. In addition to the prisoners taken by us and the enemy's casualties in wounded, over seventy Germans were killed in the course of these two raids. His dugouts and defenses were completely wrecked.

During the night a hostile party attacked one of our posts north of Lens, but was driven off.

Early this morning the enemy counterattacked north of Inverness Copse in an endeavor to retake the strong point captured by us yesterday in this area. This attack also was repulsed.

The hostile artillery showed increased activity last night east of Ypres.

Germans' Verdun Attack Fails.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—French batteries north of Verdun today repulsed a German attack on positions north of the Caurières Wood, says tonight's War Office report, the text of which follows:

On the Aisne front the two artilleries were quite active in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans delivered a new attack on our positions north of the Caurières Wood. Our fire, directed with precision, compelled the enemy to retire in the direction of the trenches which they had left. On the left bank of the Meuse there was lively artillery fighting in the region of Le Mort Homme.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

Northwest of Rheims a strong attack by the enemy against our posts in the region of Loivre was repulsed by our fire. The artillery fighting was rather severe in the sector between Maisons de Champagne and Massiges, with no infantry action. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Berlin Admits Loss Near Ypres.

BERLIN, Sept. 16. (via London.)—British troops attacked the German lines yesterday in the region of the Ypres-Menin Road and near Chérisy. Today's official statement says the attacking troops were thrown back except at one point north of the Ypres-Menin Road, where they forced their way into the German line on a small front.

The following is the text of the communication:

Flanders Front: The artillery activity was varied in extent, being especially intense at the Ypres-Menin Road, where violent waves of fire were directed against our fighting zone. Several British battalions attacked there, but the assault collapsed almost everywhere with heavy losses. North of the road the enemy forced his way into our foremost trenches on a breadth of about a company.

Southeast of Arras the enemy's fire suddenly increased to the greatest intensity in the afternoon. After creating an artificial fog, the British broke forth on a front of 1,500 meters near Chérisy. Flamethrowers and armored cars were used to make a way for the storming troops. Our powerful defense with artillery and machine guns broke down the enemy's thrust. Where the enemy reached our trenches he was thrown back in hand-to-hand fighting. At the same point the enemy repeated the attack shortly before nightfall. Again the attack broke down with heavy losses.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Apart from reconnoitring engagements and a vigorous destructive fire periodically in some sectors, the fighting activity was slight.

The supplementary statement from General Headquarters this evening reads:

In Flanders there was fluctuating firing activity, with isolated infantry engagements; otherwise nothing of importance.

GAS STIRS LENS ARTILLERYMEN

Choking in Their Cellars, Germans Shell Canadians in Revenge.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 16.—Early this morning, after a heavy preliminary bombardment with trench mortars and artillery, the Germans attempted to capture one of the Canadian outposts in the St. Laurent sector of Lens, but were driven off. A considerable quantity of gas was projected a little before dawn into the enemy's cellars in Lens. The Germans came back like angry wasps. A large part of the Canadian front was subjected to intense shell fire, and a second attempt was made to drive in the outpost line, but without success.

The renewed activity of the enemy indicates a desire to regain the higher ground on the west front of the city so as to alleviate conditions that are nearly intolerable.

So numerous were the cases of extraordinary courage, resourcefulness, and self-sacrifice of the battle of Lens that it has been found necessary to recognize them by awarding an exceptional number of military medals to the men who so distinguished themselves. The corps orders yesterday contained the names of almost ninety men from Western Canada thus honored.

DECORATE AMERICANS FOR HOSPITAL WORK

France Honors Physicians and Nurses at the "French Hospital of New York."

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Justin Godart, Under Secretary for the Army Medical Service, yesterday visited the Château in the Department of Yonne, where the French Hospital of New York has conducted a military hospital of 250 beds since early in 1916. After a luncheon the administrator of the hospital, long a resident of Brooklyn, spoke of the origin of the work, which was supported at first by Mrs. William Fitzgerald of New York and now by Henry Walter of Baltimore.

After an eloquent tribute to America's service to the French wounded, M. Godart expressed regret that he was unable to bestow the Legion of Honor on Major Culler, head physician, as the latter is a member of the American Army and the decoration must be reserved until it can be given with the consent of Major Culler's Government.

Medals of public instruction were given to Dr. John Irwin and Dr. Thomas Savage, who have served since the hospital was started. Other medals were given to Ruby Rodgers, Sister Léonore, Nurses O'Reilly and O'Connor, Isabel Adams, Flora Dixon, Anna Crowley, Teresa Gourley, and Mrs. Grace Wright.

The hospital probably is the only one in France supported by private funds to the last details of equipment and the last gallon of gasoline for transport.

AMBULANCE MEN WOUNDED

But Shell Injuries of Bently and Ricks, Americans, Are Slight.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Paul Bently of Chicago and Carson Ricks of Eureka, Cal., both members of the American Field Service, were wounded on Friday. A shell struck the automobile in which they were riding. Both were taken to a hospital at the front. Their injuries are not serious.

GERMAN PRISONER ENRAGED AT AMERICANS

Believed They Were Already Fighting and Threatened to Strike Ambulance Driver.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—The rage of German prisoners because they believed the American soldiers were taking part in the recent French offensive is told by Samuel Harold Owen, an ambulance driver, in a letter to his parents in Maplewood.

"One of the German prisoners, on seeing 'A. R. C.' on the ambulances, thought American soldiers were in the attack, and said: 'D—— the Americans!' to which I replied: 'D—— the Kaiser!'" said Mr. Owen in his letter. "The German soldier got red, and made a motion as if to strike me. A French guard asked me if I wanted him to kill the German, and he would if I had said yes; but, naturally, I didn't.

"The prisoners as a rule are a young, starved, quiet bunch. They tell me that the war will end as soon as America gets her aviation going. They say it will end in 1918, and I pray to God it will."

Mr. Owen left in May with the Hobart College unit of the American Ambulance Corps, and is in service on the western front. He told of narrow escapes when his machine was struck by shells and gas waves were projected against the part of the front where he was on duty.

GERMAN AVIATOR IS LOST.

Part of Wreck of Nissen's Machine Found on Danish Shore.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.—A German military aviator, Verner Nissen, is reported to have perished in an attempt to go from Hamburg to the German town of Warnemunde, on the Baltic.

Part of his wrecked machine was found on the eastern shore of the Danish island Langeland.

Ministers' Parley in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.—The Aftenbladet says that it is understood the conference of Scandinavian Ministers will be held here in the Autumn.

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Each month we are to send a certain sum to his mother and sisters, to maintain them in the comfort to which they have been used.

The rest of his income is to be placed in his bank account, on which he can draw drafts either while abroad or when in this country. When the young man comes home he may at once take charge of his affairs, if he wishes.

If the care of your family and your property stands between you and your services to your country, come in and talk to our Trust Department officers. We may be able to show you how we can relieve you and your dependents of all worry about the management of your financial affairs.

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We swap.
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We are no better off.

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I have an idea.
We swap.
Now you have two ideas.
And I have two ideas.

• • •

That's the difference.

• • •

There is another difference. A dollar does only so much work. It buys so many potatoes and no more. But an idea that fits your business may keep you in potatoes all your life. It may, incidentally, build you a palace to eat them in!

• • •

It was some such philosophy as this that brought the magazine SYSTEM into being sixteen years ago. SYSTEM was (and is) a swapping-place for business ideas. In it, the man whose happy thought made his store a mint told his secret. Another revealed easy office economies; another knew how to get freight claims paid promptly; another handled salesmen with wisdom; a bank drummed up new accounts prettily; some chap in Oregon trained postcards to trot home with orders. Month by month these discoveries poured into the SYSTEM hopper and were printed. Subscribers used the ideas and prospered.

SYSTEM grew.

It became a great institution.

Pretty soon men who ran factories seemed to contribute more than their share of good plans.

A second publication—FACTORY—was started, exclusively for new ideas in plant management.

FACTORY grew.

• • •

Out of the mass of ideas there began to crystallize groups, classes, clusters of facts about certain topics. Finally, nothing smaller than a book would hold some of these crystallizations.

The company began publishing books on the knacks of salesmanship, on writing business letters that bring back the bacon, on keeping up with rising costs, ways to win the jobber and the retailer, how to heighten the efficiency of the man you see in the mirror every morning, how to settle strikes, and things like that.

The books grew.

Then there were other topics—such as office management, the operating cost of banks, time-studies in different handicrafts — that needed something more than a book and different in form.

Special reports appeared—voluminous, technical, with tabulations and charts, based on field investigations edited by experts; sold at rather stiff prices to a comparatively small clientele. These reports are in demand; more are coming.

Other idea-groups were of a kind best handled by correspondence teaching. One instance is the course in retail merchandising, to build which the experience of merchants and sales directors was collected for thirteen years.

This course, which 3472 well-to-do retailers are now studying, consists of records that keep track of goods in stock, and at the same time prevent overbuying; move those goods across the counter; head off too much giving of credit; make you a diligent and successful collector of money due; give you a wary eye on insurance, payroll and other "overheads;" enable you to deal with banks and jobbers and manufacturers in their own clean-cut way; afford you a bird's-eye view of your business at any moment—and in general substitute all-the-time-knowing for now-and-then-knowing-plus-guessing.

More such courses are being prepared.

• • •

While these various things evolve, SYSTEM and FACTORY keep on printing new and newer business practicalities every month. These are the daily food, the protoplasm, from which grew, and grow, books, reports, courses; and from which other good things will proceed in the fulness of time.

• • •

The "SYSTEM idea" ramifies.

Some ten years ago Englisnmen, interested in the idea, began to demand to be let in on SYSTEM's plan of pooling business experience.

So British SYSTEM was started in 1907. It draws material from both English and American sources. It has its own offices, editors, research men, advertising staff, and administration in London. In the far-off peaceful days before August 1914 it published the same valuable class of matter its American sponsor did; when war broke out it began supplying just the facts Britons needed to meet new and unprecedented business jolts.

Or take farming.

A farm, to make money, must be run like any other business. Facts, figures and energy-saving knacks are wanted by the American crop-manufacturer. He said so. He began to be heard from, as the British business man had been.

So SYSTEM ON THE FARM, a magazine of the business side of agriculture, has just been started—a large, handsome publication, edited by practical hands that carry the plow's callous.

• • •

You have a dollar; I have a dollar; we trade; neither is richer. We exchange ideas—at once both are richer. What you gave you have. What you get I did not lose.

There is nothing new about pooling knowledge. It is old as speech. Yet, as applied to modern business, the pooling has been so strikingly the work of one set of publications that, fairly enough, it is called the "SYSTEM idea."

How does it work for its originators? Have the exponents of success been successful themselves?

The A. W. Shaw Company, publisher of SYSTEM and its allied prints, gives employment to 1042 people, and for the sake of ampler room is soon to house its main force at Chicago in a building of its own. There are branches in New York, St. Louis, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New Orleans, San Francisco, and, as stated, a complete publishing organization in London, England.

It maintains four magazines; it has published 65 books on business topics, and of these 2,055,120 copies have been distributed so far. There are now in preparation 35 new books and special reports.

In its own field the A. W. Shaw Company is not only unapproached as a source of fresh, timely, clear, usable information, but is by far the largest publisher of business literature in the world.

SYSTEM and the other magazines are on sale at most newsstands. They, as well as the books, are also sold by Macy, Brentano's, Wanamaker, Henry Malkan, Frederick Loeser & Company (Brooklyn) and other leading stores; or a postcard to A. W. Shaw Company's New York book office, Park Row Building, will bring a representative with prices and full information.

ALL SEEK AN END TO SEDITION MIXUP

"Showdown" in the Soapbox Prosecution Is Promised at Criminal Courts Today.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND JOIN IN

Secretary Moore Calls It "Politics" —Foreman Konta Says Cleveland Moffett Will Be Heard.

The tempest which has gathered over the failure of the Grand Jury to bring in indictments for sedition following its supposed investigation of soapbox oratory in this city threatens to break in the Criminal Courts Building today, when a number of interested persons go there with the declared intention to putting an end to the shifting of responsibility and forcing a showdown. The Grand Jury declared it could find no indictments because it had no evidence; the American Defense Society will send complete stenographic reports of meetings broken up by the police; District Attorney Swann and Judge McIntyre of General Sessions have decided that, after all, the City Magistrates had better treat with the problem, but Foreman Alexander Konta of the Grand Jury will insist on the Grand Jury's continuing the investigation.

On top of this mixup John D. Moore, national Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, stated last night that he was going to appear before the Grand Jury and tell them all about how District Attorney Swann and Judge McIntyre were playing politics. It may come as a surprise to Mr. Moore to know that several days ago a request was made by a member of the Grand Jury that Moore be supoenaed after a letter he wrote the jury, but this was not done. The job of supoenaeing Mr. Moore would naturally fall upon the District Attorney's office.

Foreman Konta said last night at the Manhattan Club that Mr. Moore and Cleveland Moffett of the Vigilantes of the American Defense Society would most certainly be heard, as would any one else who wished to present evidence of seditious speaking on the streets of New York. Incidentally, it was learned that in the investigation conducted by the Grand Jury, as the result of which it would find no indictments, there was just one witness, Deputy Police Commissioner Godley. It doesn't make any difference to Mr. Konta that the District Attorney thinks that the Federal authorities or the City Magistrates should tackle the problem. He feels that he is still foreman of the Grand Jury.

The hearing of Mr. Moffett is awaited with interest. He went to the Criminal Courts Building last Thursday expecting to tell what he knew about seditious speaking, and he carried with him stenographic reports of the speeches at the meetings of the Friends of Irish Freedom, with the names of the speakers and the time and place. Moffett charges that Assistant District Attorney Minton told him that it was the desire of the District Attorney's office that he not appear before the Grand Jury. Mr. Moffett insists that he was requested to do so by the Grand Jury. Mr. Swann on Saturday, after deciding that the whole thing should be left to the Federal authorities or the Magistrates, sent a letter to Mr. Moffett asking him to be at the Criminal Courts Building at 10:30 o'clock this morning. He also sent such a letter to Commmissioner Godley.

Saturday Mr. Swann issued statements asserting that Mr. Konta was born a subject of Austria, and declaring that he had attacked the presentment prepared by Mr. Konta as being against the best interests of the country. There has been much mysterious talk about this presentment. Mr. Swann advised against its being made public, and Judge McIntyre refused to receive it. It is supposed to point out that there is practically no means in this country for the punishment of sedition. It was the District Attorney's belief that such a statement by an American Grand Jury would be an encouragement to sedition. In fact, he characterized it as a "cablegram to Berlin."

The developments have not tended to induce to co-operation between the District Attorney and the Foreman of the Grand Jury. It was learned last night from a source that ought to be authoritative that the fact that Mr. Swann had set 10:30 this morning as the time for sedition witnesses to go to the Criminal Courts Building might result in their not being heard at that time. There will in all probability be "an immediately important" case being considered that will postpone the hearing of the sedition witnesses. However, Mr. Konta made it very plain that they would be heard. Of course, if the Grand Jury finds any indictments they must be prosecuted by the District Attorney.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo said last night that he would probably prepare a public statement on the question of putting the matter of sedition up to the Magistrates today. He added that he had expected to go before the Grand Jury last week and had been prepared to give his opinions but had been told at the Criminal Courts Building that the Grand Jury had not asked for him. Mr. Moore issued a characteristic statement last night in which he saw the factor of politics entering into the question of sedition, in which, of course, the Friends of Irish Freedom are deeply interested.

"We want the question of free speech thrashed out fairly and squarely in the open," he said. "We want a jury trial for our speakers. On the other hand, the Fusion city administration and the Tammany county officers are trying to get the soapbox into politics. They have made a tango-tiger combination, which is working overtime to force us to be tried by one man of their section instead of by a jury of twelve.

"Judge McIntyre, elected on the Tammany ticket, demanded indictments against us in three separate, savage charges to the Grand Jury. Tammany's District Attorney, Swann, announced his eagerness to prosecute us and detailed a special assistant for this purpose. Fusion's Deputy Police Commissioner and other hostile witnesses spent days before the Grand Jury, and the result of it all was that, in a verbal battle with Judge McIntyre in open court, Foreman Konta had to confess that no evidence had been presented to himself and his twenty-two fellow jurors which would warrant the necessary twelve of them indicting us.

"Why did they all switch yesterday? Why does Tammany's District Attorney, Swann, after failing to dragoon the Grand Jury, say that 'If such cases were presented to a petit jury the result would be acquittals,' and then suggest that the Fusion Magistrates dispose of such offenses in a summary way? Why did Judge McIntyre, who but a day or two before had described to the Grand Jury his own success as Assistant District Attorney in prosecuting offending speakers, announce that 'The Magistrates are as good as any to handle these cases'? Why did sedition become 'disorderly conduct' overnight? Will Judge McIntyre, Tammany's District Attorney, Swann, and Foreman Konta explain why a Fusion Magistrate is now called on to convict us after they themselves have publicly confessed that no jury would find us guilty? If twelve men won't convict us, why should one, unless he had been hand-picked for the job?

"If Mr. Swann thinks Mr. Konta's Grand Jury failed to indict because the foreman may not happen to be a good American, I invite him to lay our case before the additional Grand Jury which is now in session. Tomorrow morning I am going to ask both of these Grand Juries to hear me and every other witness, both friendly and unfriendly, whose names are known to us. We have nothing to hide."

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, when asked to discuss the day's developments in the sedition situation, said, "I do not see where politics plays any figure in this matter."

ROOSEVELT INDORSES BIBLE DISTRIBUTION

Says People Should Support Plan to Send New Testaments to All Soldiers and Sailors.

The American Bible Society has received a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt indorsing the plan to give to each of our soldiers and sailors a copy of the New Testament. Colonel Roosevelt's letter follows:

"I now know well the work of the American Bible Society, especially as regards its efforts to furnish Testaments to our soldiers and sailors in the present war. I am informed that you have just agreed to give the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association 1,000,000 New Testaments which they will distribute. I know that you have already, since the war began, printed and sent out for distribution to our soldiers and sailors nearly half a million Testaments and portions of the Scriptures. The work you have in view will necessitate an expenditure of $400,000. I very earnestly hope that the good people of the United States will furnish you the means to do this work.

"Every soldier and sailor of the United States should have a testament and the American Bible Society is the organization through which the work can be done in the best shape. The Government and the Red Cross are doing their utmost to meet the physical needs of our soldiers and sailors. The American Bible Society can supplement this work if given the funds to furnish our soldiers and sailors with portions of the Scriptures."

In addition to the Testaments now being printed, the American Bible Society is also preparing a special edition of the Bible for the soldiers with parallel columns in French and English in the hope that the Holy Bible will thus be a means for facilitating the study of French by our soldiers.

ROOSEVELT PRAISES FLIERS.

Colonel Will Make Four War Speeches in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—"American, every one of them," commented Colonel Roosevelt today, as he spoke of the aviators whom he met at Mineola last week when he took a flight with Aviator Blakely. "They were fine specimens of manhood, and when they reach the other side and fly about with the new machines equipped with the Liberty motor, you may rest assured that we will be proud of them. Too much credit cannot be given the engineers who have given to the Government this new airplane motor. They have labored hard and long and the results of their efforts have achieved a motor of which this country can well be proud."

Colonel Roosevelt leaves here on Friday for a trip West. He will make four speeches—on the 24th at Kansas City, 27th at Racine, Wis., 28th at Minneapolis, and on the 30th at Johnstown. All will be on war matters.

LATE COMERS IN DRAFT.

Boards Announce Names of Missing Ones Who Appeared.

Local Exemption Board 12, with headquarters in the Morris High School, the Bronx, has notified the district board that the following men who were advertised as having failed to appear for examination, have since reported:

Reisch, Paul, 1,180 Fox St., accepted but filed exemption claim.
Kohlmorgan, Harry Frederick, 1,134 Union Av., in service.
Kopchin, Morris, 1,078 So. Blvd., accepted.
Formanek, F. J., 1,218 Simpson St., accepted.
Hirsch, F. A., 1,237 Hoe Av., in service.
Zuckerman, S., 1,112 Forest Av., in service.
Lewis, A., 1,238 Simpson St., in service.
Humphries, Henry L., 1,053 Westchester Av., in service.
Cawley, Francis J., 1,019 Trinity Av., in service.
Solomon, A. V., 1,101 Hoe Av., in service.
Lesser, Joseph, 1,090 Simpson St., accepted, claims exemption.
Wiss, Edmund A., 1,043 Tinton Av., invalid.
Greenberg, J., 912 East 169th St., rejected.
Strelitz, Milton, 1,075 West Farms Road, in service.
Kitrosser, Harry, 1,074 Fox St., in service.
Landau, Jacob, 1,310 Stebbins Av., in service.

Local Board 38, Butler Street near Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, made a similar announcement concerning the following men:

Whelan, John J., Jr., 213A Wyckoff St.
Groeschel, Frederick, 99 Butler St.
Fisher, Charles, 595 Butler St.
Denhard, Louis H., 233A Wyckoff St.

Local Board 83, Howard and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, likewise reported that Joseph F. Connelly of 253 Utica Avenue, who was originally posted as having failed to appear, had appeared, passed the physical examination and made no claim for exemption. John Brady of 375 Pine Street, Brooklyn, wrote to THE TIMES saying that his son, John J., who was reported by Local Board 81 as having failed to appear, had been in the United States Ambulance Service, stationed at Allentown, Penn., since the beginning of last July.

THE TIMES also received a letter from Morris Walkin of 3,645 Broadway, who said that Board 146 had erroneously sent out his name among those who had failed to appear, that he had responded to the call of his board and had been discharged after examination.

PACIFISTS ARRESTED IN STORMY MEETING

Hartford Audience Rushes for Platform When Mrs. Hale Assails President.

RIOT PREVENTED BY POLICE

Woman Who Attacks Draft and Apologizes for Germany Is Held with the Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Sept. 16.—Because of her seditious utterances and denunciatory remarks against President Wilson, Mrs. Annie Riley Hale of New York was arrested here this afternoon by local detectives and Federal agents, who permitted a mass meeting of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace to proceed rather violently for nearly an hour.

Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana of Columbia University, who came from New York with Mrs. Hale and was to close the meeting, did not have the chance to speak or to get arrested. He was rather pale when the end came and asked if he too were under arrest. At Police Headquarters, to which the whole party, including the Chairman, Alfred E. Whitehead, was marched at the head of the big crowd, Professor Dana was informed he would not be booked, but Mrs. Hale and Whitehead were charged with breach of the peace, for which the maximum penalty is thirty day in jail and $7 fine.

When every theatre was closed to them, the pacifists held the meeting in Socialist Hall, which was crowded with men and women, about half of whom were pacifists and the others, including some soldiers and sailors, seekers for Sunday afternoon excitement. When the meeting was halted the Chairman asked everybody to leave quietly, and the detectives got their prisoners through the crowd outside with comparatively little trouble.

Stenographer Got Evidence.

Earlier there had been a conference between local and Federal agents, but it was explained later that at that time it was decided "for the sake of evidence" to permit the speaker to continue for a while longer. An official stenographer was present for the authorities. At Police Headquarters Mrs. Hale was subjected to close questioning.

The meeting had been announced as in commemoration of the 130th anniversary of the drawing up of the Constitution of the United States. In her address Mrs. Hale said she felt she had a right to "admonish" the President out of the Scriptures, because she had worked for his election. Now she did not know whether to apologize for having done so or to be proud of him. One of the best things he had ever said, in her opinion, was his remark about being "too proud to fight."

Mrs. Hale said she claimed her constitutional right to criticise the President and that because she was his personal friend, she could say what she pleased. She criticised the President for "turning away from the peace vote of the Reichstag," which she said represented the German people, adding that had this Government received this vote as it should the world would now be very near peace. The President, she said, had not answered any peace proposals until one had been made by "the greatest of all spiritual autocrats in Christendom—the Pope."

"War," the speaker declared, "is born of cowardice and based on craven imaginings. An individual is made to kill another individual with whom he has no quarrel in a conflict brought about by the trader behind the lines. It is stupid and shameful, and it is time for the world to make common cause to end this travesty. It is about time for the people to tell their rulers to stand aside, and that they themselves will make the world safe for democracy. Government must have a rebirth."

Condemns America's War.

Referring to Germany, Mrs. Hale said: "The Kaiser was frightened of being attacked when he went into Belgium, but that does not justify this country in going over to fight Germany because of a belief that fifty years hence Germany may make war on this country."

Mrs. Hale likened the Kaiser's invasion of Belgium to "what we did in Panama." Germany, she asserted, was not trying to Germanize the world. She sarcastically referred to the free speech section of the Constitution as being out of repair; declared that conscription came overnight and closed all ports of exit, whereas in Germany mothers had eighteen years' notice in which to get pacifist sons out of the country, and asserted that instructions from Washington had ordered exemption boards to turn down all claims to exemption.

Frequently cheers and some hisses had greeted the speaker. When she was ordered to stop, there was an excited rush by the audience for the platform, chairs being overturned and benches thrust aside in the dash toward the speaker, while cheering, yelling, and hissing added to the din. One man advanced down the hall shaking his fist at the speaker, declaring that she had insulted the President. For a few moments the situation looked serious, but the police and Federal agents, working together, kept the situation well in hand, and at once cleared the hall.

Acting Mayor Walter Schutz, Major John J. McMahon, commander of a battalion of the Connecticut Home Guard, which was armed and waiting, and other officials conferred with Police Chief Garrett J. Farrell, after which bonds of $500 each were accepted for the appearance in court tomorrow of Mrs. Hale and Whitehead. The prisoners left Police Headquarters to pose outside for flashlight pictures.

Before the meeting a member of the Hartford branch carried a huge red flag into the hall, which he placed on the wall beside the American flag already in place. It was allowed to remain.

WANTS POSTAL TRUCKS TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD

Burleson Contends Proposed Parcel Post Extension Would Greatly Benefit City Consumers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Postmaster General Burleson is very anxious to obtain the enactment of legislation, as proposed in the bill introduced by Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to authorize the Post Office Department to experiment in the operation of motor truck routes out of the big cities. The Postmaster General argues that the establishment of motor truck routes, for use in the delivery of parcel post packages, will add a hundred per cent. to the value of the parcel post in the vicinity of the cities where established.

"I would try out a plan," said Mr. Burleson tonight, "by which the benefits of millions of dollars spent on good roads and in development of motor vehicles may be co-ordinated with the parcel post system, so as to open up great stretches of country within easy motor distance from large cities and facilitate the delivery of food products. About many of the large cities, within a radius of fifty miles or more, there are productive districts occupied by farms and villages which are without direct postal facilities. These would be reached by the contemplated motor truck routes. By the use of motor truck routes it is believed a very large amount of food products which would otherwise be wasted or delivered only at high cost will reach large cities at reasonable cost to the consumer."

CONTINUES AID TO SAILORS.

Comforts Committee of Navy League Issues a Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Comforts Committee of the Navy League announced today that it would continue its organization and work in supplying the sailors regardless of an effort by Secretary Daniels to "disrupt its organization." The articles will be sent to the sailors under the name of Mrs. George Dewey, the Admiral's widow, who has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the committee.

"Naval stations have received, as late as today, shipments of comfort articles sent in the name of individuals," says a statement issued by the Comfort Committee. "More than 23,000 sets of comfort garments have been distributed to men of the navy since Secretary Daniels first sought to cripple our work.

"Relying upon public opinion to sustain us in the justice and reasonableness of this course we will send the garments in Mrs. Dewey's name. We see no reason whatever to expect Mr. Daniels to take action which will interfere with this arrangement and are confident it will continue with entire satisfaction to the men of the navy and to the women enlisted with the Comforts Committee in this work.

"The fact that the delivery of articles under the name of an individual has been permitted since the issuance of Mr. Daniels's ban, strongly suggests that our opinion upon this point is not seriously disputed by the Secretary of the Navy."

McCORMICK ITALY-BOUND.

Will Visit Front There—Hopes Congress Will Send Delegation Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Representative Medill McCormick of ChCicago left London for Paris today on his way to Rome to accept an invitation to visit the Italian front.

Mr. McCormick, it is known, greatly appreciates the courtesies extended to him by the British Government and the facilities placed at his disposal for the accomplishment of his visit to Europe. Already in the time he has been here, he says, he has seen and learned more than enough to justify his absence from America, and he hopes it will be found possible for Congress to accept invitations extended to send a delegation to this side. Such a visit, he thinks, would be useful from every point of view—to the Congressmen themselves and on their return to their constituencies.

PRO-GERMANS BUSY AT SPARTANBURG

Agitators, Believed to be I. W. W.'s, Scare Negro Laborers from Cantonment Work.

START RACE WAR RUMOR

Authorities Hope to Apply Military Law if Any of the Trouble Makers Are Caught.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 16.—What is regarded at headquarters as a German-inspired attempt to delay the completion of the camp and indirectly the departure of troops to the front, by fomenting dissatisfaction and fear among the unskilled laborers employed in construction, was disclosed today when steps were taken to halt the activities of so-called "labor agents," presumably I. W. W.'s who have been very busy for the last three days.

A special detail of fifty men selected from companies in the Seventh and Twelfth regiments was ordered to mingle with the workers and get evidence of the attempt to persuade the workers to "lay down on the job." If sufficient evidence is obtained the offenders will be tried by the military authorities on the charge of aiding the enemy.

The methods pursued by the agents show that they are following closely the plan tried out early in June at the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, when tales of the great mortality among officers oversee threatened seriously the morale of the officer candidates. Here, however, the emissaries have concentrated their "deadly" imaginations upon the civilian workmen, particularly among the negroes.

It appears, according to men who have been approached by the agents, that the negro workmen have been informed that when the entire division is in camp here a great war on the blacks is planned as a retaliatory measure for the riots at Houston, Texas. The negroes have been told that very few of them will survive the great race riots, but that if any do escape they are to be rounded up and be used as targets for rifle practice.

Not content with the circulation of crude fabrications like the foregoing, agents, according to the testimony of several of the laborers, have made a deliberate attempt to revive "voodooism" and stir up in every way possible hostility between the whites and blacks. In some cases, where their stories have been laughed at, the agents have offered higher pay to the workmen to quit and go to work in the Middle West.

Despite the clumsiness of their work, the trouble makers, playing upon the dense ignorance and credulity of the negroes, have made a great impression.

The fact that sinister influences were at work in the camp was first revealed when numbers of the negroes began to appear at the paymaster's window and demand their pay. At the outset this was not regarded seriously because the negroes are constantly on the move from one cantonment to another. But when chance questioning brought out a few of the reasons for the wholesale exodus, an investigation established the need for immediate action.

Running true to schedule, the entire Twelfth Regiment, about 1,900 strong, commanded by Colonel Reginald L. Foster, arrived at camp before noon today. All of the men are in first-class trim. Better transportation arrangements enabled the Twelfth to reach its camp site alongside the Seventh and transfer all of its equipment within four hours, a much better record than was made by the Seventh.

The Seventh, on first leave since its arrival, swarmed into the city today and, reinforced by about 3,000 men from the sanitary troop, besieged every restaurant and hotel. Hard work, regular hours and the brisk air provided the soldiers with appetites that disposed of all the available eatables.

After the men had satisfied their hunger they sallied out in search of amusement—vaudeville, sacred concerts; anything that had a laugh in it. But they found that Spartanburg has not yet adjusted its Sunday to New York's point of view. Great disappointment was expressed by the guardsmen over the lack of "big-time" amusement.

'MARY'S ANKLE' IN CAMP.

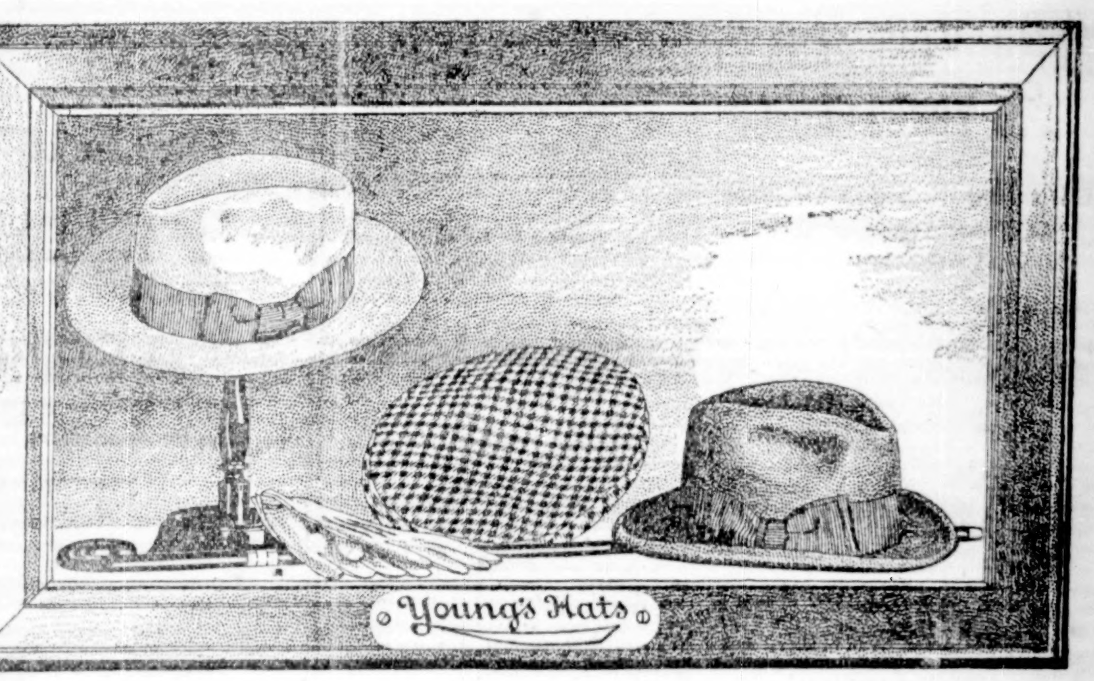
Plattsburg Students Entertained by Irene Fenwick and Her Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The training students' camp officers and their relatives attended a performance of "Mary's Ankle," at the gymnasium, and gave Irene Fenwick and the company a rousing reception. The show was arranged through the courtesy of A. H. Wood, the camp furnishing the transportation, which consisted of a sleeper and baggage car, and Mr. Wood sending along sufficient scenery for the proper staging of the comedy.

Capt. J. P. Cole, of the Fifty-ninth Infantry, one of the new instructors, has been assigned to the Third Training Battery, while Capt. F. W. Boschen, Fifty-sixth Infantry, is detailed as inspector and instructor with the New England regiment.

Relatives and friends of both the New York and New England students in the Coast Artillery Company were here in large numbers today. This is the last Sunday that this company will be at Plattsburg. It goes to Fort Monroe, Va., on Saturday morning for further training.



YOUNG'S Hats for Fall are the picture of what really smart hats should be. They are masterpieces of the hatter's art.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

BUILDERS IN SPURT TO FINISH BARRACKS

Carpenters at Camp Upton Work on Sunday to Hasten Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Sept. 16.—With redoubled energy carpenters worked all day today in the effort to have enough barracks completed to house the 8,000 recruits reporting for duty the end of this week. While statistics have been published to show that Camp Upton is one-third complete, there are a large number of partly finished barracks that are not yet habitable, and one-third of the 40,000 men who will make up the Seventy-seventh Division could not be accommodated at the present time.

As far as the military authorities are concerned, they are merely waiting for the contractors to finish the camp. The military side of the camp has proceeded according to schedule. Many recruits have been assigned to regiments whose barracks have not yet been started. There is hardly a building ready for the artillery organizations.

To make room for the recruits arriving here the latter part of the week, several hundred workmen must be moved from the barracks they now occupy, with the result that forty buildings capable of housing 5,000 must be built within the next ten days to house the dispossessed workmen. That the construction work will keep ahead of buildings needed for the recruits, employes of the contractors at Camp Upton have no doubt.

In addition to the fact that the Yaphank camp site was approved a month later than those of other cantonments, more ground had to be cleared than at other camps. There is a further handicap in the difficulty of obtaining labor, and it was not until the middle of August that the number of workmen rose to 10,000.

There are now 11,500 workmen at camp, most of whom receive more pay than army officers. A carpenter receives $57.50 a week, or within $2.50 of the weekly pay of a Major, who has command of 1,000 soldiers. A day laborer gets almost as much as the pay of a Second Lieutenant, who has command of forty men. The cantonment is being built on the cost plus percentage basis.

One gang of men lays the floor, while four other groups build the walls on the ground and raise them into place when the floor is completed. But in almost any direction laborers are to be seen standing in their ditches, half of them idle.

"Do you see that man there?" said an officer to a reporter, "I've been watching him for an hour and he hasn't moved. Yet he gets almost as much pay as I do."

In front of Divisional Headquarters a reporter saw two laborers lay down their shovels and throw stones at a bottle placed on the top of a stump. When a company of recruits marches along a road where ditches are being dug, all work is suspended until the column passes by.

Further delays have been encountered, owing to the failure of lumber to arrive. One missing shipment of lumber which was to be delivered on freight cars at Long Island City was found to have been sent to Jersey City. There are now 450 teams of horses and 175 motor trucks in use by the contractors.

PRIEST PRAISES ARMY MEN.

Conduct of Van Cortlandt's Soldiers Excellent, He Says.

"The standard of morality of the men at this camp has won the unstinted praise of the people of Kingsbridge," said Reverend Father Thomas McGrath, at the morning mass, which was attended by fully five hundred members of the First, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments and as many civilians at Van Cortlandt Park camp yesterday.

"In camp, in the streets, and on subway trains," Father McGrath continued, "I have met men of the three regiments on hundreds of occasions, and in not a single case have I observed any other than conduct becoming soldiers of this great nation and the thorough gentlemen you have shown yourselves to be. I wish, too, to testify to my appreciation for the officers of the regiments for the manner in which they have permitted me to serve the Catholic men of their respective commands spiritually. In this connection I might add that the chaplains of the three regiments located at this camp have been more solicitous for their Catholic comrades than for those of their own faith."

Chaplain W. T. Crocker of the Seventy-first Regiment officiated at the Protestant services, which were conducted fronting the Mansion House. He was assisted by Reverend Kenneth Buchannan, the regimental band supplying the hymnal music. Chaplain Crocker, after dwelling briefly upon the text of the day, said:

"It has always been a characteristic of the American soldier to possess an abiding confidence that the cause to which his country is committed is a just one. Certain of this, the man in the service of this nation need have no fear in the face of danger."

Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment, who acted as Brigade Commander yesterday, expressed himself as well pleased with the manner in which the two New York regiments and the First Regiment from up-State have progressed in the camp preparedness program. The Twenty-third Regiment has been granted permission to recruit without limit as to numbers, until Sept. 24. Captain Mundy, regimental adjutant, has appointed a special recruiting corps of forty-four men.

"SONG FEST" AT CAMP DIX.

Hundreds of Officers and Soldiers Take Part—Anna Held Sings.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 16.—The second quota of Jersey men for the national army will find everything in readiness for them when they begin to arrive here the middle of this week, especially the men from New Jersey, who will be the first to arrive at the camp. General Kennedy and his staff have been working hard to provide accommodations for the 5,000 or more men who are expected here in the middle of the week. As soon as they are comfortably taken care of the men from outside the State will begin to arrive, and they also will find that their wants have been well anticipated. The New Jersey men to arrive this week will be assigned to fill up the ranks of the two New Jersey infantry regiments and the one artillery regiment. The men who arrive later will mostly be assigned to the depot regiment.

The fact that it will be possible for the men of the national army to take examinations for commissions will not give the men already on the ground any preference over those who are to follow with the additional quotas. General Kennedy announced this afternoon that there would be no examinations for promotions among the men until all the selected men have been at camp at least two or possibly three weeks.

The first "song fest" to be conducted at the camp was held this afternoon, with hundreds of the men and officers taking part. There was a concert and then Anna Held rendered several of her popular songs.

Between now and Thursday night the camp will become depleted, for the reason that every Jew who made the request received a furlough over the Jewish New Year holidays, beginning this evening. Many of these young men left the camp, and will spend the days at home. For those who remain here there will be special services at the camp, and none of the men will have to do any drilling or other work about the camp.

VISITORS AT CAMP MILLS.

60,000 Journey to Mineola to See Their Soldier Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MILLS, MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 16.—Conveyances of every description were pressed into service today to bring to the camp of the "Rainbow Division" a crowd estimated by the commander of the military police at approximately 60,000. The 165th Infantry was not the only regiment favored by the throng, and hundreds of motor cars bearing travelers arrived here from points in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Illinois. A trail of rice was found on the road leading to the camp of the 165th because Miss Mary Gertrude O'Brien of 523 West 151st Street, Manhattan, had been married to Michael Joseph Mulhern, a member of the regimental band, by the Rev. Francis T. Duffy, the chaplain. A store of rice had been laid in for the occasion by friends of the bridegroom, and he carried away many pounds when he left with his bride for a two-day furlough-honeymoon.

According to the schedule ordered by Major Gen. William A. Mann, commander of the Forty-second Division, regimental parades were held this afternoon, each unit passing in review before its respective commander. Today General Mann was the guest of Mrs. W. Albert Pease of Hempstead, in charge of the Hempstead Branch of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Pease is head of a committee which plans to lease dwellings in the neighborhood of the camps for the use of relatives of the soldiers.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Exhibit of

Autumn Shirts for Men at $1.50 and $2

¶ We have prepared and planned ahead to make the next four months the biggest in the history of our shirt department, and now offer a collection of shirts more extensive in variety of patterns, and more beautiful in coloring and weave, than any previous effort on our part has brought forth.

¶ Stripings in original cluster effects; pencil stripes and parallel stripings; rich jacquard patterns; plain colors in the softest and most beautiful of shadings, are a few of the many patterns represented in

Oxford Cloths, Mentone, Madras, Silk-Striped

Mercerized Fabrics, Cheviots, Russian

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¶ While the fabrics and patterns are most remarkable, one feature in our shirts stands out above all. It is the tailoring—equaled in no other shirts at these prices.

Just Received—A Special Collection of

Heavy Crepe and Silk Broadcloth Shirts, Special $6.95

¶ The patterns are too beautiful for description, and the silks of a quality seldom if ever before seen in ready-for-service garments, affording a veritable feast for the connoisseur in silk shirts of the better kind. You must see them to fully appreciate the importance of this offering.

URGES ALLIES TO PEACE BY VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

ceedingly high wages in war industries, are in no sense revolutionary. All those acquainted with conditions in Germany are absolutely agreed that such events as have lately taken place in Russia are, so far as can humanly be foretold, out of the question in Germany, at any rate for the present. If anything could help the German Democrats to win a victory, it would be a German defeat.

Seventh—As for the German majority Socialists, they are not thinking about creating a revolution. It was not until the long duration of the war made it impossible for them to continue hoping for a speedy German victory that they resigned themselves to renouncing annexations. In the early days of the war the majority Socialist Dr. David was explaining his peace terms to the present writer, and they were virtually identical with those which Bethmann Hollweg announced in Janaruy, 1917.

Bernhard's Fanatical Germanism.

Eighth—Now, it is just these German majority Socialists who are leaving no stone unturned to bring about the Stockholm conference, and another of its zealous advocates is the influential managing editor of the Vossische Zeitung, Georg Bernhard, a renegade imbued with the most fanatical hatred of England, a man whose chief aim it is to cut her off completely from all the Continental nations, and bring them, by fair means or foul, under the domination of Germany. On Aug. 8, 1914, this man actually assured me in so many words that it was Germany's lawful vocation to be the predominant power in Europe.

Ninth—It is clear, therefore, that Germany and the German majority Socialists intend that the Stockholm conference shall be utilized to split up the Allies and to diffuse doubts and discouragement among them. What they aim at doing is to divide in order to rule, to quote the old Roman proverb, or, in other words, to fish in troubled waters.

Tenth—The inference to be drawn from all these facts is that the Entente nations must not look to the impotent German democrats nor to the dubious Stockholm conference, but only to their own unity and determination to defend themselves against Germany's overpredominance. In this way, and in this only, can they escape forever the horrors of being forcibly domineered over by an abominable, blood-thirsty, military caste.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR FOES.

German Editor Tells Countrymen They Are Forging Their Own Chains

Dr. Hermann Rösemeier, formerly political editor of the Berliner Morgenpost, who resigned early in the war because he declined to support his Government's policies, succeeded in 1916 in leaving Germany and is now living in Switzerland with his family. He has written a pamphlet, entitled "A German to Germans," addressed particularly to the working classes, many copies of which, despite the vigilance of the German authorities, have been circulated in the Fatherland, and even among the soldiers at the front.

The authorship of the book, "J'Accuse," containing bitter denunciation of Germany, has been frequently attributed to Dr. Rösemeier, but it has never been established that he wrote it.

In a chapter entitled "What Are You Germans Fighting For?" Dr. Rösemeier presents his scathing arraignment of German militarism:

"Government and press still continue to cheat and deceive the German nation, persisting in telling it that Germany's 'enemies' want to 'destroy' her. Possibly there may be some crazy chauvinists in France, or crazy jingoes in England, or crazy Pan-Slavists in Russia who cherish such dreams. Germany has not the monopoly of madmen. But no reasonable person, whether in England, France, Russia, or Italy, thinks of wanting to destroy Germany. Quite recently the Italian Reformed Socialist Canepa, a zealous supporter of the war, declared that Germany's thirst for domineering over other nations and forcing them to do her bidding could not for a moment be tolerated, but that no one denied 'great Germany' (his very words) that place in the light and the sun which was her due. M. Briand in the French Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Asquith in the English House of Commons, and M. Sazonoff in the Russian Duma have repeatedly insisted that it is Prussian militarism which must be combated.

"It will be urged that that is the business of the German people, and has nothing to do with Messrs. Sazonoff, Asquith, and Briand. It is certainly not the business of Russian, French, or English Ministers to liberate the German people. Prussian militarism, in so far as it oppresses the Prussian and the German peoples, undoubtedly concerns Germany alone; but, her armies being in Flanders, Poland, Courland, Serbia, it concerns all Europe, and the Ministers of the Entente would be guilty of gross dereliction of duty were they not to exert themselves to the utmost to free not only their own countries but Europe from this nightmare.

Not "Fighting for Existence."

"The deluded German people is fighting not for its existence, and not for its proper place in the council of nations. It is fighting for the phantom of the foremost position in the world, of which a whole host of unfortunately only too influential persons think they have caught a glimpse—dreamers, fortune-hunters, speculators, and adventurers. It is likewise fighting for the very practical object of the setting up of a relentless and unscrupulous reign of brute force in its own country.

"The first object has well-nigh vanished. In reality the period of visions of world domination was already over when the battle of the Marne was fought, and the 'Go for them, boys' Crown Prince, who in his haste to attack had forgotten his ammunition, was woefully thrashed, when in September, 1914, his grotesquely grandiose plan of brutally falling upon France and crushing her to death fell to pieces, like a house of cards, and old Häseler had to spend the anniversary of Sedan not in the Café de la Paix in Paris, but in a little 'pub' in an out of the way Argonne village. The war party, however, is as yet unhappily a long way from abandoning the hopes and plans which it built upon the outbreak of the world war.

"The hard-won liberties of the German people, in short, are in danger of having to be won all over again after the war. Not only are many restrictive measures in force, such as press censorship and limitation of the right of free speech and free public meeting—measures which in wartime are doubtless necessary—but every effort is being made by the powerful reactionary elements in Germany to continue press censorship and other infringements of ordinary liberties even after the war. Absolutism, naked and unashamed, has established itself anew, leaving the mass of people merely the right to grant millions and millions of money for investment in such appliances of destruction as poisonous gases and submarines. The soldier lords it over the civilian. It must not be objected that this is altogether too black a picture, for in the various Diets and in the Reichstag not only members of the Social Democrat minority but out-and-out Government supporters have given just such a description of matters as they are now in the German Empire.

"Fighting for Factory Magnates."

"German people, when will you awake from your sleep? When will your eyes be opened and when will you cease to be patient as lambs? Do you still not realize that it is for your deadliest enemies that you are fighting? You are fighting for the factory magnates who would fain crush your organizations under foot. You are fighting for the lords of the soil, who send up the prices of every morsel you put into your mouths. You are fighting for the speculators fattening upon your poverty. You are fighting for an officers' corps whose ranks are sealed up so that your sons cannot enter them. You are fighting for a Government which is the tool of your oppressors.

"You are fighting for an Emperor who, as Bismarck foresaw and foretold, by his irresponsible, boundlessly ambitious foreign policy has brought about the fatal tension between Germany and England, and whose thoughtless, defiant speeches have created the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust which weighed heavily on Europe long before this war. You are fighting for a Crown Prince of Prussia for whom the war is a pleasant excitement; for a Crown Prince of Bavaria who is not ashamed to utter scarcely veiled hints that defenseless prisoners should be murdered, and for a whole pack of princely families who are a useless burden upon the country's purse. You are fighting for a General Staff and an Admiralty whose cruel and barbarous methods of warfare, in flagrant violation of international law, have made your once good name abhorred by all the world of today and will make it abhorred by that of tomorrow. You are fighting that the rule of the Prussian Junker may be strengthened anew and that the Prussian corporal's stick may thrash out of the men of Southern and Western Germany what little freedom and individuality they have with difficulty succeeded in preserving. In brief, you are fighting for the perpetuation of your own slavery."

BOUILLON PROMISES FREE CZECH STATE

Member of French Cabinet Says Slovak Army Is Now Being Formed.

ASKS FOR VOLUNTEERS HERE

Allies Intend to Erect Independent Nation from Residents in Hungary, He Tells Mass Meeting.

Henri Franklin Bouillon, newly-named member of the French Cabinet, told 3,000 Czecho-Slovaks at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon that the Allies intended the formation after the war of a separate and independent Czech State in Europe. He did not say to what extent this plan involved the dismemberment of Austria, most of the Czecho-Slovaks being residents of Hungary. His declaration was greeted with wild applause.

To the end that the Central Powers might be crushed the sooner, he urged Czechs in this country who could not become members of the fighting forces of the United States to go to France and join the new Slovak army being formed there. This force is made up, in large part, from members of Austrian regiments captured by the French and English, who have signified their desire to join in crushing their former imperial masters. There are in it also Czecho-Slovaks from all the Allied countries and room for those from America. He said that the autonomy of this division would be preserved throughout the war, and intimated he believed its formation would result in further large additions from the ranks of the Austrian Army.

M. Bouillon, who is about to leave the United States to take up his new duties in Paris, delivered a scathing indictment of those in this country who now talk for peace.

"To those in this country who talk for premature peace," he said, "let me answer that we of the nations who have fought for three years, we who have lost millions, we whose lists of dead are so long, we say there will be no peace before we have full victory."

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Bohemian National Alliance and the Slovak League of America. Mayor Mitchel presided.

To Guard Against Disunion.

In opening his address, M. Bouillon said that France could not forget that forty years ago when she was attacked by Germany the Government of the Slovaks was the Government that protested. In referring to the Czech army he said that it gave to the Slovaks of the world the one great chance to fight for the liberation of their peoples.

"We stand at the beginning of the fourth year of the war," he said, "and what is our motto now? It is simply 'Watch and Fight!'

"We must watch among ourselves lest the spirit give way for a moment. I say to the Allies that we cannot come through victoriously unless the spirit of unity is maintained. We cannot, we must not, be disunited. Either we unite and we win, or we disunite and we are conquered.

"It seems incredible that after three years of war we should be facing such a stream of propaganda to disunite us as we are facing today. And this is why the Germans are pushing their propaganda so hard in every one of our countries. It is because they know they cannot win, and they seek a peace now. They have sense enough to know that the possibility of their winning has gone if the Allies stand together.

"If, three years ago when they were at their full strength, when they outnumbered two to one those against them, they were crushed back, how can they win now? The world has come to understand what was the cause of the war. The Germans are no fools. They know that if we stay united they can't win. Therefore, the Germans have but one chance, and that is to sow discord among the Allies. They are doing what for them is right when they are spending all their money and all their efforts to poison public opinion among our peoples, in manufacturing a cry for a premature peace.

"I say to the pacifists, 'You stand against militarism, against this business of war. Then stand against Germany, whose only business for half a century has been war. The victory of Germany means militarism for all time. I say to the pacifist, 'Peace without victory means militarism forever.'

Czech Regiment Remained Loyal.

"And the work of the German propagandists—look at the result. We no longer have to speculate on what they can do. Look at poor Russia. There the German agents asked 'Why fight?' and at the same time were preparing their attack. I say that if we do not crush Germany now, there will be no peace for Russia or for any one. And let me say in those dark days when the Russian regiments were deserting, there stood in the way of the advancing Germans one Czech regiment, and when the officers ordered them to retreat, they said, 'No, if the time has come to die, then we will die.' And they died to a man.

"Now in this very place you can hear the cries of your people back in Europe under the oppression of Austria. It is your duty to fight with and for the Allies. I say to you, it is the Slovak nation now or never. Fight for the Allies, and you fight for the Slavs in Russia, in Poland, and in Austria. You fight for your own people when you help the Allies to restore the smaller nationalities of Europe."

After his address, Mr. Bouillon was asked if his statement that "It is the Slovak nation now or never" meant that the Allies were determined upon the establishment of a Slovak nation in Europe. He said that was what was intended.

"Just what peoples would be included?" he was asked.

"As you know, practically all of them live in Hungary," he replied.

Mayor Mitchel paid a high tribute to the good citizenship of the Czech-Slovaks in this country. He said that from the 2,000,000 of them in this country had come a very large percentage of the volunteers in the fighting forces of the country.

"The only hope of the small nations lies in the victory of democracy, the victory of the Allies," Mayor Mitchel said. "You will not fail in your sympathy for the allied cause, because, as Americans, it is your cause, and because it means for your oppressed relatives in Europe a freedom that cannot come to them unless the Allies win."

The Mayor introduced Captain M. R. Stefanik of the French Aviation Service, who is Vice President of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, with headquarters in London. Captain Stefanik made a plea to his hearers to go to France and join the Czech army to fight for the freedom of the race.

At the close of the meetings a telegram was sent to President Wilson and a cable message to President Poincaré, pledging to them anew the firm support of the Czecho-Slovaks in America.

TO PUSH ALLIES' TEAM WORK.

New French Minister Defines Functions of His Department.

Henri Franklin Bouillon, the new Minister of Missions in the French Cabinet and President of the Radical party in France, explained last night that the purpose of the new post created in the French Cabinet was to shorten the duration of the war by bringing about closer co-operation among the Allies.

"This means saving time, and saving time is saving blood," was the way he phrased it.

As for the report that he was to be a "Minister of Propaganda," M. Bouillon said that was quite erroneous.

"I damn the word 'propaganda,'" he declared. He said that he was to be Minister of Inter-Allied Relations. "There should be better team-work," he said. "We shall win anyway; we shall win the more quickly if we pull together more strongly. It is the belief of the French Government that this can be accomplished with blows struck now in the right place. That is the burden placed upon my shoulders."

M. Bouillon did not share the fears expressed in some quarters that the Painlevé Cabinet would be short-lived. He said that it was a Cabinet with a purpose—a purpose of more strenuous war action. The fall of the Ribot Cabinet and the accession of that of Painlevé, he said, was analogous to the changes in England when Lloyd George gained the ascendency.

"Just as Lloyd George speeded up England," he said, "it is the purpose of the new French Cabinet to speed up France."

As for the non-participation of the Unified Socialists in the Cabinet, M. Bouillon believed that this was only temporary.

"Do not let it be believed for a moment," he said, "that this Cabinet is not of a true republican type. It is a true republican cabinet. It is to be regretted that the Unified Socialists are not represented. That is, I am sure, a temporary condition and is the result of difference of persons rather than principles. I am confident. There is no party in France which can afford not to work in accord with the new Cabinet. The fact that the Unified Socialists are not represented in the Cabinet at this time has absolutely no bearing on the conduct of the war, for every party in France, with representatives in the Cabinet, or not, is pledged to fight until victory is ours.

"The reason for the change in government was that in this crisis the need of stronger men was felt. Much as France has done, it was believed she could do more."

COURSE ON MENTAL HEALTH

Six Lectures Arranged by Dr. Leipziger at Labor Temple.

Six lectures announced under the general title of "Can We Make This Country Sane for Democracy?" have been arranged for presentation by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures for the Department of Education, for presentation on Thursday evenings in October and November, at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. All the lectures will deal with special features on the subject of mental health in war time by experts. The speakers and their topics are:

Oct. 11—George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary, Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, "Can We Make This Country Sane for Democracy?"

Oct. 18—Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Superintendent of Binghamton State Hospital and ex-President of the American Medico-Psychological Association, "Milestones of Progress in the Case of the Insane."

Oct. 25—Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent, Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, "The Social Significance of Mental Defect."

Nov. 1—Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Post Graduate Hospital, N. Y. City, "Day Dreams and Thinking."

Nov. 8—Dr. Bernard Glueck, Director, Psychiatric Clinic, Sing Sing Prison, "Mental Anomalies and Crime."

Nov. 15—Dr. Ira S. Wile, member N. Y. City Board of Education, "Sex Education an Aid to Mental Health."

SAYS SWISS WILL BE NEUTRAL

Only Hope of Nation Lies in That Direction, Says Visitor.

Roger A. de Perrot, a Lieutenant of the Swiss Army Reserve, who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England, said that Switzerland intended to preserve her neutrality at all hazards, because the people had learned to realize that that was the best attitude for their small country to maintain in the great war. "Our people understand," Mr. de Perrot continued, "that if they espoused the cause of the Allies the Germans would come in and eat them up before help could arrive, and if we joined forces with Germany the Allies would serve us in the same way, and there would be nothing left of our fertile lands. Up till the end of 1916 there was a general idea prevailing in Switzerland that we should enter the war on one side or the other, but that has died away in all the cantons. We want neutrality, and nothing else.

"There is not much meat in Switzerland now, and the majority of the people eat cheese almost entirely. When our trade was cut off from foreign countries there was no place where we could export the millions of tons of cheese which had been stored up, and the Government decided to feed the army on it. In the army we had half a pound of cheese served out to each man four times daily, and if a man felt hungry between meals he could always get a chunk of cheese to eat from the canteen sergeant. The soldiers soon got to like it as a steady diet. It is very healthy, too. The only trouble in living on cheese is that it takes away all desire for work, and the officers and men do nothing but sleep."

Another passenger on the same liner was a Scotchman, who described himself as the Tosh of McIntosh, and said he was on his way for a trip through Canada to visit some relatives. He went on to say there was considerable discontent among the Scottish regiments in the British Army over the order made by the War Office in London to change the Glengarry cap the officers and men have worn for nearly a century and replace it with the Tam o'Shanter.

Passengers on the ship said that the failure of the crops in Great Britain this season would mean a shortage of foodstuffs, and it was expected that bread cards would be issued, in addition to sugar cards, early in the new year.

Montague Glass Injured.

Montague Glass, playwright and author, was thrown from an automobile early yesterday morning and received lacerations of the head, hands, and face while going to his home at Beachmont, New Rochelle. Mr. Glass was in a car owned and operated by Louis W. Hitchcock, who lives in Premium, New Rochelle. According to the police, Mr. Hitchcock was blinded by the headlights of another machine as he was about to drive across the Madison Avenue Bridge. In an effort to avoid the lights he struck a telegraph pole. Mr. Glass was thrown from the car.

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MORRISON PLEDGES LOYALTY OF LABOR

Secretary of American Federation Denounces All Who Are Seeking to Hinder the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Labor loyalty to the Government in its war program was pledged anew this afternoon at a mass meeting in the Garrick Theatre, held under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The pledge was voiced by Frank L. Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, after Charles Edward Russell, member of the American Commission to Russia, had advocated the continuation of the war until Germany was released from her commitment to autocracy, and urged organized labor solidly to back this country's efforts.

Mr. Morrison said the American workmen must enlist heart and soul in the support of the Government. He set at rest any possible doubt on this score when he said that in war as in peace times organized labor stood for the paramount principles of the Republic.

"The workers of this country offer themselves, individually and collectively, in support of the Government," Mr. Morrison declared. He deprecated the activities of "small groups of labor men throughout the country who, under the guise of representing their fellow-workers, are attempting to hamper the Government."

The alliance was formed, Mr. Morrison said, to offset this movement and "to pledge organized labor against autocracy and pro-German and anti-war propaganda as evidenced in the Industrial Workers of the World, the People's Council, the radical Socialists, anti-draft, and other pacifist influences."

"The man," he said, "who after his country has declared war refuses to answer the call to the colors is no better than the man who after his union goes on strike refuses to leave his employment."

Clarence P. Darrow, who has been identified with labor interests for many years, also spoke. He attacked pacifists and said that, although he was a pacifist once and wrote a book on pacifism, he would never be a pacifist again "until the Kaiser is licked."

WOMEN'S WORK HELPED RED CROSS $36,400,000

Value of Dressings, Garments, and Knitted Articles for a Year, Says Davison.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The plans of the Red Cross to mobilize the generosity, enthusiasm, and patriotism of the American people during the war were described today by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American National Red Cross, and George Creel, Chairman of the United States Bureau of Information.

The Red Cross is hurrying, Mr. Davison said, with food, clothes, doctors, and medicines to the stricken nations of Europe to help keep them alive until the military forces of the United States get into the firing line.

The actual work contributed by American women to the Red Cross in twelve months in making surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles, such as comfort kits and the like, has been of a commercial value of $36,400,000, Mr. Davison said. The figures were determined, he continued, by a scientific analysis. This did not include the clerical work in Europe or this country, nor the value of the time spent in other ways, Mr. Davison explained.

"The effectiveness already developed by the Red Cross in the greatest work of mercy ever undertaken by a single organization," said Mr. Davison, "is one of the finest expressions I know of the greatness and big-heartedness of the American people."

FOX HUNTERS AMBUSHED.

Two Killed and Two Wounded Is Result of Feud with Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Three arrests were made this evening in the case of a shooting which occurred at an early hour this morning on the Henry B. Morgan farm, near Lowesville, about eight miles from here, when Harvey Hayhurst and Fernando Thorn were killed and two others slightly wounded.

William, Charles and John Keyser, young farmers, ranging in ages from 21 to 28 years, are held for further investigation. These boys have a small tract of land of their own and they also farm for William G. Morgan, whose farm adjoins the Henry Morgan farm.

About a month ago the Keyser brothers' wheat stacks were destroyed and animals were poisoned on the Morgan farms. The feud among the fox hunters and farmers had been brewing for some time, the farmers alleging that the foxes had injured the grains and that the trespassing was a menace. Last night while Heyhurst and Thorn were seated about a campfire they were fired upon and killed.

Charles Musgrove and Hayhurst's brother were wounded.

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Men's Blanket Robes Special at $4.95

Coat model, with convertible collar and silk cord edged cuffs and pockets. Remarkable value.

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Men's Winter Pajamas Special at $1.65

Well tailored garments in Madras and Lustre Cloth, in plain and striped effects.

Today, an Important Special Presentation of the Newest

Women's Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits at $29.50 and $39.50

Reflected in these charming suits are the happiest and most individual phases in suit fashions for Fall. The novel manner in which the trimmings are displayed, and the wonderfully attractive collars and cuffs lend a pleasant newness to the collection in its entirety. The materials include:

Wool Velour, Twills, Velour, Suede Cloth—as soft and beautiful as any material shown for Fall; Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge

and a host of other fashionable materials, trimmed with Velvet, Braid, Nutria, Seal, Skunk Opossum, Kolinsky-Muskrat and Kramie. Each model beautifully silk lined and heavily interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor.

Three Remarkable Values for Today—

Sterling Silver Military Wrist Watches, $14.50

Waltham movement, with "radium" dial, making numerals easily distinguishable at night. Mounted on wide or narrow leather strap.

Radium Dial Wrist Watches, $6.50

Fitted with detachable dial protector. Seven-jewel movement. Mounted on mannish leather straps.

Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches for Women, $6.75

A reliable 7-jeweled watch with convertible bracelet. Choice of white or gold dials.

We shall offer Exceptional Values Today in

Modish Crepe De Chine Blouses at $3

The *illustration* shows one of four stunning models featured today at this price. Smart tailored effects, hemstitched, and embroidered models are included, displaying many attractive style innovations exclusive with Saks.

Only because of a special purchase are they offered at this low price.

Of Marked Importance Today

Women's Coats For Fall Special at $35

The illustration shows the striking lines and originality of this smart model—a coat that will win favor wherever shown this season.

Fashioned of superior quality Wool Velour—with luxurious collar, cuffs and border of Taupe Coney. Pockets are the same as those shown in a model now very successful in Paris. Lined throughout with Fancy Silk and warmly interlined. Obtainable in Plum, Green, Brown, Navy Blue and Taupe.

Women's Showerproof Tweed Coats at $19.50

A collection of five new belted models, with Raglan or inset sleeves, new pockets and adjustable collars. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin. To be had in Grey, Tan or Green Tones.

Fourth Floor.

Now In Progress—A Demonstration of

Fall Models In Binner Corsets

Miss K. Mara, the well-known demonstrator of "Binner" Corsets, is now giving individual fittings of the new models for Fall, appointments for which may be made by mail or 'phone.

Prices from $5 to $15 and in Extra Sizes, $6 to $16

Grey and White Switches At Pronounced Savings

No matter just what shade of Grey you require, our experts will match your hair for you perfectly in this sale.

20 Inch Naturally Wavy Switches	$3.95
22 Inch Naturally Wavy Switches	$5.95
24 Inch Naturally Wavy Switches	$7.95

Sport Skirts For Women, in Exclusive Models, $7.75

Seldom have we presented skirts of so desirable qualities as these at $7.75. They are excellently tailored in Velour Stripes and Checks, featuring novel pockets and belts. All wanted colors, and sizes to 36 waistbands.

Fourth Floor.

A Feature on the Fourth Floor Today

Women's Tailor-Made Tricotine Dresses at $29.50

$29.50

There are several very smart models to select from, the one illustrated having surplice waist and pleated skirts. Others are in tailored side-button effects with cleverly plaited skirts, and in very attractive braid trimmed models featuring many originalities shown in much higher-priced frocks.

Colors: Navy Blue, Wisteria, Rookie, Taupe, Green and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fashionable Chiffon Broadcloth Dresses at $35

A reproduction of an exquisite creation by "Bernard," simulating suit. Button-to-neck in side effect, showing plaited tunic. Colors: Rose, Taupe, Navy Blue, Grey, Blackberry, Green. Sizes 34 to 42.

The New "Bustle" Dresses at $39.50 to $89.50

We have assembled a splendid assortment of these newest of dresses, displaying smart narrow skirts, and tailored waists, in Serge, Broadcloth, and Velveteen.

We have devoted an entire section to tailor-made Tricotine, Serge, Poiret Twill, and Broadcloth dresses, featuring ten distinct styles at **$20.**

Others range from **$15** *to* **$89.50.**

The Misses' Department Presents Unusual Values in

Smart Suits for Immediate Wear at $29.50 and $35

Fall suits for the fashionable "Miss" are simply stunning in their newness of line, beauty of material and trimming. At the prices mentioned we offer to-day most exquisite plain tailleur and fur-trimmed models, displaying plaited backs, new belts and buckles, and many originalities in pockets; in all the fashionable materials, including:

Silvertone, Broadcloth, Wool Jersey, Heather Mixtures, and Wool Velour

Lined with silk and heavily interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Batik—The Ancient Art of Native Javan Women

Now finds expression in most exquisite novelty lounging gowns and boudoir caps

BATIK is an ancient art practised by women of the Dutch East Indies. It consists of painting beautiful designs with a combination of boiling wax and dyes. When the design has been completed it is crushed, creating a wonderful crackle effect.

This ancient art has now been applied to textiles and is now being shown in all its beauty on ***silk-like morning gowns and boudoir caps*** *on our Third Floor. No two garments are alike. Each is individual in design and coloring, expressing the originality and genius of one who has made this art a life-time study. We now offer models made exclusively for Saks & Company.*

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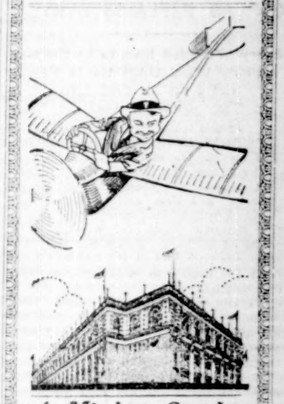


A Mighty Good Place to Stop

The man who starts out for a new fall suit owes it to himself to look around a bit. He owes it to himself to get the most in style, tailoring and fabric at his price. Our new stock of

Men's Fall Suits $16.50 to $39.75

will loom large in comparison with the clothes you will find in other good stores in town. Well tailored of all wool fabrics in timely styles from the ultra extreme to the stolid conservative. They are priced much lower than elsewhere. Direct Elevators on 35th St.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Worsted Underwear for Men

Be on the safe side and put in your supply of fall-weight underwear now. These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length. $1.19 a garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Golf Clubs, Bags and Such Things

Every man who buys his equipment here, goes away satisfied and returns when he needs more, because he gets dependable goods at prices much less than elsewhere.

Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49; Irons, $2.24

Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, Horn's Irons, 98c and $1.49

Canvas Golf Bags, $1.19 to $8.49

Leather Golf Bags, $17.74

Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Shirts for Long Arm Men

We carry a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Soft cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Regular sizes with 36 inch sleeves. $1.59

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"Supre-Macy" Shoes at $7.89

Smart looking shoes of genuine Cordovan leather; invisible eyelets and Goodyear welted soles. Good wearing quality.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

Coming in at the Broadway and 35th St. entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery. On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

SCIENCE TO REBUILD OUR WAR CRIPPLES

Government Selects Sites for 19 Great 'Reconstruction' Hospitals in as Many Cities.

GORGAS EXPLAINS SYSTEM

Every Wounded Man to be the Nation's Ward Until He Is Entirely Fit for Civil Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, who is conceded to be one of the world's greatest authorities on military medicine and surgery, announced tonight an important reform in the nation's plans for dealing with wounded soldiers. From the time the soldier is wounded at the fighting front until his return to civil life the Government intends to stand by his side in an effort to prevent deformity from wounds, to refit the injured man for his place in civil life and to reconstruct him for service to himself and the State.

There will be expert orthopedic surgeons at the front not very far from the firing line to deal with his wounds soon after they are received in this effort to prevent deformity. One hundred miles behind the firing line there will be orthopedic hospitals and "curative workshops." Finally, after the mar is brought back across the Atlantic to this country there will be great "reconstruction hospitals" in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities where the work of trying to "rebuild" the wounded men for a resumption of service in civil life will be continued.

"The whole conception of governmental and national responsibility in caring for the wounded," said Major Gen. Gorgas in an authorized statement of the Government's plans tonight, "has undergone a radical change during the months of study given the subject by experts serving with the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and others consulting with them. Instead of the old idea that responsibility ended with the return of the soldier to private life with his wounds healed and such pension as he might be given, it is now considered that it is the duty of the Government to equip and re-educate the wounded man, after healing his wounds, and to return him to civil life ready to be as useful to himself and his country as possible.

Hospital Sites Selected.

"To carry out this idea plans are well under way for building 'reconstruction hospitals' in large centres of population. Sites have been chosen, though not all finally approved, in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Richmond, Atlanta, and New Orleans. Those in Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago will probably be constructed first. Each will be built as a 500-bed hospital, but with provision for enlargement to 1,000 beds if needed.

"These hospitals will not be the last step in the return of the wounded soldiers to civil life. When the soldiers are able to take up industrial training, further provision will be ready. The injured man may be retrained to his former occupation to conform with his handicapped condition or retrained for a new industry compatible with that condition. Additional education will be given to those fitted for it, and men may in some cases be returned to more valuable work that that from which they were called to war. Workshops will be provided at the hospitals, but arrangements will also be made with outside industries whereby more elaborate methods of training may be carried on. An employment bureau will be established to place men so trained in different parts of the United States.

"This whole matter comes under the Department of Military Orthopedic Surgery, recently organized in the Medical Department of the army. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are in charge of the work: Major Elliott C. Brackett of Boston, Director of the Department of Military Orthopedics; Major Joel E. Goldthwait of Boston, Director of Military Orthopedics for the expeditionary forces; Major David Silver of Pittsburgh, Assistant Director of Military Orthopedics. The following, in conjunction with the above staff, compose the Orthopedic Council: Dr. Fred H. Albee of New York, Dr. G. Gwilym Davis of Philadelphia, Dr. Albert H. Freiberg of Cincinnati, Dr. Robert W. Lovett of Boston, and Dr. John L. Porter of Chicago.

"Arrangements have been made by the Department of Military Orthopedics to care for soldiers, so far as orthopedics (the prevention of deformity) is concerned, continuously until they are returned either to active service or civil life. Orthopedic surgeons will be attached to the medical force near the firing line, and to the different hospitals, back to the base orthopedic hospital, which will be established within 100 miles of the firing line. In this hospital, in addition to orthopedic surgical care, there will be equipment for surgical reconstruction and 'curative workshops,' in which men will acquire ability to use injured members while doing work interesting and useful in itself. This method has supplanted the old and tiresome one of prescribing a set of motions for a man to go through with no purpose other than to reacquire use of his injured part.

Surgeons Now Abroad.

"In addition to the American orthopedic surgeons now working abroad under Colonel Jones of England others will soon go overseas. Experienced surgeons, and a large number of younger surgeons who will work under competent directions, will go abroad for this work, all to be under the direction of Major Goldthwait. These orthopedic surgeons will work in England among the British forces, and when needed will be transferred to France to work among American soldiers.

"It is not the intention that men able to go back to the firing line shall be returned to this country unless their convalescence will extend over a period of a considerable number of months. Soldiers unable to return to duty will be sent to the reconstruction hospitals in the United States.

"Instructors and examiners for all the camps are also being furnished by the Department of Military Orthopedic Surgery. A number of older and more experienced surgeons will act as instructors and supervisors for each of the groups into which the camps will be divided; a number of orthopedic surgeons will be detailed as attending surgeons at each camp to act as examiners and as consultants to the camp's other surgeons; directions are being provided for instruction of medical officers in military orthopedic surgery, emphasis being made on foot, back and joint conditions as affecting the acceptance or rejection of recruits; and careful instruction is planned for line officers so that they will recognize the simpler orthopedic conditions and refer to the camp surgeon any men who develop them.

"Semi-monthly inspection will be made of all soldiers' feet, and camp surgeons and men detailed for the purpose will be given special instruction in care of the feet. Courses of intensive training in military orthopedic surgery are being arranged for in different universities, so that hte younger surgeons taking up the work may enter upon their duties with some special preparation. The course will occupy six weeks.

"A manual of military orthopedic surgery for use in the army has been prepared and will soon be ready for distribution."

FIVE HELD FOR MURDER.

Schaeffer's Death Followed a Quarrel Over a Woman.

Four women and a man were held by the Police of Stapleton, S. I., yesterday in connection with the killing of William Schaeffer, a chauffeur, of 300 West Tenth Street, at South Beach, S. I. Detectives are seeking for another man, who it is believed, fired the shots. Twenty-five persons who were in the dance hall at Seaside Boulevard, when Schaeffer was killed will be in the Magistrate's Court at Stapleton, this morning.

Peter Crane, proprietor of a café near Seaside Boulevard, South Beach, told the police that a party of thirty persons had been in his place for several hours before the shooting, but had left to go to a dance hall near by. He said he heard shots and then one of the men ran in to tell him that Schaeffer had been shot. Crane said he saw an automobile leave and he telephoned to the police, who caught the party by lowering the gates at the railroad crossing at Clifton, S. I. All those who were in the hall maintained for several hours that they knew nothing of the shooting, but finally admitted that Schaeffer had been shot in a quarrel over Hannah Thurston, also known as Maloney, of 559 Greenwich Street. She was held for further examination, with Evelyn Sullivan, of 555 Greenwich Street, Mr. and Mrs. John Lenehan of 10 Greenwich Street, and Mary Schaeffer of 70 King Street.

Perfect Plans for Library Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The American Library Association Committee on Camp Libraries announced tonight that plans had been perfected for the million-dollar drive for funds with which to build, equip, and maintain libraries in every army camp and cantonment, and libraries for sailors afloat and ashore, as well as for sick and wounded soldiers on the firing line. The Governor of nearly every State has agreed to issue a proclamation setting aside the week of Sept. 24 as "Library War Fund Week," which will be devoted to raising the fund of $1,000,000 necessary.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS SERVICES IN CITY

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hear Sermon at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Party Leaves New York for Capital by Rail After Entertaining on the Mayflower.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, who arrived in New York on the yacht Mayflower on Saturday evening, left here for Washington yesterday afternoon, after attending the morning service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Mayflower was anchored in the North River off Seventy-ninth Street, and about 100 people, gathered on the Seventy-ninth Street pier, cheered as the President and his wife came ashore in a cutter at 10:40.

Three automobiles were waiting at the pier, two of them filled with Secret Service men and city detectives. The party drove down to Seventy-second Street and then across to Fifth Avenue, being recognized by very few pedestrians. Before going to the church the President went to the St. Regis, where he and Mrs. Wilson called on Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, and Mrs. Grayson, who had been spending a week in New York.

Then the President and Mrs. Wilson went across the avenue to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The services had already begun, and there was rather a small attendance when the President came in. The arrival of the automobiles before the door had attracted the attention of many persons passing along the avenue, and a considerable number of pedestrians turned aside to swell the number of worshippers within.

Meanwhile the officials of the church learned of the President's arrival, and hymns of a patriotic character were selected. The preacher for the day was the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, who took as his subject "Facing Jesus," with the text from John, 19:13, "He brought Jesus forth."

Dr. Chapman presented the picture of Christ before Pilate, bleeding from the strokes of the whip and facing the imminent crucifixion. "Pilate had the greatest opportunity any man could have," he declared, "in that he was alone with Jesus, confronted with him, and with a chance to release him. But he lacked the moral courage to do it."

He drew the analogy between Pilate's lost opportunity and the opportunity that all men have when brought face to face with Jesus and with the necessity of a moral decision.

In referring to the war, Dr. Chapman urged that the country should set aside days of fasting and prayer for victory, declaring that this would go a long way toward settling the war. In the prayer before the sermon the preacher prayed for the President, "Whose life is precious in God's sight," and besought that he be used as a Divine instrument to end the war and bring about peace.

Just before the benediction Dr. Chapman announced: "The congregation will remain seated until the President of the United States has retired." The Secret Service men then formed in line on either side of the central aisle as the President, preceded by Mrs. Wilson, passed out and entered their automobile. On the sidewalk a considerable number of people had been waiting for their reappearance, and as the President came out they lifted their hats and cheered, a salute which he answered by raising his hat and smiling.

From the church the President drove direct back to the Mayflower, where at 1 o'clock he was joined by Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Bolling; her sister, Miss Bertha Bolling, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Bolling, of 106 Morningside Drive. The party took luncheon on board the yacht. Meanwhile two taxicabs had come to the pier and the Presidential baggage was loaded on board and taken to the Pennsylvania Station.

At 3 o'clock all came ashore and about 300 people gathered on the pier, cheering the President as he landed. Colonel House made his farewells here and drove to his home; the members of the Bolling family followed the President and Mrs. Wilson to the Pennsylvania Station. Here the cars were run down to the lower level and the party did not pass through the upper floor of the station, but went direct on board the private car Ideal, which was attached to the Congressional Limited. They left at 3:30 P. M., Mrs. and Miss Bolling accompanying them back to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President and Mrs. Wilson returned safely to Washington shortly before 9 o'clock tonight.

APPEALS TO WOMEN TO TRAIN FOR WAR WORK

Dr. Franklin H. Martin Says They Can Guard the Nation's Moral Standards.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—An appeal for thousands of women to train themselves for public health work to guard the moral and social standards of the United States at war as well as to do much needed work of this kind in Europe was issued today by Dr. Franklin H. Martin of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

"The function of the nurse in modern war," said Dr. Martin, "is by no means confined to surgical work at the front. It includes also the highly important duty—becoming increasingly vital with the growth of disturbances in social and industrial conditions wrought by the war—of aiding in the prevention of disease epidemics, industrial accidents, and the general preservation of public health both at home and in the territory back of the firing line. The country cannot afford, furthermore, to leave the civilian population without trained nurses, and most of the places left vacant by nurses who have entered special war work must be filled. The war experience of European nations has shown conclusively the necessity of tightening up social and medical barriers. A problem of equal or greater importance will come with the period of reconstruction."

"The Committee on Nursing, with the authorization of the General Medical Board, is now making a complete survey of all the nursing forces of the country. The work is being carried on through the organization of the American Nurses' Association, with the co-operation of all State associations, and when completed should prove an invaluable asset.

"The task before the nursing profession necessarily calls for intellectual ability of a high order, but for that very reason it is believed that it will appeal particularly to women with a feeling of social responsibility and a capacity for social service. The appeal, therefore, has been directed not alone to hospitals and nursing schools, but also to women's and coeducational colleges and high-grade private schools, in an attempt to interest educated women of all classes in the opportunity for service of a high order through training in nursing schools. When a new student enters a hospital she thereby lays the foundation for the release of a graduate nurse for war work by taking over that much of the care of the civilian population."

Further on in his report Dr. Martin said: "The committees of the council are laying deep foundation for a possible long war through urging the upbuilding of general standards of nursing and education and the gradual addition of new courses of study in nursing schools which will prepare these new candidates for public health and social service."

Dr. Martin said that there were in the country 80,000 registered nurses, of whom 6,000 are public health nurses.

Physical Training at N. Y. U.

New York University will establish a department of physical training at the opening of the Fall term, under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Physical Director of the Public Schools. Training courses are to take place in the university building, Washington Square; in the Washington Irving High School, and in the Y. W. C. A. building, Brooklyn. This departure has been decided upon by the Faculty because of the extra demand for physical training teachers resulting from the Walsh law. Dr. Crampton will be assisted by Miss Louise Baylis, High School teacher of physical training; Dr. Frances Cohen, Assistant Director of Educational Hygiene in the public schools; Dr. I. H. Goldberger, Director of Educational Hygiene; H. A. Gordow, executive Manhattan Council Boy Scouts of America, and Dr. Edward Levy, instructor New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

30 U-BOAT SHELLS HIT SCARBOROUGH

Germans Bombarded Crowded Seaside Resort at a Three-Mile Range.

KILLED ONLY 3 PERSONS

But Narrowly Missed 300 Massed on the Platform of a Railway Station.

The first details of the attack on the town of Scarborough, England, by a German U-boat on the evening of Sept. 5, in which three persons were killed and five injured, were received here yesterday.

The bombardment began at 6:45 P. M. and lasted eight minutes, in which time the submarine fired thirty shells, half of which fell in the town. More lives would have been lost if five British mine-sweepers had not arrived off the harbor and caused the U-boat to submerge.

Two women and a girl were killed outright and a 17-year-old girl was so severely injured that she had to have her left leg amputated. The other four persons injured are still in the hospital. In addition, a number of the townspeople were treated by surgeons for minor hurts from shrapnel, glass, debris, &c.

There were hundreds of holiday makers in Scarborough at the time, but there was no panic of any kind. Observers who stood on the cliffs watching the firing said that the submarine was about three miles off the shore. The shells were much smaller than those fired at the town by the German warships on Dec. 16, 1914, and less damage was done to property. The shots were fired in a semi-circle, apparently first aimed at the Spa, famous for its mineral waters, and then over the town, down to the foreshore. The railway station, the Pavilion Hotel, one of the largest in Scarborough, and the stores in one of the principal streets suffered the most from the bombardment.

One shell exploded in a house in Hexton Road three minutes after the four members of the family had gone for a walk to the beach. Another shell smashed the refreshment room on the station platform a few minutes before a train crowded with excursionists was due. It missed the platform, on which fully 300 persons were standing waiting for a train only seventy-five feet away. Most of the houses struck were empty. One shell fell and exploded in a garden in which several young women were playing tennis.

When the mine sweepers got within range they opened fire on the U-boat, which returned the fire for a few minutes before submerging.

The bay was filled with rowboats, motor boats, and other small pleasure craft at the time of the attack, but fortunately none of them was hit.

DUTCH MINISTER ASSAILED.

Proposed Successor Also is Called a Weak Brother.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—Announcement of the change in Ministers from the Netherlands to Washington is made the occasion by the Telegraaf for a severe attack on Chevalier van Rappard, who is described as not having been equal to his duties and as having failed to promote Dutch interests. The newspaper asserts it is now realized he lacks the diplomatic tact and commercial insight needed for the extremely difficult discussions on the food supply.

Asserting that a diplomat of the first rank must be sent to Washington to regain the lost sympathy of America, the Telegraaf characterizes Mr. van Royen, proposed as Chevalier van Rappard's successor, as "one of the weakest brothers of the Dutch diplomatic corps," who would not be the most desirable man for the place.

Favors County Potato Warehouses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, issued an appeal tonight for prompt action in the establishment, as a military measure, of warehouses in every county throughout the United States where large crops of potatoes have been raised. He urges the establishment of community warehouses for potatoes, and thinks that the initiative in this direction should be taken by associations of farmers and business men.

MOBILIZED

For Immediate Action!

¶ The result of the Saks' Tailoring Organization's intensive training is clearly reflected in the new onslaught for Fall. With Blues to the left, Greys to the right, and Browns, Greens, and Mixtures in every other direction, New Yorkers will choose this season at Saks' from an aggregation of clothing upon which no counter attack of any other stock would make the least impression.

¶ Every weave with a spark of individuality; every coloring and pattern that is new; and every staple weave worthy of a place in America's foremost clothes shop is now mobilized at Saks.

¶ Better clothes are not to be had. We originate our models, we select the woolens, and every stitch in them is the work of our own highly specialized tailoring organization. And every Saks' suit and topcoat is the lowest priced garment of the same sterling character, for no middlemen's profits go to swell the size of a Saks' price ticket.

Saks' styles for men are so far ahead of most clothes that what is considered "style news" in other shops is "past history" at Saks.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Suits $20 to $53 Topcoats $20 to $38

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

(Made of Corn)

POST TOASTIES

says Bobby

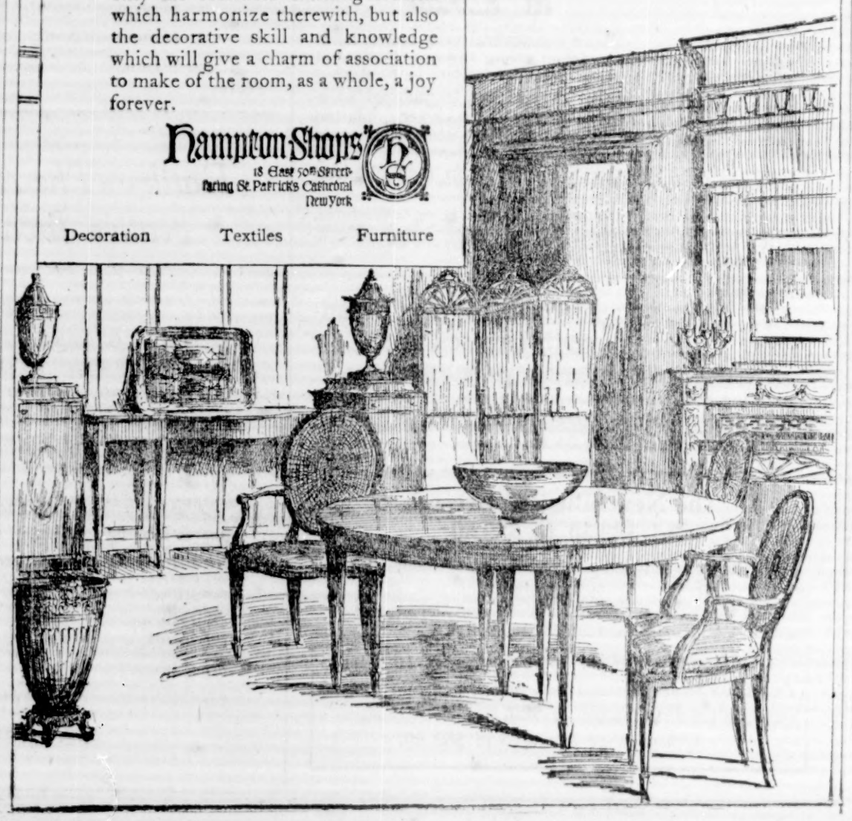
The Charm of Beauty at the Hampton Shops

TO BRING into the home of modern days that air of leisured ease and cultured dignity which gave allurement to the rooms of our Georgian forbears, calls for more than the mere haphazard selection of Furniture.

This is one unexampled advantage of that storehouse of beautiful things, the Hampton Shops. Here may be found, not only the Furniture, not only the countless finishing touches which harmonize therewith, but also the decorative skill and knowledge which will give a charm of association to make of the room, as a whole, a joy forever.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture



FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

A great many people know that there is in New York a shop where the outfitting of boys and young men for preparatory school and college is a highly specialized business.

This business has kept pace, and will continue to keep pace, with the growth in this country of select preparatory schools, colleges and universities.

Young Men's Suits—for the Fall and Winter Sessions—Norfolk and English Sack Models in shaggy homespuns, Scotch tweeds, cheviots and cassimeres—sizes from 33 to 40—$25 to $55.

In the custom tailoring section novelties in imported fabrics are shown at prices ranging from $55 to $65.

Young Men's Overcoats. Very roomy English coats—slip-on or belted models in tweeds and cheviots—sizes 33 to 40. $25.00 to $60.00.

Ulsters and Trench Coats—sizes from 7 to 18 years. Coats are made in Regulation Army cloth—also in green and brown mixtures—$22.50 to $25.00.

Boys' First Long Trouser Suits—14 to 18 years. These suits, in selected woolens and worsteds, are made in proper proportions for young men. It is seldom necessary to materially alter any suit that is sold here as a boy's suit. $22.50 to $35.00.

Complete school and college outfits. Aside from the clothing a boy should have an ample assortment of underwear, hosiery, shirts, neckwear, and as complete outfitters, we include with these items luggage, sport clothes and all the necessary accessories.

Blankets in school and college colors with insignia—$12.00.

Neckwear in English Regimental Stripes.

Genuine Mackinaw Coats made in the Mackinaw Straits District.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

A Personality

Washington, Lincoln, Wilson!

Patriots all, each led by love of country, and alike imbued with the same spirit of freedom and justice and the same love for humanity, but Wilson the ripened product of a maturer national history and of the times, and therefore a greater.

The times have produced the man, as they always will, a figure towering protectingly head and shoulders over the people, a man scrupulously conscientious, of high morality and rare breadth of mind, strength of character and will power.

Wilson's messages are the man himself; they are distinguished by feeling, ideals and above all sincerity; you do not have to read between the lines. His war proclamation and his response to the Pope are in spirit re-statements of principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Here is a personality which, in the opinion of the Harriman National Bank, time, reconciling small-minded opinion, petty jealousies and political conditions, will stamp as "The great American."

We say to the business man, place in Wilson your confidence in America's emergence from the war victorious, with honor, and on a sound basis for continuation of the welfare and prosperity of our people.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

SPEAKERS ENLISTED FOR 'LOYALTY WEEK'

Prominent Citizens Will Tour State to Spread Patriotism Through Education.

NINE TEAMS TO AID WORK

Campaign Will Close on Saturday Night with Rallies in the Principal Cities.

Thirty-six speakers of national prominence will, beginning this evening, enter upon a week's tour of New York State in a campaign of patriotism through education. In the course of this week, which is to be known as "Loyalty Week," they will address patriotic rallies in all the principal cities and towns of the State and thereby endeavor to develop a thorough understanding of the issues involved in the war, and the reasons that have made it essential for the United States to come to the support of the Allies.

"Loyalty Week" was suggested by Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, and Chief of the Educational Division of the State Council of Defense, as a means of launching the National Security League's campaign of patriotism through education in this State.

The speakers, including such men as Alton B. Parker, George W. Wickersham, Charles Edward Russell, and Job E. Hedges, have been divided into nine teams of four each. The teams will travel over separate routes, speaking at different places each night this week. The schedules have been arranged so that the final meetings on Saturday night will take place in important centres such as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and New York. The New York meeting, which is being arranged by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will take place at Madison Square Garden. Mayor Mitchel will probably preside.

In two instances—at Poughkeepsie and at Penn Yan on Thursday afternoon—the meetings will be held at county fairs. At the Dutchess County fair at Poughkeepsie Governor Whitman will make his only speech of the week, joining there the speakers' team for this route, which will include Miss Mabel Boardman and George Haven Putnam. Other meetings will be held in the daytime in the open air, some at fair grounds and some in public squares, but the majority of the gatherings will take place in the evenings, in auditoriums, theatres, and large halls.

The teams of speakers, with their schedules, follow:

Team No. 1—Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton, Cleveland Moffett, Cass Gilbert, and Frederic C. Walcott, assistant to Food Administrator Hoover, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Security League. Monday, Dunkirk and Jamestown; Tuesday, Olean; Wednesday, Corning; Thursday, Wellsville; Friday, Watkins; Saturday, Elmira. On Monday and Tuesday Job E. Hedges will take Mr. Gilbert's place, the latter appearing in his stead with Team No. 2.

Team No. 2—Job E. Hedges, Captain A. Radclyffe Dugmore of the British Army, Professor Herbert E. Mills, head of the Economics Department of Vassar and editor of The Economics Review; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary. Monday, Geneseo; Tuesday, Warsaw; Wednesday, Batavia and LeRoy; Thursday, Medina; Friday, Niagara Falls; Saturday, Buffalo. At the Buffalo meeting, which will be held in the Broadway Auditorium, Mayor Fuhrman presiding, Howard Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, will also speak.

Team 3.—Charles Edward Russell, Miss Kathleen Burke, English hospital worker; Dr. McElroy, and the Rev. Dr. George Adam of Montreal, a personal friend of Lloyd George, who recently made a tour of the western fighting front. Monday, Ithaca; Tuesday, Seneca Falls; Wednesday, Canandaigua and Geneva; Thursday, Penn Yan; Friday, Lyons; Saturday, Rochester. At the Rochester meeting, Alton B. Parker, who is Honorary Vice President of the National Security League, will speak in place of Dr. Adam, who will join Team 4 at Syracuse.

Team 4.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, Henry D. Estabrook, Irvin S. Cobb, and Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism. Monday, Binghamton; Tuesday, Owego; Wednesday, Cortland; Tuesday, Auburn; Friday, Oswego; Saturday, Syracuse.

Team 5.—Dr. Charles R. Brown, Dean of Yale University; Dr. Solomon H. Clark, head of the Public Speaking Department of Chicago University; Dr. Frank Crane, and the Countess de Turcznowicz, Polish relief worker. Monday, Amsterdam; Wednesday, Oneida; Thursday, Norwich; Friday, Herkimer; Saturday, Rome.

Team 6.—Arthur E. Bestor, President of Chautauqua Institution; Arthur Rudd, Gaillard Hunt, Assistant Secretary of State, and Justice S. Harrison White of Colorado. Monday, Lowville; Tuesday, Watertown; Thursday, Malone; Friday, Plattsburg; Saturday, Port Henry and Elizabethtown.

Team No. 7.—Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester; Prof. James H. Moore of Colgate University; Ex-Senator Burton and Dr. John H. Finley. Monday, Johnson and Cloversville; Wednesday, Wells; Thursday, Saratoga Springs; Friday, Hudson Falls; Saturday, Troy.

Team No. 8.—John Wesley Hill, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, George W. Wickersham and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne. Monday, Kingston; Tuesday, Catskill; Wednesday, Walton; Thursday, Cobleskill; Friday, Schenectady; Saturday, Albany. At Kingston, Dr. William F. Slocum, President of the American Association of Colleges, who is a member of team No. 9, will also speak, his place at Monticello being taken by William H. Edwards. The latter will also speak at Goshen with Team No. 9 on Tuesday night, taking the place of George Haven Putnam, who will speak with Team No. 8 at Catskill. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will also speak with this team at Schenectady and Albany.

Team No. 9.—Miss Mabel Boardman, Mr. Putnam, James Sullivan, State Historian, and Dr. Slocum. Monday, Monticello; Tuesday, Goshen; Wednesday, Hudson; Thursday, Poughkeepsie; Friday, Nyack; Saturday, Mt. Vernon. At Poughkeepsie, where the meeting will be held at the Dutchess County Fair, Governor Whitman and Oscar S. Straus will also speak. Mrs. Straus will also speak at Mount Vernon.

AMERICANIZATION PLAN TO ENGAGE THE NATION

State Will Join City to Push Campaign to Wipe Out Illiteracy Among Foreign Born.

The State, acting through the University of the State of New York, has joined with the city to push the campaign which is about to begin for the Americanization of the foreign population of New York, the number of foreign persons in New York State at this time being, according to a statement issued by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, more than 3,000,000, of whom about 600,000 cannot speak English. Illiteracy among native-born persons in the State is about 1 per cent., whereas it is about 13 per cent. in the foreign-born population. The Mayor's Committee also announced last night that the movement was becoming national in scope, and that a campaign similar to that in New York would be undertaken in the country at large by the Federal Bureau of Education in Washington.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, has assigned W. C. Smith, Supervisor of Immigrant Education, for a part of his time to the Committee on Aliens of the Mayor's Committee, which committee is directing the Americanization campaign in New York City.

Dr. Finley has sent the following letter to all school superintendents in New York State:

> Our department, through provision made by the unanimous action of the Legislature at its recent session, and upon the specific recommendation of Governor Whitman in his annual message, is undertaking to give special attention this year to the promotion of alien education and the lessening of adult illiteracy. By the appointment of a Supervisor of Immigrant Education in the educational extension division of this department, New York State is the first State to give official recognition to the importance of this activity, though some of the cities of this State and of other States have already done much both through public provision and through private initiative and aid to teach English and civics to adult aliens. Recent events have accentuated the need of giving all, whatever their varied origins, a common language. The Legislature has passed a joint resolution calling for a vote on a constitutional amendment, indicating that the State is seriously considering literacy as an essential to the franchise.
>
> It is possible by concerted action among the agencies now dealing with those who have not acquired the language in which our laws and history are written to reduce adult illiteracy by half within the year, and to teach complete adult literacy by the end of the decade, a goal which the Commissioner of Education set in the opening year of his administration. And the public school must be the chief agency of a democracy in this effort.
>
> This time is also particularly opportune, since the Federal Bureau of Education is projecting a continent-wide movement, and its co-operation will be helpful in making clear the national as well as the State importance of this work.
>
> The State is equipped to assist in the following manner:
>
> 1.—Meeting teachers where possible.
> 2.—Assisting in organizing classes.
> 3.—Conducting institutes for teachers in co-operation with other agencies.
> 4.—Furnishing syllabuses.
> 5.—Assisting in securing co-operation of other agencies and foreign leaders.
> 6.—Helping in giving local publicity to the need and to the provision for meeting it.
> 7.—Assisting in securing co-operation of industrial plants in the locality.

"New York City," Dr. Finley said yesterday, "is to be congratulated upon mobilizing the forces for Americanization of the foreign-born among us. Much may be accomplished by this action. We are expecting that our illiteracy may soon begin to melt."

DR. HILLIS TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELTY

Their Atrocities, He Says, Better Established Than Scalpings of Sioux Indians.

RECORDS ARE NOW ON FILE

Plymouth Pastor Describes What He Saw and Learned In the Area Abandoned by Kaiser's Army.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, quoting from official records and affidavits he had collected on his recent tour of regions in France evacuated by the Germans, asserted in the first of a series of six sermons on the war in his church yesterday that there could no longer be any doubt of the fact that the German armies had been guilty of the blackest crimes charged against them.

Dr. Hillis spent last July and August visiting the areas in France ruined by the German armies in their retreat. He brought back with him much evidence of German brutalities, and he placed affidavits and copies of official records on the pulpit from which he preached.

"For three years German-Americans have protested that the stories of German atrocities were to be disbelieved as English inventions, Belgian lies, and French hypocrisies, but that day has gone forever," he said. "When the representatives of the nations assemble for the final settlement there will be laid before the representatives of Germany affidavits, photographs, and other legal proofs that make German atrocities far better established than the scalpings of the Sioux Indians on the Western frontiers, the murders of the Black Hole of Calcutta, or the crimes of the Spanish Inquisition. On a battle line three hundred miles long, in every village the retreating Germans passed, the following morning accredited men hurried to the scene to make the record against the day of judgment.

"The photographs of dead and mutilated girls, children, and old men tell no lies. Two forms of testimony are esteemed by jurists—the testimony of mature men, who have seen and heard, and the testimony of children too innocent to invent their statements but old enough to tell what they saw. For the first time in history the German has reduced savagery to a science, therefore this great war for peace must go on until the German cancer is cut clean out of the body."

Dr. Hillis asserted that more than 10,000 separate atrocities committed by the German armies had been documented and were on file in the chancelleries of the allied nations for use when the terms of peace are to be discussed.

"When the German army in Lorraine was defeated by one-half its number," he went on, "it fell northward, passing through French towns and villages where there were no Frenchmen, no guns, and where no shots were fired. During July and August we went slowly from one ruined town to another, talking with the women and the children, comparing the photographs and the full official records made at the time, with the statements of the poor, wretched survivors, who lived in cellars, where once there had been beautiful houses, orchards, and vineyards.

"In Gerbevillier, standing beside their graves, I studied the photograph of the bodies of fifteen old men whom the Germans had lined up and shot because there were no young soldiers to kill; heard the detailed story of a woman whose boy of 14, being nearest the age of a soldier, was first hanged to a pear tree in the garden, and when the officer and soldier had left him and were busy setting fire to the next house, she cut the rope, revived the strangled boy, only to find the soldiers had returned, and while the officer held her hands behind her back, his assistant poured petrol on the boy's head and clothes, set fire to him, and while he staggered about, a flaming torch, they shrieked with laughter.

"When they burned all the houses and retreated the next morning, the Prefect of Lorraine photographed the bodies of thirty aged men lying as they fell, the bodies of women stripped and at last slain, while in the next village stood the ruined square belfry into which the Germans had lifted machine guns, then forced every woman and child—275 in number—into the little church, and notified the French soldiers that if they fired upon the machine guns they would kill their own women and children.

"After several days' hunger and thirst, at midnight these brave women slipped a little boy through the church window and bade their husbands fire upon the Germans in the belfry, saying they preferred death to the indignities they were suffering. And so these Frenchmen turned their guns, and in blowing those machine guns out of the belfry killed twenty of their own wives and children."

Dr. Hillis asserted that further indisputable proof of the heartlessness of the Germans was found in the letters and diaries taken from the bodies of dead German soldiers. He continued:

"Out of the large number note these: Hundreds of photographs of the dead bodies of aged priests, some of whom had been staked down. Here is the German efficiency for you. Here is the diary on Aug. 22 of Private Max Themas: 'Our soldiers are so excited we are like wild beasts. Destroyed eight houses, with their inmates. Bayonetted two men with their wives and a girl of 18. The little one almost unnerved me, so innocent was her expression.'"

Dr. Hillis read what had been copied from the diary of Eitel Anders, another German soldier. It read: "In Vendre all the inhabitants without exception were brought out and shot. This shooting was heartbreaking, as they all knelt down and prayed. It was real sport, yet it was terrible to watch. At Heckt I saw the dead body of a young girl nailed to the outside door of a cottage by her hands. She was about 14 or 16 years old." Dr. Hillis quoted from one of the affidavits, "Affidavit D-89," it read: "After passing Weerde we met a woman covered with blood, with her breasts cut off. She was delirious."

"Standing in the village of Herlemeil," continued Dr. Hillis, "a boy of 16 and his mother showed me twelve bullet marks against the stone wall where a mother, aged 23, with a babe on her breast, with her young sister and sister-in-law of 16 and 17, were shot by twelve German soldiers. On a little board in one ruined village, I read these words: 'Marie. Aged 16. Dead Aug. 24, 1915. Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.' The hundreds of atrocities personally investigated only serve to interpret Ambassador Morgenthau's statement as to Armenia, that the Turkish soldiers and German officers massacred in Armenia a half million people, that they might move into their farm houses and little shops and stores."

Germany's philosophy, the pastor concluded, had dehumanized her officers and men. He said the Kaiser, and not the rest of the world, had coined the word "Hun," and had applied it to his own people.

Soldiers See City from Motor Buses.

The National Service Commission entertained 110 men from Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I., in a sightseeing tour yesterday. The soldiers were from the 168th Infantry of Iowa, and machine gun battalions of the 149th Pennsylvania and Maryland. In six buses furnished by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company the soldiers, most of whom were seeing New York for the first time, were taken through Wall Street, Chinatown, Fifth Avenue, and Broadway to Dyckman Street. They returned on Riverside Drive to luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. Building, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street. At the Institutional Synagogue, Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, 400 seats will be reserved for soldiers and sailors during the services there today. Addresses will be made by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein and Representative Murray Hulbert in reference to the Jewish holiday and the war.

CONGRESS SESSION LIKELY TO END OCT. 1

Leaders Believe Remaining War Legislation Can Be Finished by That Time.

FIGHT ON INSURANCE BILL

But Senate Leaders Count on Bi-Partisan Combination to Put That Through.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—With nearly all the important war legislation disposed of, Congress is manifesting impatience to rush through the remaining measures and adjourn about Oct. 1. The rapid progress made last week in both House and Senate encourages the leaders to believe that the session may be brought to an end by that time.

The chief obstacle in the way of adjournment is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance bill, passed last week by the House and to be offered in the Senate this week. While the House passed the measure unanimously, there is sharp opposition to it in the Senate. The measure is in the hands of Senators Williams, Hoke Smith, and Smoot, as members of the Finance Committee, and they will report it without change from the form in which it went through the House.

Opponents of the measure in the Senate maintain that it does not give sufficient allowance to dependents of men serving with the colors. The allowance of $15 a month to a wife with no child, $25 to a wife with one child, and $32.50 to a wife with two children is regarded by opponents of the bill as entirely too low. They also incline toward the pension system rather than insurance, arguing that, no matter if the insurance scheme goes through, some time after the war there inevitably will be legislation for pensions. That, they argue, will only mean doubling the expense to the Government and putting into force an insurance system that will not serve its intended purpose.

Insurance representatives, bitterly opposed to the measure, have been at work at the Capitol during the last week, and strong pressure has been brought to bear to arouse a powerful force against it. But this lobby, according to the opinion of Senate leaders, will not succeed in its attempt to kill the bill.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said tonight that he had not the remotest doubt that the insurance bill would pass the Senate and without much delay. He expects it to be reported to the Senate early this week and passed after a week or so of debate.

President Wilson's letter to Senator Martin, Democratic floor leader, in support of the insurance measure, is expected to bring its advocacy enough Democratic Senators to put it through, combined with the support of those among the Republican minority who have stood back of the Administration in its war legislation. In other words, once more the bipartisan combination of Democrats and Republicans will be counted upon to force the insurance bill to passage.

Another war measure to come up in the Senate this week is the Webb Export bill, tightening the screws upon transatlantic commerce during the war. Under its provisions explicit regulations are laid down as to trading with the Allies and neutrals. This bill passed the House weeks ago. Although opposition probably will crop up, Senate leaders expect that it will be passed by the bipartisan majority.

Another measure of importance is the $2,466,670,000 War Revenue bill, now before a joint conference committee of the two Houses. Senator Simmons said tonight that the differences between House and Senate conferees over the measure would undoubtedly be smoothed out early this week. He thinks the measure will be reported back by Thursday, with whatever changes are decided upon, and that it will be approved at once, so that it will be in the hands of the President for signature by Saturday.

Senator Simmons believes the Senate will be able to clear up its schedule so as to adjourn within a few days after Oct. 1. The adjournment of Congress at that time would give almost a clear two months of rest before the December session.

Americans Wounded on West Front.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16.—The names of the following Americans were included in the Canadian casualty list given out today: Wounded.—J. G. Carr, Lyndonville, Vt.; J. W. Jones, Fellows, Cal.; E. J. Nasliovitz, Ford City, Penn. Gassed.—H. L. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; L. Thomas, Washington.

CUTTING IT SHORT

The point to remember as between the Thompson-Starrett Company and an alternative choice is not only that the Thompson-Starrett Company can positively be depended upon to deliver your building on time, but that it can in all probability clip a few months off the other fellow's schedule.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CIVIL SERVICE.

Consultant on City Planning
Salary $4140

At least 25 years of age, who has at least three years' experience in charge of planning and directing of investigations of street traffic conditions, or other similar experience tending to qualify for the performance of the duties of this position. Subjects and weights: Experience, 7; Oral, 3. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until SEPTEMBER 24TH, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

At YAPHANK or YPRES

When the cold North winds blow—

A pair of Centemeri warm gloves will give your boy comfort.

We have sold officers and men just what they wanted—

From a selection of 17 styles designed to meet the special requirements in every service.

Gloves are easy to send.

Early Christmas shopping has its advantages.

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every Day.

Military Equipment

Able to Equip Entire Regiments, Officers as Well as Enlisted Men

WE HAVE THE LARGEST MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, PROBABLY THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Everything "Ready-to-Put-On" and Walk Out Which Applies to Both Officers and the Enlisted Men

PRICES TYPICAL OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER. — FAIR AND SQUARE.

POLITE, COURTEOUS SALESMEN WHO KNOW MILITARY NEEDS.

For the Soldier on Foot

Olive Drab Wool Overcoats	*Army Sweaters*	*Rubber Coats*	*Army Socks*
Olive Drab Wool Suits	*Army Hats*	*Oiled Ponchos*	*Army Underwear*
Army Raincoats	*Army Hat Cords*	*Rubber Ponchos*	*Army Shirts*
Army Ponchos	*Metal Pocket Mirrors*	*Hat Cords (all services)*	*Army Leggins*
Army Wool Shirts	*First Aid Kits*	*Army Blankets*	*Enlisted Men's Caps*
Olive Drab Khaki Suits	*Canteens*	*Army Footwear*	*Army Shoes*

For the Army Officer

Olive Drab Wool Overcoats
Olive Drab Serge Suits
Raincoats
Caps and Service Hats
Insignia and Bars
Army Shoes
Hat Cords
Puttees
Field Trunks
Swagger Sticks
Army Footwear

Our Made-to-Order Department
Suits and Overcoats on 5 Days' Notice.
Your order will be handled with military precision. Cut and tailored by experts, of fabrics that have been O. K.'d by the Government—and which you see before your order.
Delivered to any part of the United States or France

GIMBELS MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION—Fourth Floor

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:
"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot-Ease in each shoe." Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy?

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Open Letter to Sheriff Riegelmann

Hon. EDWARD RIEGELMANN;
Dear Sir—

On Sept. 12th we issued a circular letter to the people of Brooklyn interested in our National Game of Base Ball, which you acknowledged to have read; you have seen fit to misrepresent our intentions and deliberately ignored the important part of said letter, which is

DID YOU OR DID YOU NOT "PLANT" four deputy sheriffs, two sets of two men each in the reserved section of our Grand Stand at Ebbets Field on Sunday, July 1st, to obtain the testimony deemed necessary to the successful prosecution of the case, and which they testified in the Magistrate's Court had been planned in your office?

WE REQUEST A PUBLIC ANSWER.

Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, Inc.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Play Victor Records with Victor Tungs-tone Stylus

Will play 100 to 300 records without changing

Packages of four, 10c

If used with proper care, four Tungs-tone Styli (one 10c package) should play 1,000 records.

When playing Victor Records, carefully lower the sound box and place the stylus or needle upon the smooth outside rim of the record and gently push into the record groove.

Manufactured exclusively by the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

SECOND KING WILL CALLED A FORGERY

District Attorney Thinks He Has the Typewriter on Which the Document Was Written.

NEW INQUEST IS ORDERED

Gaston B. Means and Mrs. King's Sister Summoned to Testify at the Hearing in Concord.

John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, said yesterday after receiving reports from experts on typewriting, that he had in his possession the typewriter on which the alleged second King will, now declared to be a forgery, was written. He said that the evidence that the will had been forged was now overwhelming.

Among the effects taken from the apartment of Gaston B. Means and Mrs. Maude A. King at 1,155 Park Avenue were found a sketch of the plans for filing this will and making a fight to have it declared valid, in which case Mrs. King would receive the millions remaining in the King estate and Gaston B. Means would receive $950,000. It was planned to file the will at Pasadena, Cal. James King had property worth about $1,000,000 in California. The will provided two bequests of $10,000 a piece for Pasadena charities.

Mrs. Maude A. King had a bungalow at Pasadena and was well known there. At the time the Department of Justice was asked to arrest a band of fortune-hunters from Monte Carlo on the ground that they had violated the Mann act in taking Mrs. King from this city to California, she was finally found with some of her companions at Pasadena. Another reason for filing the alleged will in California was a legal one. Among the Means papers were found the opinion of a Chicago lawyer, that the Illinois law would not admit to probate a second will eleven years after a settlement had been made on the basis of the first one.

Papers relating to the will showed that Means had attempted, through another lawyer, to interest Charles Evans Hughes in the case, but that he had refused to consider the matter until after personal interviews with all parties concerned and the closest personal investigation of the facts. It was found that only a short time before the death of Mrs. King, Means had received word indicating that there was little chance that Mr. Hughes would consider the matter favorably.

Nothing for Means to Lose.

"As far as the will was concerned," said Mr. Dooling, "Gaston B. Means had nothing to lose by the death of Mrs. King. If the will was good, his contract for $950,000 would still be good. The only difference would be that Mrs. King's sister, Mrs. Mazie Melvin, would inherit the bulk of the King property."

Copies of an interesting correspondence with lawyers was found relating to the estate of Byron L. Smith, President of the Northern Trust, a close friend of James C. King. Smith's signature was attached to the alleged second King will, which was discovered after Smith's death. Photographic copies of public documents with Smith's signature have been found in the possession of Means. The correspondence on this topic related to the question of a damage suit which was under consideration against the Smith estate. Means intimated that he had evidence that Mr. Smith had testified that the second will had been destroyed, and had thus injured Mrs. King, who received little under the first will and practically all of the King estate under the alleged second one. Means asked in these letters what chance there was of recovering from the King estate if it could be proved that Smith's acts had damaged Mrs. King.

Mr. Dooling said that he had information which indicated that, provided the second will could be probated, Means would be greatly interested in the inheritance, no matter what course the property afterward took. He said that if anything happened to Mrs. Melvin after she inherited the money, Means would not lose, and might be in a stronger position than ever.

A large correspondence was found belonging to W. R. Patterson, father-in-law of Means, who acted for Means in stock speculations, as shown by numerous large checks drawn by Means in favor of his father-in-law to cover stock deals. Some of the letters by Mr. Patterson, who is now at Concord, N. C., related to an investigation of the trust fund of $400,000, in which Mrs. King had a life interest. A number of letters from Means to officers of the trust company were found and memorands showing that he had consulted lawyers regarding this fund. Mr. Dooling said:

"It is evident that efforts were made to annoy and anger the officials of this company by accusations and in other ways, so as to compel them to relinquish this trust. They refused, however, to relinquish it, and it appears to be the only fund in which Mrs. King was interested which remained intact at her death. The $400,000, however, now reverts, because of her death, to the James G. King Home for Old Men."

Means Annoyed.

A telegram was made public yesterday indicating that Means intended a week ago to make a trip to this city himself and take charge of his affairs. This was sent to his business agent, Henry Dietsch, on Sept. 9 from Concord, and is as follows:

Just returned to Concord from Chicago and Asheville yesterday with Mrs. Melvin, who is stopping at our house here. Newspapers, much to the annoyance of Mrs. Melvin and myself and the Robinson brothers, are giving sensational accounts of the deplorable, accidental death of Mrs. King, and immediately on my arrival here I asked for a reopening of the Coroner's inquest. Continue to hold mail until I advise you to forward it to me, or until my arrival in New York. Under no circumstances give any newspapers or any one else any interviews.

GASTON B. MEANS.

In a previous letter, written before the death of Mrs. King, Means had written to Dietsch to forward all letters to Mrs. King, Mrs. Melvin or Mrs. Robinson only.

Mr. Dooling found papers indicating that there was some connection between Gaston B. Means and William Lustgarten, real estate operator and politician, whose disappearance on Aug. 16 of this year led to the discovery that the affairs of the Tax Lien Company of New York, of which he was President, were in disorder. Mr. Dooling said he had learned also that Means had made frequent visits to the offices of Lustgarten. He said that he had no information regarding the interest the two men had in common.

Further discoveries of the connection of Means with the Government and German propagandists were made yesterday. One was an account showing that he had engaged a man to make a special investigation of the affairs of J. P. Morgan & Co. Other papers, Mr. Dooling said, indicated that Means had taken an interest in the troubles fomented by Germans, and that he was also in touch with the revolutionary movement in Cuba.

MEANS AND MRS. MELVIN SUMMONED TO INQUEST

Concord Authorities Prepare to Reopen Inquiry Into Death of Mrs. Maude A. King.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 16.—Subpoenas have been issued for witnesses to appear on Sept. 24 and testify at a further inquest into the death of Mrs. Maude A. King. Gaston B. Means and Mrs. Mazie C. Melvin, sister of Mrs. King, are among those who have been summoned. Captain W. S. Bingham, who is still at Richfield; Afton Means, now in New York City, and Ernest Eury, the negro chauffeur, also will be summoned.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker, friend of Mrs. King, is still here, and this afternoon she spent several hours at the Means home and went automobiling with Gaston Means and other members of the family.

Miss Anna Dolan of New York City, who is said to be a nurse, has arrived and is staying at the Means house with Mrs. Melvin.

MRS. DURYEA TELLS OF WORK IN FRANCE

Tragedy Goes Hand in Hand with Gayety Back of Battle Line Near Noyons.

PLEA FOR GIFTS OF MONEY

Head of War Relief Organization That Bears Her Name Sends Letter to Miss Margaret French.

The character of work that is being done by the women of the Duryea War Relief in France is described in a letter received by Miss Margaret French from Mrs. Nina Larray Duryea, the head of this organization. More money is needed to carry on the relief activity of Mrs. Duryea and her associates.

Mrs. Duryea's letter to Miss French is as follows:

11, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris.
Aug. 15, 1917.

My Dear Miss French:

I cannot tell you how touched and happy I am at the news of your splendid work and that of those with you at Stockbridge. You are a wonder! • • •

I will tell you exactly where everything you send will go—straight. Two nights ago I got back from Roye (Somme), just back of the battle line, beyond Noyons. The Government has given us a whole canton to "do," and after shipping up there by sealed cars 60,000 pounds of garden and household utensils, food and clothing and a great Moline motor-tractor plow, we (four of us) went up and opened a depot at Roye in a vast mouldy hall, which had been headquarters of the German Staff. Rain drips through the bomb-shattered roof, and five German prisoners assist us in our exceedingly strenuous labors. Then the Commandant, after a vigorous search, gave us a wee house, which the German prisoners scraped free of German filth, disinfected and turned over to us. Then it was up to four American women to prove that miracles can be wrought. We painted it, all ourselves, from top to bottom, papered walls, got together bits of furniture from among the ruins, made tables out of cases, portières from sheets, and on the eighth evening invited the Commandant to dinner, with candles stuck in bottles and American baked beans for the "plat de resistance." We have a bomb-proof shelter beside the door and oiled cotton in place of bullet-broken windows, and the first night a bomb dropped in the Indian Camp near Roye and killed three men.

Voilà! for the gay side of the picture. There is tragedy back of it. Every able-bodied being was carried away by the Huns in carts, standing, like cattle, leaving only old age, childhood and illness behind. These were driven out into the fields while their homes were pillaged and burned and their wells poisoned. Then they were allowed to return to the still hot ashes and told to live. How? It is to such desolation that all your workers' things will go, for we never have enough. We go from one wrecked hamlet to another in our camion, and unearth these dazed, dumb creatures from their holes, carrying every comfort and moral support we can muster. Their trees were cut down as were their roses and berry bushes; their pretty gardens boast more of a crop of shells than anything else. The whole region is grotesque in its utter destruction. The Mayor of Roye, Monsieur Mandron, owned one of the show farms of France. He saw his wife carried off; his thirty-four horses taken, his splendid buildings burned, his crops destroyed or taken. German officers' wives come in person and steal his wife's clothing and silver. He now lives in a wooden shed in the court of his former home; sixty-eight years old, ruined! One of thousands.

We all send you our warmest thanks. Tell those kind workers for me to give and work and pity as never before; the coming Winter is going to be a tragedy, for the civilians especially. Don't please forget them, or us, one moment. Try please, to get as much money as you can to buy supplies over here, as the Red Cross, as things now are, say they cannot deliver to us any supplies for some time, as they haven't enough ships. That is a blow, and we can only count on the generosity of American hearts and pockets to help us through the Winter.

Sincerely and gratefully,
NINA LARREY DURYEA,
President of the Duryea War Relief, Paris.

Checks may be made out to Margaret French, Treasurer, and sent to Miss French, Chesterwood, Glendale, Mass.

COMMITTEE TO AVERT PORT CONGESTION

Government Boards Unite in Step to Facilitate the Export Trade.

WASHINGTON, Sept 16.—To prevent congestion at seaports and minimize the danger of export traffic being piled up, a committee has just been formed to co-ordinate the activities of the railroads, the War Department, the Shipping Board, the Food Administration and the British and other foreign Government War Commissions that come here to purchase supplies for the Allies.

This committee, which will be known as "The Co-ordinating Committee on Exportation," has been created at the suggestion of the Railroads War Board.

Bearing in mind the danger of congestion this Winter if an effort should be made to ship everything through the North Atlantic ports, the members of the War Board decided that immediate action should be taken for co-ordinating railroad with overseas transportation.

With the view of laying the foundation for this, representatives of the embarkation section of the Army General Staff, the Traffic Executive of the allied Governments, the United States Shipping Board, the United States Food Administration, the Red Cross War Council and the Commission on Car Service, met with the War Board and formed the "Co-ordinating Committee on Exportation."

Charles M. Sheaffer, Chairman of the Commission on Car Service, has been made chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee. The other members appointed to date include E. Level, Chairman, Traffic Executive of the allied Governments; J. G. Rogers, General Agent, American Railway Association, Military Headquarters; R. B. Stevens, Commissioner; D. L. Ewing, Director of Traffic, Shipping Board; Colonel Chauncey B. Baker, Embarkation Section, General Staff; C. B. Buxton, Food Administration, and D. W. Cooke, Red Cross War Board.

HARVARD TO ADMIT WOMEN.

Will Open the Medical Course to Students of Radcliffe.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Harvard will open its doors to women students this year for the first time in the history of the university. "Duly qualified women who are registered at Radcliffe College will be admitted to Harvard Medical School when it opens for the Fall term next week," according to an announcement issued tonight.

The need of doctors caused by the war is the reason for letting down the bars. Because of war's heavy draft upon the medical profession, it is thought desirable to increase the opportunities and inducements for women to become physicians and surgeons.

Ten women applicants for admission to Harvard Medical School under the new arrangement have already appeared, according to Dr. E. H. Bradford, dean of the school. A few more are expected to register at Radcliffe and apply in the week remaining before the term opens.

"But we do not expect a very large class," said Dr. Bradford, "for the entrance requirements at Harvard Medical School are very high, and only a week remains before the school opens. Had the announcement been made earlier there might have been more applicants, but we expect to have as many women students as the other big colleges."

CHILE SPURNS GERMAN DEAL

False Report of Secret Treaty Traced to Propagandists.

The boomerang workings of the German propaganda in Latin America, as exposed by recent developments in Argentina and Mexico, receive further substantiation through the publication in London of a statement by the Chilean Minister there, Augustin Edwards, denying in emphatic terms the existence of a secret treaty between Germany and Chile, by which Germany would be given trade preference after the war. The statement was made following the publication in London of a report contained in the Revista, a newspaper of Buenos Aires, telling of the alleged treaty. The Chilean authorities repudiated the report in the strongest terms, and pointed out that no secret treaties can be made by Chile.

"The statement of the Chilean Minister gains interest from the fact that a recent report made to the Foreign Office of one of the allied Governments on German propaganda in South America named the Revista del Pacificio of Buenos Aires as a German-controlled organ, owned and conducted by the "Deutsche Zeitung fur Chile."

A. H. Callao, publisher of La Prensa, a trade magazine for South American affairs, yesterday received a copy of the Chilean Minister's statement made in London. It was published in the Daily Mail, which had printed a summary of an article in the Revista on the alleged existence of a secret treaty between Chile and Germany. The statement by the Chilean Legation said:

"The statement published is not only devoid of foundation but is also perfectly ridiculous. In Chile there can be no secret treaties. Treaties are not valid unless they are approved by the National Congress. The policy of secret machinations is unknown in Chile and is foreign to the national character.

"The policy that Chile has invariably followed is one of peace in general and of American solidarity in particular. The President of Chile, in his message to Congress of June 1, 1915, referring to the course which Pan Americanism had taken, said that 'the policy of rapprochement so happily followed is a firm guarantee of peace for the American republics and of respect for their rights, of which the most vital is the integrity of the continent.'

"Chile's attitude since Germany announced the zone blockade is quite definite and in perfect accord with that of the other American countries. Chile declared that she would not submit to that blockade because she considers it illegal and contrary to the practices consecrated since ancient times for the benefit of nations taking no part in armed conflicts, and added that if hostile acts were committed against Chilean ships she would demand, with full liberty of action, respect for all her rights. That declaration Chile maintains in all its integrity and significance, and by it she will regulate her procedure.

"The attitude of Brazil has been analogous to that of the United States, and Bolivia's attitude is the outcome of occurrences which that country considered violations of her sovereignty. There is no difference whatever between Chile's view of the situation and the manner in which it has been regarded by the other American nations. On the contrary, Chile believes that the American nations are as one in their conception of the juridical aspect of the blockade, and their union in this respect is strengthened by the traditional ties of a political solidarity which constitutes the basis of Chile's international ambitions."

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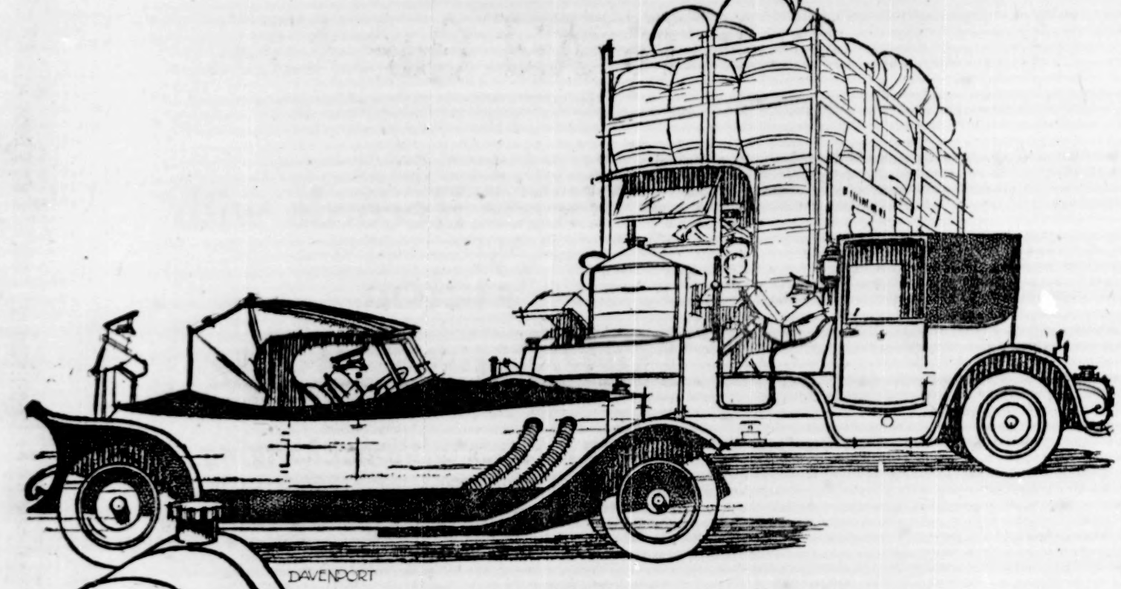

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TIGHTENS EMBARGO ON FOOD AND METALS

Exports Board Issues New List of Commodities That Cannot Be Sent Abroad.

NEUTRALS TO GET NO WHEAT

Export Board's Order May Lead to Unloading or Commandeering of Grain Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A conservation list which includes wheat, wheat flour, sugar, steel, iron, and many materials needed for the manufacture of explosives has been prepared by the Exports Administrative Board in connection with the policy of tightening up restrictions already made.

With the publication of this list today comes the announcement that the export of these commodities will be "practically prohibited" for the present. It is provided, however, that licenses may be issued when the cargoes for which applications are made are destined for actual war purposes, or where limited quantities may be spared without detriment to the United States.

Today's ruling was accepted generally as definite notice to most of the northern neutrals of Europe that for some time to come they would have to get along without American wheat, and that at no time during the war period would shipments be made to them except on the strictest rationing basis, and only after obtaining satisfactory guarantees.

This may lead to renewed negotiations for the unloading of the neutral ships tied up in Atlantic ports. Most of these ships are laden with wheat, corn and cattle fodder. Information here is to the effect that the wheat and corn cargoes on these ships are deteriorating even more rapidly than had been thought. The Shipping Board has been considering for some days exerting its full powers to commandeer the ships.

The new ruling evidently makes possible the shipment of some steel for ship construction if it is to be used for vessels which will be put into direct war trade, and might have the effect of lifting the complete embargo on ship steel which is now in force. Japan and any other country which might want steel for shipping not intended for transatlantic trade, however, apparently cannot hope to obtain it from the United States at this time.

Corn is not included on the "conservation list," and it is known that some food experts here have hoped for the adoption of a policy by which the Allies could co-operate in the conservation of the wheat supply here by using larger quantities of American corn instead of wheat. This policy might be adopted in connection with the movement of Canada's surplus wheat supply for use in Europe.

Today's ruling also is made effective in trade relations with Canada after Sept. 20. Up to this time many of the articles included in the "conservation list" were permitted to go to that country without individual licenses.

The statement says in part:

The Exports Administrative Board has announced a list of commodities whose conservation is necessary, on account of the limited supply and the needs of the United States in its successful prosecution of the war. Accordingly the board has practically prohibited the export of these articles, the list of which follows:

Acetone.	Nitric acid.
Alcohol.	Nitric salts.
Aluminum.	Phosphoric acid.
Ammonia salts.	Phosphorus.
Ammonia nitrate.	Pig iron.
Anhydrous ammonia.	Potash and chlorate of potash.
Arsenate of lead.	Potassium salts.
Arsenate of soda.	Saltpeter.
Boiler tubes, (iron and steel.)	Scrap iron.
Butter.	Scrap steel.
Carbolic acid (phenol.)	Searchlights and generators (suitted for army or navy use.)
Castor oil and castor beans.	Sodium sulphite.
Chrome nickel steel.	Spiegeleisen.
Cotton linters.	Stearine and stearic acid.
Cyanide of sodium.	Steel billets.
Ferromanganese.	Steel blooms.
Ferrosilicon.	Steel ingots.
Ferrovanadium.	Steel sheet bars.
Flax.	Steel slabs.
Glycerine.	Sugar.
Iron and steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank and other iron and steel plates, ¼ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches, whether plain or fabricated.	Sulphate of ammonia.
	Sulphur and sulphuric acid.
	Superphosphate.
	Tin plate.
	Toluol.
	Tungsten.
	Wireless apparatus.
Mercury salts.	Wheat.
Nitrate of soda.	Wheat flour.
	Wool rags.

Export licenses may be granted, however, for the above articles when destined for actual war purposes, or when they will directly contribute thereto; and in certain unusual cases when such exports will contribute directly to the immediate production of important commodities required by the the United States; and also in certain other cases where the articles may be exported in limited quantities without detriment to this country. Further, licenses may also be granted for limited quantities of these conserved articles when required for purely medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes.

APPLICATION FORMS.

To procure export licenses for articles on the "conservation list" shippers must use Application Form A-3 for proposed shipments of pig iron, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, Spiegeleisen, steel ingots billets, blooms, slabs and sheet bars, iron and steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank, (and all other iron and steel plates one-half of an inch thick and heavier, and wider than six inches, whether plain or fabricated,) scrap iron, and scrap steel, when destined to any country in the world.

For all other commodities controlled by the President's proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917, shippers must use Application Form A-1 for proposed shipments to the following countries, or their colonies, possessions or protectorates: Albania, Denmark, Kingdom of The Netherlands, (in Europe,) Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Shippers must use Application Form A-2 for proposed shipments to the following countries, or their colonies, possessions or protectorates: Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, (that portion not occupied by Germany or her allies,) Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the colonies, possessions, and protectorates of The Netherlands; Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

HAGEN IN VAN AT TOLEDO.

Heads Pro-Golfers Over the Inverness Course.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Walter Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., won an exhibition match at thirty-six holes over the Inverness Golf Course here today with a score of 152. Fred McLeod of Washington was second with 156. James Barnes of Philadelphia, who won the open championship at Westmoreland last week, and Harry Harris, the Inverness professional, were tied at 159.

TO CONTROL POLAND WHILE WAR LASTS

Teuton Powers Make It Plain Independence Is Impossible During Hostilities.

OCCUPY SOIL FOR DEFENSE

And Will Allow Passage of No Legislation That Will Hinder War Operations.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, (via London.)—The Imperial German and Austro-Hungarian letters patent, decreeing a new Polish State, were communicated to the people of Poland by Governor General von Beseler in an audience at the royal palace at noon yesterday. The form of government contemplated for the new state is a constitutional monarchy based on universal direct suffrage.

While both powers of occupation reiterate a sincere desire to realize the spirit of the proclamation of Nov. 5, 1916, the provisions of which are amplified and defined in the present decree, it is, at the same time, understood that the transition of the present Poland to a state of complete independence and sovereignty can be achieved only by a safe and steady progression while the war is in progress. The Central Powers announce that they will be obliged to occupy Polish soil during that period for the purpose of defending their Eastern front.

Wartime expedients, it is explained, make necessary the control of legislation likely to interefere with military rule or operations. For the present a triumvirate of regents will represent the Crown. It will appoint a Prime Minister, who is to summon a Cabinet. These agencies will select a temporary State Council which will be the forerunner of a Parliament to be elected after by popular vote.

This temporary body will enjoy the full prerogatives of a legislative organization. The Council which recently retired was permitted to act only in an advisory capacity. It was this limitation which occasioned recurring friction and brought about the resignation of the Council in a body. While the former Council contained only twenty-five members, it is planned to increase the new Legisature to three or four times that number.

The embryonic state will have no authority to make foreign treaties or enter into international contracts while it remains under the domination of the powers of occupation, but will have complete freedom to enact legislation intended to meet internal conditions. The educational and judicial systems already are under its unrestricted control. The Prime Minister will be a responsible factor in the proposed organization and will sign all decrees jointly with the three Regents.

The date for the first popular elections to Parliament will be determined by the temporary organization composed of the Regents, the Prime Minister, and the State Council. The Archbishop of Warsaw, Prince Lubomirsky, Mayor of Warsaw, and Count Ostowsky are mentioned as possible Regents. It is proposed to select only native Poles for the most important positions.

CHARGES A MONOPOLY IN TAXI CONTRACT

Service Board to Investigate the Pennsylvania's Agreement with Westcott Company.

The inquiry by the Public Service Commission into charges that the Westcott Express Company had taken advantage of its exclusive privilege of having its taxicabs in the Pennsylvania Terminal in this city by charging excessive rates will be resumed this morning. Facts will be brought out in relation to statements made during the hearing on Friday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had rescinded an agreement made with the Black and White Taxicab Company for the terminal privilege because this concern would not consent to withdraw its service from Philadelphia, leaving the field in that city under the control of the Quaker City Cab Company practically free of opposition.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, said yesterday:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or some of its high officials, will have an opportunity tomorrow to explain several interesting matters which greatly affect the people of this city. It apears from documentary evidence, all attested, by the certificate of the recording officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that a contract acceptable to the railroad company and to the Black and White Cab Company of New York has been authorized drawn and approved by the Board of Directors of the railroad company. This contract would have meant a payment of $12,000 a year by the Black and White Company to the railroad company as rental for the New York station privilege, and would have meant to the New York public improved service in and out of that station at the rates now charged by the Black and White Company. These rates are not only less than those charged by the Westcott Company, but are even less than this city, by ordinance, authorizes taxicabs to charge.

"After the railroad Directors had approved such an agreement greatly to the benefit of the railroad company and the New York public that action was without any explanation rescinded and a contract made with the Westcott Company instead. The Westcott Company charges a higher rate, and apparently pays nothing to the railroad company for its monopoly.

"Correspondence and oral testimony indicate that the refusal of the Pennsylvania Company to go ahead with the Black and White Company arrangement for lower rates in New York was the refusal of W. B. Cole, President of the Black and White Company, to bring about the withdrawal of his cabs from Philadelphia and leave a clear field there for a company charging higher rates and favored by Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Company.

"Just why a monopoly for a high-priced concern in Philadelphia should be the prerequisite of an arrangement for lower rates in New York does not appear, especially as the railroad company itself apparently loses $12,000 a year by letting the Westcott Company charge more than the legal rates in New York. At least the New York public will be interested to know how their rights and lower rates in New York are made to depend on depriving some one else of low rates in Philadelphia."

While the Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction over taxicabs, that matter being in the hands of the License Bureau, it has jurisdiction over railroads and can, if it pleases, refuse to recognize any contract made by a railroad company which appears to be against the public interests.

ARMED MEN GUARD HIGHWAY

Seek to Prevent Pennsylvania Crossing Road Near Kearny.

Fearing that the Pennsylvania Railroad intended to extend a spur track over the Lincoln Highway near Kearny, N. J., in the night against the wishes of the authorities of Hudson and Essex Counties in New Jersey, officials of the two counties last night concentrated twenty-five armed men where it was expected the railroad gangs would begin work. Thomas Smith, a freeholder of Essex County, was in command of the armed detachment of special county police, and he asserted he had the authority of the officials of the two counties maintaining the highway to see that the railroad did not cross it.

It was said by leaders of the armed men that it was feared the railroad intended to extend its spur from Harrison, N. J., to the new shipbuilding plants in Kearny, on the other side of the highway. With the permission of the Town Council of Kearny the spur has been built along Passaic Avenue, but work was stopped when the roadbed was within fifty feet of the highway. It was said that the railroad had the right to build on the south side of the thoroughfare, and the only obstacle in the completion of the spur was the new highway. The spur would lead to the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, the Federal Shipbuilding Company, the Foundation Company, and the Ford Motor Company.

No workmen appeared to begin wrk on the extension of the spur, although the armed men remained on duty all night.

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To All Americans In New York and All Who Wish To Aid Our Allies

Advance Announcement of "HERO LAND"

As the war progresses, it is inevitable that the magnitude and depth of the suffering and distress visited upon our soldiers and the soldiers of our Allies, upon the prisoners of war and upon the innocent non-combatants, should be greatly intensified. But one thing can help alleviate the terrible conditions. This is assistance from America in the form of money and supplies for relief of the wounded soldiers and the destitute women, children and aged who make up the civilian populations.

With the purpose, first, of bringing home to the United States a keener realization of the situation abroad, and, second, to raise through one concerted effort as large a sum as possible, more than seventy leading Allied War Relief Societies, together with representatives of the Red Cross, will conduct a great Bazaar for American and Allied War Relief, to be know as "HERO LAND," and which will open on November 24th at the Grand Central Palace, this city, and continue for nineteen days.

Among the patrons are The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, His Excellency E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister to the United States; Mme. Poccardi, wife of the Italian Consul General; Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York State, and Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City.

The American Red Cross is to conduct a tea garden with the Italian Red Cross in charge of the Italian Section and the British Red Cross and the British Recruiting Mission and Patriotic Fund also taking part.

The British, Belgian and Italian Governments are sending official war exhibits and the Allied Legations in Switzerland have combined to send an exhibit of articles made by the interned prisoners of the Allies in that country. Among the exhibits will be an Armored Tank, which has seen service on the West Front, with its entire gun crew, which is being sent by the British Government. It is thus confidently anticipated that "HERO LAND" will constitute the greatest of war exhibits, the most instructive entertainment and the largest Bazaar in all the history of New York.

The Committee wishes to take the public into its entire confidence as to the manner in which the Bazaar is to be conducted and as to the manner in which the proceeds are to be distributed.

EVERY CENT received at the booths, at the exhibits or in entrance fees, or from any other source, after payment of rent, advertising, clerical hire, decorations and necessary salaries, will go to War Relief for American or the Allied countries.

No commissions are to be paid to any one and the Management Committee will receive no profit, percentage, salary or remuneration, of any sort or kind, from the Bazaar.

The accounts of the Bazaar will be audited and made public by James Marwick, of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company, 79 Wall Street, whose representatives will be in charge of all moneys of the Bazaar.

All funds and receipts will be deposited with the Metropolitan Bank, which will open a branch in the Grand Central Palace for the period of the Bazaar, and one of New York's most prominent bankers will be the Treasurer of the Bazaar.

The Committee wishes to advise the public of these facts in order that it may receive, and that the sufferers whom the Bazaar is designed to assist may receive, the co-operation of every man, woman and child in New York whose heart feels sympathy for the valiant and for the weak, who are the chief victims of this war to make the world secure for future generations.

The Management Committee wishes to impress upon the New York public that *this Bazaar has no connection with any other unofficial or privately organized bazaar that may be held*, and any and all donations of goods should be addressed to the Organizing Secretary, "Hero Land" Bazaar, 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Astor Chanler
Mr. Frank Crowninshield
Mrs. William Adams Delano
Mr. H. J. Whigham
Mr. William Adams Delano
Mr. James Marwick
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard
Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney
Mr. John Moffat
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Mrs. Ralph Sanger

TRAVERS FINDS MRS. GAVIN TOO STURDY A GOLFER TO PRESENT WITH NINE STROKES

MRS. GAVIN BEATS TRAVERS AT GOLF

Remarkable Short Game of Woman Conquers New York's Best Amateur by 4 Up.

PLAYS SECOND NINE IN 37

Feminine Champion, Even Without Handicap, Provides Unexpected Battle for Male Expert.

Golf as waged by feminine exponents is much nearer the par of that credited to the other sex than most golfers care to admit, or it would seem so after the eighteen-hole contest at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday in which Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the women's metropolitan champion, finished only 3 down to Jerome D. Travers, former national champion, in actual score and led the international amateur by 4 up after her handicap had been utilized. It was the first half of a thirty-six-hole exhibition arranged as a benefit for the Red Cross, the second part of which is to be played at Garden City next Sunday, and it found a gallery of several hundred enthusiasts marveling at the skillful short game of Mrs. Gavin.

For years Jerry Travers has been considered without a peer once off the tee, but yesterday he played against a fair performer who equaled his best efforts with mashie and niblick and distanced him thoroughly with putter. Mrs. Gavin's approach putts were marvels of accuracy and invariably left her ball close enough to the cup to be sunk without trouble.

Travers, of course, had the greater distance to his drives, and was expected to since Mrs. Gavin was allowed a stroke on each of the long nine holes. And only once did she fail to need the stroke. Most of the long holes were halved and it was at the short holes, or where the distance from tee to cup was not too long for Mrs. Gavin to reach the green in two shots, that Travers was beaten. Not long ago Travers made most of his headway on short holes, but yesterday he could not match the pitch shots and long putts of Mrs. Gavin.

Mrs. Gavin had an actual score of 83. She started poorly and had 46 for the outward round, but headed for home she never lost a stroke and playing from the far tees she made the journey in 37 strokes, a truly remarkable exhibition for any woman. She received a stroke at the third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth greens.

Travers Praises Mrs. Gavin.

Travers made the outward trip in 40 and came back in 37, and at the finish remarked that it was impossible to beat the sort of game played by Mrs. Gavin under such a handicap.

Mrs. Gavin finished her second round exhibition with a birdie 2 at the well-guarded home hole, sinking a twenty-foot putt to accomplish this achievement, which gave her three holes in succession over Travers, one won by the aid of a stroke handicap and the last two wrested from the masculine golf leader through more perfect play. She finished the first nine holes 1 up, after losing two of the first three played.

It was the first time in this country that two players of opposite sex and of such international reputation have met in a match of such character. It was arranged primarily for Red Cross purposes, but the secondary motive was to determine, if possible, just how much better a good male golfer is than a female expert of the game. The handicap may have to be revised if Mrs. Gavin continues to out-Travers Travers in her short game at Garden City.

At the first hole Travers was in a bunker off the tee, and dubbed his second to allow Mrs. Gavin to win that hole, 5 to 6. At the second Mrs. Gavin was in the water off the tee, and lost the hole, 4 strokes to 6. Mrs. Gavin got her first handicap stroke at the 400-yard third, but it did not help her, as she was in the rough on her drive, in a sand pit on her second, and needed six strokes to get down, as compared to a par 4 for Travers.

Mrs. Gavin Plays Steady Game.

Mrs. Gavin began her steady playing at the fourth, and never lost her grip thereafter. She sank a twelve-foot putt at the fourth green for a par 4, and with her stroke handicap at this hole squared the match, as Travers missed a putt of similar length for a 3 and needed another putt to get down. Travers gained the lead again at the fifth with a par 5 to 6 for Mrs. Gavin. Travers was away off the course with a pulled drive at the sixth. Mrs. Gavin was on in 4 and down in 6 to halve the hole, aided by another stroke handicap.

Travers made a sorry mess of it trying to get out of a pit at the short seventh, while Mrs. Gavin played perfectly and won the hole 4 to 5. She had a five-foot putt to win the eighth, but missed and halved that hole, aided by her stroke handicap. At the ninth Mrs. Gavin overapproached, but sank her putt to win the hole in par 4, again aided by her handicap.

They halved the tenth in perfect par 4s. Mrs. Gavin sliced her drive at the eleventh and missed a six-foot putt for a win at that hole. Travers squared the match on the uphill twelfth when Mrs. Gavin was in the rough off the tee and dubbed her second shot. Each had long drives at the thirteenth, but Travers was short on his second. Mrs. Gavin was down in 4 to win as she received a stroke here. Another handicap stroke at the fourteenth gave Mrs. Gavin a half as she was down in 5 to 4 for Travers. At the 132-yard fifteenth each had par 3s, after Mrs. Gavin rimmed the cup trying for a 2.

Travers lost his chance for the match at the sixteenth, the last hole at which Mrs. Gavin received a handicap. He sliced his drive into the rough and played short and into a sand pit on his second, needing 5 to get down. Mrs. Gavin made a marvelous approach putt here and also was down in 5.

Mrs. Gavin's second shot at the seventeenth landed ten feet from the cup and she got a 4, while Travers was in a trap on his second and took 5. At the home hole each drove the green and Mrs. Gavin sank a twenty-foot putt, while Travers missed one of equal length. Their cards were:

Mrs. Gavin—
Out.....5 6 *6 *4 6 *6 4 *5 *4—46—5—41
Travers—
Out......6 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—40
Mrs. Gavin—
In......4 *5 5 *4 *5 3 *5 4 2—37—4—33—74
Travers—
In.......4 4 4 5 4 3 5 5 3—37 —77
*Handicap of one stroke to be deducted.

GUY RETURNS TO W. AND J.

Football Star to Report for Practice to Coach Metzger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 16.—A telegram received here today brought the information that C. H. (Boots) Guy of Schenectady, N. Y., centre on last year's Washington and Jefferson football team, had arrived in New York yesterday after six months with the American Field Ambulance Service in France and that he would report to Coach Sol Metzger at Washington and Jefferson tomorrow. Guy will remain in college until the holidays, and then re-enlist in the aviation service. He can be used either on the line or in the back field. His return is a boost to Washington and Jefferson's football prospects.

Yankees to Play at Plattsburg.

Aspiring workers at the officers' reserve training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., are to see a big league baseball game next Sunday through the kindness of Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees. Colonel Ruppert yesterday arranged to transport his entire baseball team to the up-State military camp next Saturday night. The regulars of the team, fitted with a recruit battery, will play the colts of the club, who will have a regular battery working for them.

BOY CHAMPION DEFEATED.

Foster Successfully Defends Tennis Laurels Against Richards.

Despite the desperate efforts of Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, Herbert W. Foster retained the tennis championship of Yonkers at the Park Hill Country Club yesterday by defeating Richards in a four-set struggle at 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, 8—6. Although disposed of, the fourteen-year-old national titleholder played an exemplary game against a man six years older and of greater experience.

In the first set Foster seemed content to try out his strokes, and, in the main, hit too low. His own errors allowed Richards to run away with the opening set. Thereafter Foster always had the upper hand, notwithstanding every point was hard fought. Richards played severely until the finish, but never at any time could he get the edge, nor could he gain the advantage game in the deuce sets. Richards played a net game throughout, and volleyed well all the time, but Foster won many points with lobs and passing shots.

The doubles finals between Foster and Dr. Littell, and Richards and Allen Behr will be played Wednesday.

TILDEN IS TENNIS VICTOR.

Quaker Player in Fourth Round of Marine and Field Tourney.

William Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia reached the fourth round of the open tennis tournament of the Marine and Field Club, on the turf courts of that organization, at Bath Beach yesterday. He defeated R. J. Ranney at 6—1, 6—2, and Jack Allen at 6—3, 6—2, to advance that far. He was the only one to win two matches, although J. Howard Voshell, the national indoor champion, and Allen Behr gained third round brackets. The summaries:

Second Round—J. Howard Voshell defeated H. R. Burroughs, 6—4, 6—2; William Tilden, Jr., defeated R. J. Ranney, 6—1, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated Mark E. Noble, 6—0, 6—3; Jack Allen defeated Fred Anderson, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—William Tilden, Jr., defeated Jack Allen, 6—3, 6—2.

BOWMAN IN N. Y. A. C. FINAL.

Nears Tennis Championship of Local Club in Annual Tourney.

Play for the championship singles of Classes A and B of the New York Athletic Club, being held on the Travers Island Courts, has progressed to the final round in Class B, and Herbert L. Bowman has won final round brackets in the Class A division, which carries with it the club title. The doubles affair also has been brought down to the final round. The matches played to date are:

Championship Singles, Class A.—Third Round—E. M. Leask defeated C. D. Trubenbach, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Frank M. Loughman, 6—4, 6—1; G. F. Hasslacher defeated Jerry T. Mahoney, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; W. H. Putnam defeated C. Pond, Jr., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—Herbert L. Bowman defeated Edward M. Leask, 6—1, 6—2.

Championship Singles, Class B.—Third Round—C. Scudder defeated G. A. Wilson, 6—2, 6—2; J. Boak, Jr., defeated C. E. Platt, 1—6, 6—1, 7—5; J. C. Kelley defeated R. A. Watzler, 6—1, 6—2; J. S. Raymond defeated W. S. Sheehan, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round.—J. Boak, Jr., defeated C. Scudder, 7—5, 6—1; J. C. Kelley defeated J. S. Raymond, 6—3, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Second Round—Davis and Bergfeld defeated Pinckney and White, 6—2, 6—1; Black and Bowman defeated Leask and Wilson, 6—0, 6—1; Mahoney and Trubenbach won from Huerstell and Thallmer by default; Kuehne and Loughman defeated Pitt and C. D. Trubenbach, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—Black and Bowman defeated Davis and Bergfeld, 7—5, 6—4; Kuehne and Loughman defeated Mahoney and E. H. Trubenbach, 6—1, 8—6.

Arrowhead Tennis Started.

Twenty-four contestants yesterday took part in the first annual tennis tournament of the Arrowhead Courts, at 177th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Among the players are a number of former college stars. The summaries:

First Round.—A Roos defeated N. Earle, 6—2, 8—6; N. Byron defeated A. Howard, 6—3, 10—8; C. Muller defeated L. Gomory, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; M. Jacobs defeated N. Sacque, 7—9, 6—2, 6—4; B. Richards defeated K. Banker, 7—5, 6—2; L. Groo defeated M. Isaacs, 7—5, 6—2; M. Conway defeated L. Erdofy, 6—2, 6—0; J. Smith defeated J. Rasmusen, 7—5, 6—1; H. R. Hathaway defeated H. G. Simon, 6—0, 6—3; W. Hutton defeated M. Levy, 6—3, 6—1; J. McLaughlin defeated R. Adrian, 6—1, 6—0.

RICH PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Over 600 Specials in Competition at Bronx County Show.

For the second annual show of the Bronx County Kennel Club, an all-day affair to be held at the old Second Battery Armory on Friday, Oct. 12, about 600 special prizes are offered, most of them to be won outright, though many of them are for point competition lasting through the season or terminating with the show of the Westminster Kennel Club.

The show will be for the benefit of the Bronx Chapter of the Red Cross Society, and will be the first to be held in the metropolitan district under the new rules as to championship points recently adopted by the American Kennel Club, points to be based on the number of entries in each class, instead of the total for the show. It will be the first tryout for the rule, and for that reason the best of judges have been secured. Among these are Dr. J. E. De Mund, G. Muss-Arnolt, Theodore Offerman, J. N. Goodman, W. E. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Henry Hill, Mrs. C. M. Lunt, and others of as marked ability in their specialties.

Entries for the show, which promises to be one of the best to be held in the district in the early season, will close on Friday, Sept. 28, with Wilbur H. Purcell, who will be manager of the show, at 29 Broadway.

MAJOR TAYLOR RIDES AGAIN.

Veteran Cycling Champion Wins Old-timers' Race at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Major Taylor, the famous negro sprinter, who held the American cycling championship in 1900, won the one mile old-timers' race at the Velodrome here this afternoon. The famous colored sprinter got a big ovation from the crowd after beating Arthur Ross of Harrison, N. J., John M. Chapman, Atlanta, Ga., and Howard Freeman, Portland, Ore., who finished in the order named.

Frank Kramer outsprinted Bob Spears and Arthur Spencer in a three-cornered match race. Spears finished second both times. Alfred Goullet won the five-mile open and the half-mile handicap.

DE PALMA HAS FAST TRIAL.

Drives Packard [illegible] Miles an Hour in Workout on Speedway.

Ralph De Palma, who is the popular favorite in the Harkness Trophy race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway next Saturday afternoon, worked out four miles, in his Packard, yesterday over the Bay course in 2:03 2-5. De Palma's average was better than 118 miles an hour.

Tommy Milton, who won the Providence 100-mile Derby last Saturday, wired his entry from the Rhode Island capital. He with twenty others entered in the race will arrive this morning. Dario Resta will probably work out for the first time tomorrow.

Two Mercer cars, one to be driven by Otto Henning, and the other with Walter Haines at the wheel, will be seen in the big cup race. Their mounts bring the entries to thirty-two.

Paterson Eleven Victor.

PATERSON, Sept. 16.—The Paterson Football Club, a newcomer in soccer circles and a member of the National League, made its debut at Olympic Park today and defeated the crack West Hudsons of Newark by the score of 6 goals to 3. Garside, Hayes and Vandeweghe scored a goal apiece for Paterson and Gradwell tallied three times. Heminsley, Knowles and Brown were the goal-getters for the West Hudsons.

KATHRYN III. TAKES MOTOR BOAT RACE

S. W. Chapple's Craft Leads Fleet of Nineteen in Hudson River Contest.

Four handsome trophies offered by the flag officers of the Hudson River Yacht Club brought out twenty-four entries and nineteen starters in the annual regatta of the club, which was held yesterday on the Hudson River, opposite the clubhouse at the foot of Ninety-second Street. The fleet included about everything in the form of a motor boat of types which are not in use for coast patrol, from the little chug-chug runabout to the semi-speed fifty-footers.

There were several thousand persons on the grassy slopes of Riverside Park to watch the trips of the motor craft over the triangular course up the Hudson to a point opposite the Fort Lee ferry, down the river to a mark off the New Jersey shore, far to the westward of the warships riding at anchor off the clubhouse, and then back to the starting point, a trip which gave the crowds a good chance to see the boats operate.

The race was run as one class on the handicap system based on the fastest lap made by each boat in the race, with a point credited for starting, for finishing and for each boat defeated in a lap after the corrected time had been figured. This made the decision of the race a matter of higher matematics, with the result that while it took less than two hours to run the race it took twice that time to figure the handicap allowances. The crowd dispersed long before the results were announced, which was some time after colors had been sounded on the war vessels, and when riding lights had replaced flags and ensigns.

Nineteen boats got away to one of the prettiest starts seen on a Hudson River regatta, as none of them were more than 15 seconds behind the starting signal. The little Steelcrete and Heloise and the big Madeline III. led the fleet in that dash up the river, with the rest well bunched until the twelve-knot fellows crept away from the four and five-knotters, to which they were giving large chunks of time in their handicaps.

Five of the craft, Heloise, Albatross, Lauralice, Belle France, and Nymph, failed to show at the judges' boat on the first trip around, in which run Kathryn was the leader, with Madeline, Steelcrete, and Kodak close followers. The five first named developed engine troubles before the first leg was ended and had to retire from competition, but all the others came through to the finish.

Kathryn led the fleet in corrected as well as elapsed time over all the laps and the big Madeline was a close second, making the three laps so steadily that there was a difference of only 15 seconds in the time made in the three laps.

When the mathematicians had finished their figuring on sheets which then looked like leaves from a book of logarithms, they announced that Kathryn had won the huge loving cup presented by Commodore Nicholas Saner, Madeline had taken the beaker offered by Vice Commodore Grant Humphrey, Steelcrete had captured the silver goblet which was Rear Commodore Charles Everly's offering, and Kodak had as her trophy the dainty cup which was Fleet Captain H. C. Baum's contribution.

Points won by the different competitors—the Mary E. and Brownie being tied for tenth place, and the Retha R. and Wahabe for the booby prize—are as follows:

COMMODORES' CUP RACES, H. R. Y. C. Handicap, for all classes. Course—Three times around a triangle of five nautical miles, 15 miles in all.

Yacht and Owner.	Points.
1—Kathryn III., S. W. Chapple	33
2—Madeline III., O. Reilly	30
3—Steelcrete, C. S. Reno	29
4—Kodak, R. P. Haslinger	27
5—Dory, A. G. Evers	26
6—Almay, Dr. A. C. Geyser	25
7—Alice F., II., G. Fischer	24
8—Laura O., E. Oberg	20
9—Dorothea R., A. Randolf	18
10—Mary E., A. Krattinger	17
10—Brownie, L. Haslinger	17
11—Wayzata, H. R. Johnston	13
12—Retha R., John Ruscher	11
12—Wahabe, N. P. Thomsen	11

Did not finish: G. L. Baylies's Heloise, Thomas H. Hall's Albatross, S. Willson's Lauralice, W. E. Church's Belle France, and M. Kagnasky's Nymph, 1 point each for starting.

SALOMY, PEP, AND RANI WIN.

Fast Time Made by Yachts in Indian Harbor Club Races.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 16.—There being a spanking breeze on the Sound today the Indian Harbor one-design yachts were out this morning for their only race of the season. They sailed over the regular inside course off Captain's Island, Salomy defeating Wabisi by a minute and a half in a race which took less than an hour.

In the afternoon the Arrow class had a brush over the regular course, which Pep, owned by Commodore Childs, won by a trifle over two minutes from Vice Commodore Mallory's Rani. The defeated yacht owners had a little dispute over the respective qualities of their craft, which resulted in a brush over a two-mile course, in which Rani was victorious.

The summaries:

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.
Start, 12:07. Course, 5 Miles.

Yacht and owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Salomy, H. N. Whittlesey	12:57:30	0:50:30
Wabisi, R. Outwater	12:59:00	0:52:00
Wahneta, F. R. Kimberly	1:00:00	0:53:00

ARROW CLASS SLOOPS.
Start, 3:48. Course, 5 Miles.

Pep, W. H. Childs	4:36:00	0:48:00
Rani, C. D. Mallory	4:38:08	0:50:08
Jack o'Lantern, L. H. Dyer	4:41:30	0:53:30
Bubble, W. H. Bowes	4:43:30	0:55:30
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	4:46:00	0:58:00

ARROW CLASS—SECOND RACE.
Start, 5:10. Course, 2 Miles.

Rani, C. D. Mallory	5:26:00	0:16:00
Jack o'Lantern, L. H. Dyer	5:27:00	0:17:00
Bubble, W. H. Bowes	5:27:06	0:17:06
Hawk, R. E. Slaven	5:27:09	0:17:09

ALTAIR IS STAR CHAMPION.

Wins Title in Last of Manhasset Bay Races Sailed Yesterday.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 16.—E. V. Willis with his yacht Altair of the Star Class today won the last of the series of interclub yacht races for the championship of the class in Manhasset Bay when he crossed the line in a finish that was so close that the result was not known until the official time was announced by the Regatta Committee. Only three seconds separated the first three yachts. The Altair led Charles F. Hyde's Hydra by two seconds, which in turn was only one second ahead of L. A. D. Percival's Mars.

By winning today Willis and the Altair clinched the championship. The Hydra finished second on the season, and Allan Walker third with his Little Bear. Hydra won the club championship. The summary:

INTERCLUB RACE, STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:05. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:28:18	1:23:18
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:28:20	1:23:20
Mars, L. A. D. Percival	4:28:21	1:23:21
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:34:15	1:29:15
Little Dipper, Geo. A. Corry	4:34:40	1:29:40
Leo, M. Edgerton	4:35:39	1:30:39
Zete, George W. Elder, Jr.	4:38:56	1:33:56

RANI IS CLUB CHAMPION.

Wins Indian Harbor Y. C. Competition by Eight Points.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 16.—The races for the Arrow Class of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club sailed during the months of August and September for the club championship resulted in a victory for the Rani, owned and sailed by Vice Commodore Clifford D. Mallory, which has a record of twenty-four points for both series. Rear Commodore Dyer's Jack o' Lantern got second place, making most of her points in the second series, in which Rani, which had scored twenty-two in the first series, scored but two points. Hawk and Snapper tied for third place.

CLOVER PATCH IS HEADED.

Mittie Bedworth Outpaces Fast Sidewheeler on Speedway.

J. A. Murphy's brown mare, Clover Patch, which has held the pacing championship of the Harlem Speedway for the past three years, was yesterday forced to dip her colors to Mittie Bedworth, a chestnut mare, also owned by the veteran Murphy, in the championship class for pacers at the eighth midsummer matinee of the Road Drivers Association on the Harlem Speedway. The victory by the comparative newcomer came in straight heats, Jesse Smith driving Mittie Bedworth past the judges' stand in each brush a goodly margin ahead of Clover Patch, who was driven by the veteran Dave McClary.

In the trotting championship class Oakland Boy and Marion Toddington, both of the Murphy stable, were opposed to each other but after each horse had gained the honors of a heat the race was discontinued. Oakland Boy gained the first and Marion Toddington the second brush.

The summaries:

1:13 CLASS—TROTTING AND PACING.

Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	2	2	1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	2	1	4	3
Princess May, b. m., (F. Callahan)	3	3	1	4
Fox Dean, b. m., (E. A. Meckel)	4	4	3	2

Time—1:14; 1:15; 1:14; 1:13½.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING AND PACING.

Bon Todd, b. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1
Kinetic, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3
Exultant, r. m., (W. O'Neill)	3	2

Time—1:05¼; 1:05.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1
Clover Patch, br. m., (D. McClary)	2	2

Time—1:00½; 1:02.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS—TROTTING.

Oakland Boy, b. h., (Jesse Smith)	1	2
Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McClary)	2	1

Time—1:02½; 1:02¼.

Only two heats were trotted.

HOT FINISH BEATS GIANTS.

Buffalo Batters Pound Out Victory in the Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A sensational ninth inning rally gave the Buffalo International League club a victory over the Giants in an exhibition game here today, by a score of 5 to 4. The Giants apparently had the game won when the local club went to bat in the ninth, but Jeff Tesreau weakened. Carlstrom and Jackson doubled, and Steinfeldt lifted the ball over the right field fence, breaking up the game.

New York got away to a two-run lead in the first inning on a base on balls to Burns, Robertson's infield hit, Kauff's sacrifice and a double by Fletcher. Buffalo scored one also in the first inning, and tied the score in the third. The Giants forged ahead again in the sixth on doubles by Holke and Gibson, Wilhoit's single and Murray's sacrifice fly.

About eight thousand fans turned out for the game. Nearly half of them were on the field and hits into the crowd were good for only two bases.

		R.H.E.
Buffalo	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3	—5 8 2
Giants	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	—4 11 1

Batteries—Gibson, Onslow, Ring, McCabe, Jaynes, and Daly; Anderson and Tesreau.

Pitcher George Smith, outfielder Ross Young and infielders Joe Rodriguez and George Kelly, recalled by the Giants from the Rochester club of the International League, joined the New York club here today and were taken west.

CUBS BAFFLED BY GOODWIN.

Cardinal Pitcher Blanks Chicago by 6 to 0 Score.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Goodwin had Chicago baffled today and St. Louis won the final game of the series, 6 to 0. Goodwin allowed the locals only three hits and received perfect support. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Long,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Flack,rf	3	0	0	1	0
J.Smith,cf	3	1	2	4	0	Kilduff,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Miller,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Wolter,lf	3	0	0	4	1
Hornsby,ss	2	0	2	1	2	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Cruise,rf	2	2	0	0	0	Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Paulette,1b	3	2	1	9	1	Williams,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Merkle,1b	2	0	1	11	1
Snyder,c	4	1	2	9	2	Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	5	6
Goodwin,p	4	0	1	1	3	Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aMariott	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	9	27	13	Total	27	0	3	27	16

a Batted for Vaughn in ninth.

Errors—Doyle, Deal, Williams, Merkle.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 1—6
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Snyder, Merkle. Stolen bases—Paulette, (2,) Cruise. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, (2,) Miller, Merkle. Sacrifice fly—Long. Double play—Goodwin, Miller, and Paulette; Wolter, Dilhoefer, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Goodwin, 1; Vaughn, 4. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 3. Hit by Pitcher—Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; Goodwin, 9. Passed balls—Dilhoefer, 1. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

DODGERS TAKE EXHIBITION.

Miller Hurt While Team Defeats Youngstown, 8 to 4.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Brooklyn Nationals easily defeated the Youngstown McElroys 8 to 4 in an exhibition game here today. In only one inning, the ninth, was the local team effective, when by a series of hits off Cadore, three runs were scored. Otto Miller, Brooklyn's catcher, was hit on the wrist by a wild pitch, and while no bones were broken he will be unable to play for several days.

The score:

		R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 2 1 2 1 2 0	—8 11 1
Youngstown	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3	—4 6 1

Batteries—Pfeffer, Cheney, Cadore, and M. Wheat, Miller, Krueger; Cost, Hagerman, and Mills.

PENNANT GOES TO TORONTO

International Race Ends with Lajoie's Team Ahead.

E. G. Barrow, President of the International League, yesterday made public the final official standings of the clubs in the league for the 1917 season, which ended yesterday. Toronto with Larry Lajoie as manager won the pennant, but the race was close to the end between that club and the Providence, Baltimore and Newark teams. Toronto clinched the premier honors by taking both games of a double-header from Rochester on Saturday. The final standing follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	93	61	.604
Providence	90	61	.596
Baltimore	88	61	.591
Newark	86	68	.558
Rochester	72	82	.468
Buffalo	67	84	.444
Montreal	56	94	.373
Richmond	53	94	.361

NEW YORK WINS AT SOCCER.

Starts Season by Defeating Bridgeport, 3 Goals to 1.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15.—Favored by genuine Fall weather, the soccer season of 1917-18 was opened here this afternoon by the team of the New York Football Club, which defeated the Bridgeport City eleven by 3 goals to 1.

Two minutes from the start Van den Eynden, New York's centre half, negotiated Bridgeport's net by taking quick advantage of a weak play by the home custodian. Adamson shot the second goal a minute later, and the same player kicked the third while lying on the ground, twelve minutes from the start.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Red Daw vs. Matty Herbert, Battling Jack Nelson vs. Tommy Nelson. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—K. O. Lew Williams vs. Panama Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Battling Lahn vs. Young Limbo, Paul Dixon vs. Young Battling Nelson. Both ten-round bouts.

FRICK LEADS FIELD IN HALF-MILE RUN

Stokeley, White, Eller, and McDonald Also Score in Athletic Fund Games.

Eddie Frick, the veteran middle-distance runner of the New York Athletic Club, whose recent return to local A. A. U. track and field competition was signalized by his winning the senior metropolitan half-mile title, yesterday indicated clearly his ability to defend his laurels over this distance, when he won the half-mile run at the C. C. N. Y. Stadium in connection with the track and field sports of the Intersectional Athletic League in aid of The Evening World's Army Athletic Fund.

A field of twelve runners, all of whom have shown ability on local tracks during the past season, toed the starting mark against Frick in this race, but from the shot which sent the athletes away on their journey the superiority of the Winged Foot standard bearer was manifest. Frick's stride carried him to the van position before the first turn was rounded on the initial lap and thereafter he opened up an almost continually increasing gap on the rest of the field. At the finish he had an advantage of about 10 yards on Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., and his time was 2:02.

About 5,000 persons crowded into the spacious concrete grandstand and many hundreds who clustered about the fence inclosing the track on three sides, witnessed one of the best and most interesting of the Summer's athletic meets. During the games several women made a trip through the crowd with collection baskets and received quite a tidy sum for the athletic fund.

One of the best finishes of the day developed in the two-mile run, in which William Stokeley, of the St. Christopher Club, won an interesting duel in the last lap with James McNeil, Presentation Club. Peter White, the negro flyer of the Salem-Crescent A. C., holder of national sprinting honors, scored over Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C., junior metropolitan champion, in the 100-yard dash, White winning from the Glencoe man by inches. George W. Dernell, senior metropolitan 220- and 440-yard champion, ran away from his field in the 300-yard run, and breasted the tape, easing his stride, two yards to the good.

In the one-mile walk Willie Plant, of the Long Island A. C., senior metropolitan champion, scored a convincing victory over Alexander Jessup, unattached, junior national three-mile titleholder, leading the latter, who was in third position, to the tape by about one-quarter of a lap. J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C., was second, about twenty yards back of Plant.

Jack Eller, senior hurdles champion, and Eugene B. Sanger, formerly of the New York A. C., but now attached to Company I, 165th Infantry, the old "Fighting Sixty-ninth," engaged in an exhibition hurdles race, which Eller won handily. Pat McDonald, local weight champion, captured the honors in the 12-pound shotput, and finished second to Matt McGrath, former national titleholder, in the 56-pound weight event.

The summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Girls.—Won by Miss Edna Bride; Miss Anna Peyton, second; Miss Nan Murray, third. (All of Morningside Girls' Club.) Time—0:10 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, Boy Scouts.—Won by Harry Feder, Troop 121; H. Heverin, Troop 130, second; C. Corozza, Eighth Astoria, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

50-Yard Dash, Midgets, Catholic Schools.—Won by C. O'Connor, Holy Trinity; D. Sullivan, St. Augustine, second; E. Pervent, St. Augustine, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

75-Yard-Dash, Juniors, Catholic Schools.—Won by C. McKricket, St. Cecelia's; E. Mooney, St. Cecelias, second; J. Romley, Holy Trinity, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

One-Lap Relay for Girls.—Won by Morningside A. C.; Harlem and Heights Business Girls' Club, second. Time—0:55 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Boy Scouts.—Won by J. K. Loomis, Intersectional Troop; H. Feder, Troop 121, second; C. Corozza, Eighth Astoria, third. Time—0:27 3-5.

Two-Lap Relay, for Catholic Athletic League.—Won by St. Cecelias; Holy Trinity, second. Time—1:28 4-5.

Two-Lap Relay, Boy Scouts.—Won by Eighth Astoria Senior Troop; Eighth Astoria Junior Troop, second. Time—1:29 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, Junor Police.—Won by J. Delaney, 25th Precinct; J. Peters, 25th Precinct, second; F. Allen, 25th Precinct, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by J. Maguire, Presentation Club; J. Waldron, Presentation Club, second; F. Kelly, Presentation Club, third. Time—0:11.

1,000-Yard run, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by C. Cornetta, Paulist A. C.; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., second; J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., third. Time—2:25 3-5.

12-Pound Shotput, A. A. U.—Won by Pat McDonald, unattached, 51 feet 7¾ inches; N. Yiaknis, Pastime A. C., 46 feet 1¾ inches, second; J. Taggard, Glencoe A. C., 45 feet 2 inches, third.

300-Yard Run, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by J. Maguire, Presentation Club; J. Waldron, Presentation Club, second; F. Clowery, Paulist A. C., third. Time—0:34.

Running High Jump, A. A. U.—Won by Louis Watson, Alpha P. C. C., 5 feet 8 inches; B. Lander, Salem-Crescent A. C., 5 feet 7 inches, second; C. Massi, U. S. Navy; J. Belsky, and S. Belsky, Morningside A. C., tied for third at 5 feet 6 inches.

One-half Mile Run; Y. M. H. A.—Won by L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Branch; I. Faulkstein, Ninety-second Street Branch, second; A. Freischman, Ninety-second Street Branch, third. Time—2:16 1-5.

One-half Mile Run; A. A. U.—Won by Eddie Frick, New York A. C.; Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., second; E. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House, third. Time—2:02.

120-Yard Low Hurdles Race; Exhibition.—Won by Jack Eller, unattached; Eugene B. Sanger, Co. I, 165th Infantry, second. Time—0:15.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight; A. A. U.—Won by Matt McGrath, unattached, 37 feet 5½ inches; Pat McDonald, unattached, 36 feet, second; P. Walsh, Irish-American A. A., 25 feet 8½ inches, third.

100-Yard Dash; A. A. U.—Won by P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Fred C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., second; A. Smith, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—0:11.

Running Broad Jump; A. A. U.—Won by C. Jones, Alpha P. C. C., 20 feet 11½ inches; E. Anderson, Morningside A. C., 20 feet 5½ inches, second; J. Ard, Morningside A. C., 20 feet 1½ inches, third.

Two-mile Run; A. A. U.—Won by William Stokeley, St. Christopher Club; J. McNeil, Presentation Club, second; P. Mullery, Annunciation Club, third. Time—10:26.

One Mile Walk; A. A. U.—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C.; J. Plichta, Mohawk A. C., second; Alexander Jessup, Unattached, third. Time—7:32 3-5.

800-Yard Run; A. A. U.—Won by George W. Dernell, Boys' Club; Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., second; C. Vesta, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—0:33.

INDIANS TROUNCE TIGERS.

Cobb Gets Three Hits, but Tigers Lose Game, 4 to 8.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—Cleveland defeated Detroit 8 to 4 here today in a loosely played game—the last contest of the season on Navin Field. Bunched bits and wild throws gave the visitors victory.

Cobb broke his batting slump, getting a base on balls and three clean hits.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Bush,ss	5	0	0	2	1
Chapman,ss	5	0	0	4	1	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Cobb,cf	3	1	3	3	0
Roth,rf	5	1	1	4	0	Veach,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Harris,1b	4	1	0	7	0	Heilman,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Wambs's,2b	3	2	1	1	1	Burns,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Evans,3b	3	2	2	1	2	Young,2b	3	0	0	2	4
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	5	2	Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	1
Bagby,p	4	1	1	0	3	Boland,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Ehmke,p	2	0	1	1	1
						aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
						bHarper	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	8	9	27	9	Total	35	4	10	27	11

a Batted for Young in ninth.
b Batted for Ehmke in ninth.

Errors—Graney, (2,) Bush, Stanage, Ehmke.

Cleveland ....0 1 0 4 0 2 0 1 0—8
Detroit ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4

Two-base hits—Evans, Bagby, Burns. Three-base hit—Veach. Home run—Heilman. Stolen bases—Roth, Speaker, Evans, Cobb. Sacrifice hit—O'Neill. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 6. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 2; Ehmke, 3; Bagby, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 4 hits, 4 runs in 4 innings; Ehmke, 5 and 2 in 5; Bagby, 3 runs. Struck out—By Boland, 3; Ehmke, 1; Bagby, 3. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	94	48	.662
Boston	83	53	.610
Cleveland	78	63	.553
Detroit	70	72	.493
New York	66	72	.478
Washington	65	71	.478
Philadelphia	49	88	.398
St. Louis	52	90	.366

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	89	49	.645
Philadelphia	76	59	.563
St. Louis	76	66	.535
Cincinnati	72	70	.507
Chicago	71	70	.504
Brooklyn	63	71	.470
Boston	59	74	.444
Pittsburgh	46	92	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

REDS DOWN PIRATES TWICE.

Opportune Hitting Gives Cincinnati Double Victory.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Cincinnati won both games of a double header here today from Pittsburgh, the first by a score of 4 to 2 and the second 3 to 2. The local team won both games by opportune hitting.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	1	0	3	0	Bigbee,2b	3	0	0	1	2
McK'nie,ss	4	1	3	1	1	Mollwitz,1b	5	1	2	7	0
Roush,cf	3	0	0	2	0	King,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Carey,cf	4	0	2	5	0
Griffith,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Ward,ss	5	0	0	0	1
Chase,1b	4	0	0	6	0	Flynn,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Shean,2b	3	1	2	1	2	Boeckel,3b	4	1	1	3	1
Smith,c	2	0	0	9	0	Wagner,c	3	0	1	7	1
Schneider,p	3	0	0	0	3	Steele,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	6	27	6	Total	37	2	8	24	7

Errors—McKechnie, Roush, Ward.

Cincinnati ....2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 .—4
Pittsburgh ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—McKechnie, Magee, Carey, Boeckel, Wagner. Stolen base—Bigbee. Sacrifice hit—Roush. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 12; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 2; Schneider, 4. Earned runs—Off Steele, 3; Schneider, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Steele, (Groh.) Struck out—By Steele, 6; Schneider, 7. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Bigbee,2b	3	0	0	2	1
McK'nie,ss	3	1	1	1	4	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	6	1
Roush,cf	4	2	2	3	0	King,rf	4	1	1	1	1
Magee,1b	4	0	2	11	1	Carey,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Ward,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Neale,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Flynn,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Shean,2b	3	0	1	4	6	Boeckel,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Wingo,c	2	0	1	2	1	Fischer,c	4	0	0	2	1
Regan,p	3	0	0	3	3	Carlson,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	30	3	10	27	17	Total	34	2	9	24	8

Errors—Magee, Carlson.

Cincinnati ....2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 .—3
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Home run—Carey. Stolen bases—Roush, (2,) Mollwitz. Sacrifice hit—Bigbee. Double play—Ward and Bigbee. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Bases on balls—Off Carlson, 2. Earned runs—Off Carlson, 2; Regan, 2. Struck out—By Carlson, 2; Regan, 1. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

WHITE SOX LEAVE HOME FANS HAPPY

Eddie Collins Forced Over Plate in Tenth Inning to Beat St. Louis, 4 to 3.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The American League season closed in Chicago today with a 4 to 3 victory for the locals over St. Louis, after ten innings. The winning run was forced over the plate. Edie Collins opened the tenth inning with a triple. Manager Jones rushed on the filed and ordered Davenport to pass Jackson and Felsch, filling the bases. Davenport then was unable to locate the plate and walked Gandil on four pitched balls, forcing the winning run across the plate.

Pinch Hitter Eddie Murphy again distinguished himself by scoring the tieing run in the seventh. After Schalk had singled and stolen second, Murphy battde for Williams. He hit to Davenport and Schalk was run down between second and third, Murphy going to second on the play. He scored on Leibold's double, and forced the game into extra innings.

The locals bunched hits in the second inning for two runs, but St. Louis passed them in the fifth when Williams weakened and permitted four hits which netted three runs. The visitors were unable to do anything to Cicotte.

Chicago, as a result of today's victory, left for its final stand in the East, eight games in the lead.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	5	0	1	1	0	Shotton,lf	2	0	1	4	0
McMul'n,3b	4	0	1	0	3	Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	2
E.Collins,2b	5	1	1	5	1	Sloan,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Pratt,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Felsch,cf	3	1	0	4	0	Severeid,c	3	1	1	5	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	9	1	Jacobson,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Johnson,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	0	2	8	4	Gerber,2b	3	0	1	0	2
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	1	Lavan,ss	4	1	2	3	3
aMurphy	1	1	1	0	0	Davenp't,p	4	0	0	1	4
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	4	10	30	13	Total	31	3	8*	27	14

*None out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Williams in seventh.

Errors—McMullin, Williams, Austin, Severeid.

Chicago ....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Leibold, Lavan. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen bases—Jackson, (2,) Schalk, (2,) Gerber, Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Gerber. Double plays—E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil; Gandil, (unassisted;) Sloan and Pratt; Lavan, Gerber and Pratt; Pratt and Lavan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 11. Bases on errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 7; Williams, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 6 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Cicotte, 2 and 0 in 3; Davenport, 4 runs. Struck out—By Williams, 3; Davenport, 4; Cicotte, 2. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 1.
Milwaukee, 10; Louisville, 8.
Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 6.
Columbus, 10; Minneapolis, 3.
Toledo, 4; St. Paul, 3.
St. Paul, 3; Toledo, 0.
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 0.
Indianapolis, 4; Kansas City, 1.

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RACING BEGINS TODAY AT AQUEDUCT

Joint meeting of Queens Co. Jockey Club, Metropolitan Jockey Club and Empire City Racing Association.

OPENING DAY FEATURES

The Bayview Handicap — A 2 Mile Steeplechase

AND FOUR OTHER STAR EVENTS BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 min. later; East N. Y. 8 min. later. Also reached by Trolleys.

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METROPOLITAN GETS 7 AMERICAN ARTISTS

Gatti-Casazza Also Announces Six Novelties for Winter Grand Opera.

ONLY TWO STARS MISSING

"The Robin Woman," an American Work, to be Produced—Season Begins Nov. 12.

Six novelties, two of them by American composers, and several interesting revivals, in a year when European opera houses have offered little that is new, are promised for New York in the annual prospectus of the Metropolitan Opera Company issued today to the greatest subscription ever known in a theatre. New artists have been found without the usual search for ready-made stars abroad. Among these are seven young American singers, three Spanish, one Scandinavian, and one Dutch, while the working staff is increased by two Frenchmen, one Italian, and one Pole. Two of last year's leading singers are missing, but in their places are two added names not unknown on Broadway.

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza discussed at length yesterday his program for the coming season, which will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 12. Mr. Gatti-Casazza in his formal statement took occasion to express his appreciation of the support given to the opera last season, which, he said, was the most generous accorded during his nine years' administration. Regarding the program for the 1917-1918 season, he believes he could say without presumption that "for breadth, novelty, and variety it is decidedly the best I have so far had the pleasure of presenting to the New York public."

To Produce "The Robin Woman."

First in importance, if not in time, among the novelties to be produced, will be "Shanewis," or "The Robin Woman," an opera in two scenes, with text in English by Nellie Richmond Eberhart, and music by Charles Wakefield Cadman, who was born at Johnstown, Penn., in 1881, and has lived in Pittsburgh and the West. An early production will be "The Dance of the Place Congo," a ballet-pantomime descriptive of life in old New Orleans, the theme taken from a story by George W. Cable, and the music by Henry F. Gilbert of Boston. Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," well known in its oratorio form, and embodying characters familiar in Wagner's "Tannhäuser" also will be done as an opera in five scenes, the text by Otto Roquette, in German.

Signor Caruso has sung in South America recently the tenor rôle in Mascagni's "Lodoletta," or "The Young Skylark," an opera in three acts, with libretto by C. Forzano from Ouida's romance of "Two Little Wooden Shoes." This work had its première in Rome last Spring, followed by productions at Naples and Milan, and is now to be shown at the Metropolitan. A new five-act French opera is "Marouf," also given lately in Argentina, the libretto by Lucien Nepoty after "The Arabian Nights," and the music by Henri Rabaud. Finally, "Le Coq d'Or" will be performed in French as an opera-pantomime in three acts, the words by V. Bilisky, after a poem of Pushkin, and music by Rimsky-Korsakoff, the Russian.

Revivals promised by Mr. Gatti-Casazza include, in French, Gounod's "Faust" and Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," and in Italian Montemezzi's "Amore dei Tre Re," Donizetti's "La Figlia del Reggimento," and Bellini's "I Puritani." All of last year's repertory is retained, with four exceptions—"Der Rosenkavalier," "Haensel und Gretel," "Magic Flute," and "Iphigenia." Possible revivals in their stead are "Orfeo e Euridice," "Les Huguenots," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Tannhäuser," "La Gioconda," "Manon," "Iris," and "Il Segreto di Suzanna."

Seven Americans Engaged.

As to the artists engaged, the retirement of Mme. Gadski was told by the singer herself last Spring. The name of Mr. Goritz is also absent from the new roster of the company, as is that of Conductor Polacco. Seven Americans now added include Florence Easton, formerly of the Chicago troupe, as well as Covent Garden, London, and the Royal Opera, Berlin; May Peterson, from the Opera Comique, Paris; Helen Kanders, from Brussels and Strassburg; Marie Conde and Ruth Miller, all sopranos; Cecil Arden, mezzo-soprano, and Thomas Chalmers, baritone. Mr. Gatti-Casazza is "especially happy" to announce the re-engagement of Mme. Olive Fremstad and John McCormack.

There are also Julia Claussen, the Scandinavian mezzo-soprano, formerly of Covent Garden and the Chicago company; Hipolito Lazaro, the Spanish tenor, from La Scala in Milan, the Colon, Buenos Aires, and the Royal Opera, Madrid; Vincente Ballester, a Spanish baritone, who has sung in New York theatres; Josef Groenen, a Dutch baritone, from the Royal Opera of Amsterdam, and José Mardones, the Spanish bass-baritone, formerly of the Boston Opera Company. In other departments are Pierre Monteux and Roberto Moranzoni, conductors, and Richard Ordynski, stage director, all well known in New York; Armando Agnini, stage manager for the Italian repertory; Wilfred Pelletier, an assistant conductor, and Adolf Bolm, who appeared with the Russian ballet.

Though the Metropolitan management has for some time owned the exclusive American rights for the production of "La Rondine," or "The Swallows," the new opera of Signor Puccini lately staged at Monte Carlo, it is doubtful if the work can be given this season in New York "owing to difficulties due to the present state of war." The European conflict has not affected the return of most of last season's artists, who, with few exceptions, spent the Summer in this country. It is noted in the list of all those named to reappear, that Mme. Farrar and Mr. Caruso are engaged "for the entire season."

The following is Mr. Gatti-Casazza's list, in alphabetical order, of all the "artists retained" for the season. Sopranos, Frances Alda, Maria Barrientos, Anna Case, Vera Curtis, Minnie Egener, Alice Eversman, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Mabel Garrison, Frieda Hempel, Melanie Kurt, Edith Mason, Claudia Muzio, Marie Rappold, Lenora Sparkes, Marie Sundelius, Marie Tiffany; mezzo-sopranos and contraltos, Emma Borniggia, Sophie Braslau, Raymonde Delaunois, Kathleen Howard, Marie Mattfeld, Margaret Matzenauer, Florence Mulford, Margaret Ober, Flora Perini, Lila Robeson; tenors, Paul Althouse, Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Max Bloch, Luca Botta, Fernando Carpi, Enrico Caruso, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Martinelli, Albert Reiss, Johannes Sembach, Jacques Urlus; baritones, Pasquale Amato, Giuseppe de Luca, Mario Laurenti, Robert Leonhardt, Vincenzo Reschiglian, Carl Schlegel, Antonio Scotti, Herman Weil, Clarence Whitehill; basses, Carl Braun, Adamo Didur, Pompilio Malatesta, Giulio Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basyl Ruysdael, Andres de Segurola, and Henri Scott.

The staff further includes, as conductors, Arthur Bodanzky, Richard Hageman, Gennaro Papi, Adolf Rothmeyer; assistant conductors, Giuseppe Bamboscheck, Paul Eisler, Salvatore Fucito, Francesco Romei, Hans Steiner, Willy Tyroler; chorusmaster, Giulio Setti; technical director, Edward Siedle; stage manager, Jan Heythekker; assistant stage managers Lodovico Viviani, Oscar Sanne; ballet masters, Miss Pauline Verhoeven, Ottokar Bartik; première danseuse, Rosina Galli; premier danseur, Giuseppe Bonfiglio, and solo danseuse, Queenie Smith.

The Season's Repertory.

Besides actual novelties, the opera season's list includes the usual works chosen from the standard repertory, as follows: Beethoven's "Fidelio," Borodin's "Prince Igor," Bizet's "Carmen" and "Les Pecheurs de Perles"; Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," De Koven's "The Canterbury Pilgrims," Delibes's "Lakmè," Flotow's "Marta," Giordano's "Madame Sans-Gêne," Gounod's "Faust," Gluck's "Orfeo et Euridice," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," Leoni's "L'Oracolo," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Iris," Massenet's "Manon" and "Thaïs," Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re," Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," Puccini's "La Boheme," "Madama Butterfly," "Manon Lescaut," and "Tosca," Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Saint-Saens's, "Samson et Dalila," Verdi's "Aida," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," and "La Traviata," Wagner's "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," Wolf-Ferari's "Il Segreto di Suzanna," and Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini."

SPALDING CANCELS TOUR.

Violinist Joins Signal Corps as an Interpreter.

Albert Spalding, who made his first appearance in khaki at the Hippodrome last night in a benefit concert for the Army Athletic Fund, announced that he has canceled his tour of the United States and Canada for the coming season and has joined the aviation branch of the Signal Corps as an interpreter. This patriotic move on his part will cost a sum that his manager has figured at $35,000 in contracts for the Winter, when Mr. Spalding was to have appeared as violin soloist with the leading symphony orchestras and musical societies throughout the country.

Spalding is an accomplished linguist, having lived much abroad, both during and after his student days in Florence, and since that time he has made extended professional tours of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries. He speaks five languages, and is hopeful that Uncle Sam may put his abilities in this line to good service when he sails soon for the other side to complete his military training in France.

The violinist was born in Chicago in 1888, studied in New York with Jean Buitrago, in Florence with Chiti, and later at Bologna, where he passed the examination for a professorship when 14 years old. He made his début in 1906 in Paris, and three years afterward in New York.

JULIAN ELTINGE IN MOVIES.

Appears for First Time on Screen in "Countess Charming."

Julian Eltinge's talents as a female impersonator were exhibited for the first time on the screen at the Rialto Theatre yesterday in a picture entitled "Countess Charming." It is the work of Gelett Burgess and Carolyn Wells, and is necessarily somewhat akin to the long succession of Eltinge plays. It succeeds in being entertaining, however, and incidentally demonstrates that the star has a considerable aptitude for the screen.

The proper display of Mr. Eltinge's abilities requires that there shall be found some reason or pretext for his donning of female attire, and Mr. Eltinge's screen career is accordingly limited only by the invention of his authors. In "Countess Charming" the trick is turned somewhat arbitrarily, but its effectiveness is nevertheless not lost. The film, incidentally, is exceptionally well acted, Tully Marshall and Gustav von Seyffertitz being among those in the supporting company.

At the Strand Theatre Pauline Frederick was seen in "Double Crossed," and "The Man Without a Country" is continuing at the Broadway.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joaquin Valverde, a well-known Spanish composer, has arrived in this country with an operetta entitled "The Land of Joy," which will be offered in New York in November. The piece will have its premiere at the National Theatre, Havana, Oct. 1.

Edward E. Rice, producer of "1492" and many other old-time comic operas, will be the recipient of a testimonial performance next month in honor of his fortieth year of theatrical activity. Raymond Hitchcock has charge of the preparations and the performance will take place at Hitchcock's Forty-fourth Street Theatre on the night of Sunday, Oct. 14.

Rehearsals of "Broken Threads," Ernest Wilkes's play, will begin today. In the company are Cyril Keightley, Francis Byrne, William Roselle, and Fred W. Peters.

The Broadhurst Theatre is now nearly completed, and it is expected that "Misalliance" will open in advance of Sept. 27, the date recently announced.

Grace George made her first appearance in "Eve's Daughter," a comedy by Alicia Ramsey, Saturday afternoon, at Long Branch. It will be one of the plays in her repertory at the Playhouse.

Robert Hood Bowers has been engaged as musical director for the new Dillingham-Ziegfeld revue at the Century.

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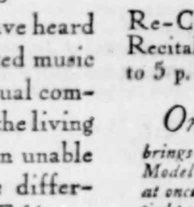

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AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. FIRST TIME TONIGHT at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. GEORGE ARLISS IN A NEW PLAY "HAMILTON"

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY THE COUNTRY COUSIN With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE "Will make a million dollars."—*Globe.*

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MOVES TO RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE NEXT MON., SEP. 24 "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

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COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. THIS WAY OUT. A New Comedy by FRANK CRAVEN. TUESDAY, SEPT. 25—Seats Thursday. "HERE COMES THE BRIDE."

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. "A distinct hit."—Alan Dale. "Succeeded gloriously."—Tribune. "Never failed to give fresh delight."—Times. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE "The music and the fun kept pace with the ever changing scenes."—Herald. "Gales of laughter."—Journal. "Julia Sanderson sang and danced her way into the hearts of the first nighters. Joe Cawthorn is funnier than ever."—Eve. Sun. "Won favor as pretty musical comedy."—Eve. World. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:30. A. H. WOODS presents Robert Hilliard THE SCRAP OF PAPER. New Melodrama in 3 Acts.

HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44TH ST. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. RALPH HERZ presents THE MUSICAL FARCE 'GOOD NIGHT PAUL' "Laughs Enough To Make Ten Shows."

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BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Polly With a Past

LYCEUM W. 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Lassoo by Victor Mapes, Co-Author of "The Boomerang"

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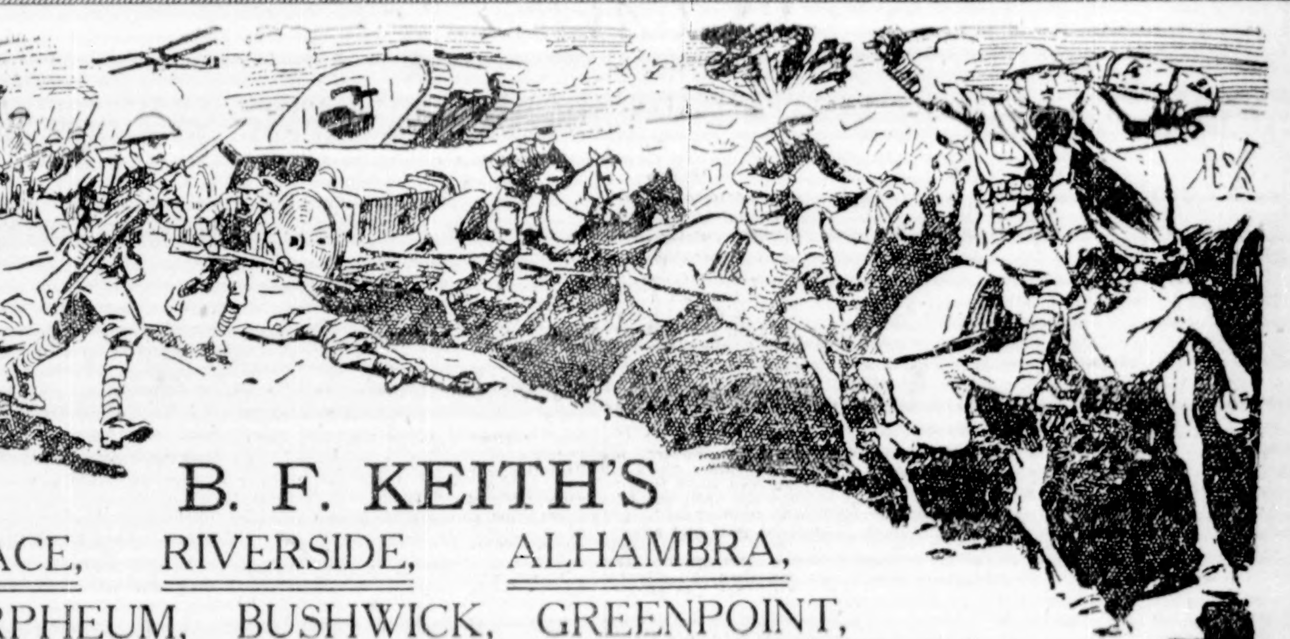

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1917.

KERENSKY'S PROCLAMATION.

The arrest of General KORNILOFF did not end the Russian crisis, nor will it end until one of the two contending principles conquers the other. It is the present misfortune of KERENSKY that he seeks to occupy a middle ground. Where the life of Russia is concerned, no middle ground can be permanently held, and KERENSKY is entitled to admiration for having been able to hold his as long as he has. Every effort he makes at reconciliation and compromise merely reveals how deep is the gulf he seeks to bridge. Now he declares the Russian Republic, because, he says, of a memory that has come to him of how all parties were enthusiastically united on that one point when the two mutually incompatible principles met each other face to face at the Moscow Conference and assured themselves of the fact that they could not live together. This declaration, with its reason, sufficiently illustrates how KERENSKY, the middle-of-the-road man, is catching at straws.

The two principles are disintegration and construction, chaos and society, anarchy and government, the nation and its destruction. KERENSKY has done wonders in carrying them both on his shoulders so long; and it was not until the ever-memorable Moscow Conference, when they confronted each other across his back, that they finally recognized each other's features and knew that they must get off and fight. After KERENSKY was saved by the secession of some of KORNILOFF's soldiers to the Government side, he worked with might and main to patch up another compromise. He would have admitted the Constitutional Democrats into the Government; but the Socialists, too, had known ever since the Moscow Conference that compromises were no longer possible, and they refused to permit it. The extreme element among them had captured the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and he was powerless to set himself against them—unless, indeed, he was willing to fight them, in which case he would have been simply going over to KORNILOFF.

So he evaded the problem for the time being by appointing five men to run the Government until Sept. 25, when he will appoint a new Ministry. He would like to have it a coalition Ministry, but the Socialists are sternly resolved that there shall be no compromise, that they shall rule alone. Still, KERENSKY has gained a breathing spell of eleven days. Then, in a desperate effort to find a common meeting ground where every one else is resolved that there shall be none, he appeals to the one sentiment they all have in common by declaring the Republic—but at the same time postponing the elections until Nov. 12.

KERENSKY frankly declares that the confusion caused by KORNILOFF's revolt is great, and the Fatherland in danger. One can gain an idea of what he means by the answer he has received from the Don Cossacks to his request that they arrest General KALEDINES. They reply that it is impossible to obey the order "because he has to attend the military conference of the Cossacks in his official capacity as Hetman." They declare their loyalty to the Government; but, then, KALEDINES and KORNILOFF themselves are ready to do that, and sincerely. What those Generals have demanded is more strength in the Government, not less, and still less have they favored a reaction. The surrender of KORNILOFF is but the beginning; and at that military conference on the Don the men who returned that answer will gravely consider, under the guidance of their Hetman, whether it is possible for them to live in the same house with the men who are driving Russia to her destruction.

Russia must be saved, and she will not be saved by compromise. She might be, if the forces of disintegration would be satisfied with anything short of complete mastery of the situation. But, despite the wonderful things KERENSKY did in the way of bringing about an appearance of coöperation between the two forces, the anarchic side never had any intention of such a thing, from the first. It has been the other side that has exerted all the forbearance. Their forbearance ceased only when it became too plain for doubt that further forbearance meant the dissolution of Russia into half a score of republics under the dominance of Germany, and the disappearance of them all from the map within easily measurable years.

THE POSTAGE TAX.

The Senate very sensibly and wisely dropped from the Revenue bill the House provision for an increase in second-class postage, affecting newspapers and periodicals. In the House bill a system of zones was established, and the second-class rate rose sharply from a moderate increase for the first zone to absolutely prohibitive charges for parts of the country remote from the place of publication. The Senate in its consideration of the bill was convinced of the impolicy of forbidding by tax the interchange of information and opinion between the States of the Union, but there are reports in Washington that an attempt will be made in conference to restore this.

No member of the conference committee or of either house can consistently favor an increase of the second-class postal charge unless he is really desirous of erecting barriers which will make East and West, North and South, strangers to each other in so far as that evil purpose can be accomplished by limiting the circulations of newspapers to territory within 200 miles of their offices. The House fixed rates which would forbid the people of the Mountain States and the Pacific Slope to subscribe to a newspaper published in the East. Even newspaper exchanges between distant points would be excluded from the mails by the outrageous rates, and the North and the East would be able to learn only by telegraph or by private communications what the South and West were thinking about.

This is a first-rate way to do the country a dangerous social and political injury. A republic, if it be of large territorial extent, must for its own safety bind its people together by supplying or permitting the use of every means of easy and frequent communication of ideas. This postal tax would establish the contrary policy. We are a migratory people, we wander far, but a charge of 8 or 9 cents postage on each copy of a daily newspaper would deprive new-made citizens of Oregon or of Texas of the privilege of getting the news of their old homes in Vermont or New York.

Such a provision of the Tax bill, like a prohibitory duty on imports, would produce little revenue, but it would yield a large fruitage of vexation and public harm.

PATRIOTS AND TRAITORS.

Mr. ROOT's speech at the "war mass meeting" in Chicago was a notice and a warning to those persons, still too numerous in the United States, who have forgotten their duty to it. We have lived in peace so long, the Spanish war was so slight a thing, that many citizens do not yet understand the irresistible force of the national will in a great national peril. Old men among us remember the implacable resolution of the North in 1861, the force, tumultuary or legal, that was brought to bear upon the malcontents, the arguers and resistants, the men who forgot that the majority governs and that, when a nation is fighting for its life and giving its sons to fight, the opponents of the national policy must cultivate silence or invite punishment.

The crowds that marched about New York in 1861 and made newspapers friendly to the South put out the American flag; the crowds that in small towns and great showed their hostility to advocates or apologists of the South, were just as much in love with free speech, and the right of assemblage, and every guarantee of the Bill of Rights as was the minority against whom their demonstrations were made. But there is a time when free speech and free action must take heed lest they abuse their privilege. There is a time when, sending its sons to battle, a nation, fighting for paramount rights the vindication of which transcends immeasurably the free play of individual opinion, must be intolerant of opinions that are dangerous. The United States gathers all its forces for its preservation. Its mind, deliberately made up and constitutionally declared, must prevail. Those who, from honest difference of opinion, do not share in that national resolution will yield to it if they are wise. Those who, from whatever cause, take, in effect, the enemy side and strive to thwart the purpose of their country have no more rights here, and are entitled to no more sympathy, than if they were active alien enemies.

France is a land of Frenchmen. In the United States there has been carried too far a tolerance and a cosmopolitan spirit natural enough in a people of many origins. It has allowed itself to shelter racial friendships and resentments that must disappear when the United States has need to be united against the common enemy of democracy.

The curious, in one respect the admirable, in another the pernicious, patience which has harbored, and harbors, under whatever multiplicity of names disguised, a constant anti-American and pro-German campaign while we are at war with Germany, is stretched to its limits. Already we have "seen our dead." The beginning is hardly come. We are dedicating our youth to the defense of democracy. We are making or are about to make enormous efforts and sacrifices. We are offering money and life. We are fighting Germany and all its sinister plottings and secret auxiliaries. It will be salubrious for the partisans of Germany in the United States to cease to invite the danger which their long impunity has made them careless of. It will be salubrious for the pacifists to shut up, whether they breathe Utopian air or seek, by a hundred indirections and combinations, to bring on a peace, triumphant for Germany and fatal to the free world.

The United States is bent on one great purpose. To that it will give all. It will not spare much longer its secret or open enemies at home. "The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now," said Mr. ROOT at Chicago, "and against everything that is being done to carry on the war, are rendering more effective service to Germany than they could render in the field. The purpose and effect of what they are doing are so plain that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States and willfully seeking to bring about the triumph of Germany and the humiliation and defeat of their own country." So with most of the pacifists and the opponents of conscription. These people have got to stop. The United States is defending itself abroad. It is enlisting all its energies to defend itself and its liberty abroad. It knows how to defend itself at home against disloyalists and traitors. Their occupation will be a good deal more difficult and hazardous in 1918 than it has been in 1917.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Senator KING's amendment to the Trading with the Enemy bill excludes from the mails all publications in the German language containing "comments respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation with which Germany is at war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war, or any matter relating thereto," unless a "true and complete translation of the same" in English is printed in a parallel column. The arrant, steady sedition, disloyalty, anti-Americanism of a very great part of the German-language press, its passion for Germany, its opposition to the United States, are notorious. They have gone on much too long. They should be stopped short. There was no law to deal with these vendors of something very like treason. There will be such a law if Senator KING's amendment is approved in conference of the two houses.

The obvious criticism of the King amendment is that it isn't inclusive enough. German has no solitary shame as a vehicle of disloyalty. Newspapers and periodicals in other languages, worst of all in English, fire constantly and furiously or "snipe" on the sly at the United States. The King amendment should be sufficient notice to these seditionaries to mend their ways. They can be reached and they will be reached by the law if they don't.

GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER.

In an article in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine yesterday may be found sixteen reasons why silver is worth a dollar an ounce. They are good reasons, appealing particularly to practical men. The occurrence itself is so rare that it is necessary to go back to 1884 to duplicate it. That was the year of the Grant & Ward failure and panic. This is the year of the largest figures of prosperity this country has ever known. Also it is the year of the greatest abundance of money the world has ever known. Between 1900 and 1913 the currencies of forty nations increased by a quarter to nearly fourteen billions, or twice as fast as the increase of population. Since 1913 the increase in currencies has been 80 per cent., to nearly twenty-five billions, while the death rate has overtaken the birth rate. And yet there is such an insufficiency of currency throughout the world that the demand for the secondary money metal has raised the price to such an extent that it is the phenomenon of a generation. What is the clue to the mystery? When money is so plenty why should it be worth a scarcity price? Why should all the security markets be readjusting themselves to new investment yields at a time when trade is so prosperous that profits are penalized by laws directed against them?

The question answers itself. Capital is cheap only when times are settled and conditions are permanent. That can be only in peace, and not always in peace, as numerous panics attest. Wars and panics are temporary conditions marked by financial conditions peculiar to them. The leading characteristic of both of them is lack of confidence. The statement that silver is wanted for currency in various countries is true, but does not tell the whole truth. Silver currency is wanted not alone for use but also for hoarding, and is wanted most where there is most currency already. In Germany, for example, the uncovered currency in 1913 was $262,000,000, and this year is $1,613,000,000. This month Germany has issued more currency and has lost gold. The more gold Germany loses the more currency it must issue, and the less the mark will be worth. The currency which Germany issues is the currency which Germans among themselves will use both by necessity and choice. The people will hoard the silver as closely as the Government hoards the gold. They distrust intuitively the currency which is losing value outside Germany, and want something of intrinsic worth. Silver disappears in India for reasons substantially similar. The currency of India is stabilized upon scientific principles, but the people of India are more accustomed to reverses of values than to permanence. They know that silver has its ups and downs, for reasons which they do not understand, but they know also that it never becomes worthless and usually recovers from depressions.

But silver is not wanted in the United States either for currency or for hoarding. The volume of our currency has increased less than that of any other country, and yet is more than sufficient for all purposes of trade, with almost impregnable credit resources in reserve. That is because the confidence in our currency is complete. Never was any currency so buttressed by gold, which is so ample in supply that we are using half of it for pocket money rather than for banking purposes. In addition, there is a half billion of silver dollars, accumulated long ago in our effort to "do something for silver." Only the survival of the remnant of that heresy prevents the retirement of silver as legal tender, and fiat notes also. There are eight sorts of Government money, and two sorts of bank notes. That is far too many. The ideal would be one sort of "hard" money, gold, and one sort of bank notes, those issued by the Federal Reserve. Silver is necessary only for fractional currency, and it is doubtful if there ever will be a better opportunity to dispose of the half billion our Treasury holds.

But if our currency is both less inflated than other currencies and more ample for the needs of trade, that only increases the mystery of the scarcity of capital at the height of a trade boom. The reason is the same as the single one to which the sixteen reasons for the rise in silver are reducible. Capital is not sure of its profits because of legislation directed specifically against it. In the war to establish the Union we made the error of enacting that a dollar was a piece of paper bearing a promise to pay a dollar. It was even proposed to return that sort of dollar to those who had paid real dollars into the Treasury. The consequence was that people paid their debts with the fiat dollars, and hoarded the real dollars, just as silver is now wanted to hide. The shifts in the security markets are due now partly to legislation against profits, and partly to overbidding by borrowers who pay with tax money, and, therefore, are not limited by economic considerations. When investors remark that they are being deprived of the benefit of their foresight, they cast about for safer places in which to put their capital, lest they should lose more than their interest. They remark that Governments which have not failed to repay capital intrusted to them are promising interest rivaling the profits lawmakers are disposed to allow to commercial ventures with greater risks. Investors hoard their capital only as a last recourse. Their first move to escape the lawmakers' attack on profit is to take interest instead of profits, that is to withdraw their resources from the investments discriminated against. That is why the Government is now asked to finance the railways, since they cannot finance themselves. Prosperity such as we had not expected is being forced upon us, but we are in some danger of not hearing opportunity's knock on our door.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Advice Belated, but Good.

It is not in the columns of the Staats-Zeitung that one would look first—or many even last—for proclamation to the effect that the right and best thing for German-Americans to do is to exert all their powers of persuasion in an effort to enlighten the Germans in Germany as to the purposes and policies of the American Government, and to convince them that peace cannot come until the German Government has been turned into a real democracy. Yet that is the substance of a long letter printed by the Staats-Zeitung, with an editorial guarantee that the writer of it, J. MATTERN, Librarian of Johns Hopkins University, "speaks with the voice of experience and responsibility."

Accepting that assurance, it is pleasing to learn from Mr. MATTERN that "the President's demand for a German Government responsible to the people coincides with the long-nourished wishes of the overwhelming number of the German masses." And Mr. MATTERN, evidently anticipating inquiries as to why we have not heard much from these eager thousands since the war began, says that they have no tendency toward revolution and prefer to move slowly toward the democratic goal. As yet, therefore, they have only asked through their legislative representatives for certain electoral reforms, and, not getting more than vague promises to attend to that matter later, they are content to wait, though keeping up, meanwhile, the quiet pressure of their demands for reform.

Mr. MATTERN writes not very enthusiastically about the proposal of another Staats-Zeitung correspondent to hold in some neutral city a conference between progressive Germans and German-Americans competent to advise them wisely, but he omits to say that this might be viewed as that "treating with the enemy" by private persons which American laws, like those of most other countries, so severely condemn. He expresses more confidence in the effects to be produced if German-Americans, in writing to relatives and friends in the homeland, would correctly inform them concerning the things of which they are now so lamentably ignorant.

In short, Mr. MATTERN, with the Staats-Zeitung's approval, is advising that paper's readers to do just about what THE TIMES and many other really American papers, ever since the beginning of the war, have besought the German-Americans to do!

Reasons for Saving Our Coal.

There is, perhaps, in the way Commissioner GARFIELD presents to American householders his plea for coal-saving this Winter, a hint that he fears their patriotic desire to help their Government and its allies will not be quite enough to make them change their long established habits a little and patiently to endure an indoor temperature considered by most of them a little lower than comfort demands. If this were not so, it would not have been necessary for him to add to a statement of the need to save coal in the general interest the more personal argument that our wont has been to overheat our houses and that we would be healthier, and in the end happier, if we kept the mercury in our thermometers standing nearer 60 than 70 degrees.

That statement has often been made in the past by not a few doctors, and it has been preached by innumerable visitors from countries where the majority of the inhabitants like, or pretend to like, chilly rooms and an occasional small grate fire and shawls therewith better than a good husky furnace working day and night in the cellar and no procession of shivers running down anybody's back. Americans have been accustomed to admit, for publication, the justice of these scoldings, but deep in their hearts they have always believed that health and discomfort are incompatibles, and that the real reason why so many of our British and other foreign cousins let their houses remain next to unheated in Winter is because they don't want to spend for fuel enough money to keep them warm.

With milder climates than ours, the Europeans never do freeze quite to death, as we very well might if our heating apparatus were as primitive as theirs, but the redness of their noses and the prevalence among them of assorted coryzas tell the story almost as plainly as does the obvious, though never confessed, contentment with which they warm up, now and then, in a house heated to suit the extravagant and reprehended American taste.

There are many and excellent reasons why we should all make earnest efforts to save coal as much as we can this Winter. Most of us will do it, too, but there isn't a bit of need for us to view it otherwise than as a war measure, or to admit that our "folkway" as to heating our houses is not a legitimate product of our climate, our prosperity, and our national disinclination to pinch pennies as hard as some other people do.

Of Us as Well as Among Us.

It is a notable fact and one significant of much, as the saying is, that the Swedes resident in New York and many other American towns, as well as those in Argentina, waited only long enough to find out what certain representatives of the Swedish Government had done for the furthering of plots by German diplomats, and then promptly and vigorously put themselves on public record as denouncing both the German plotters and their Swedish tools. These Swedes, in other words, have taken care to make evident and indubitable that when they swore allegiance to a Government other than the one under whose flag they were born they meant what they said to the full significance of the words used, and that their Americanism, though new, is real, unqualified, and capable of standing the test of disagreement with official action in the old home.

In seeking an explanation why our citizens of Swedish birth or descent have not hesitated to condemn their former Government, while so many of German origin were long in seeing that things done by Germans in the old home were not necessarily right and might be utterly wrong and base, the first that comes to mind, and the one that seems adequate, is that the majority of our Swedes, if they had remained in Sweden, would now be of the anti-German party, not of the pro-German group, into which divisions their former countrymen have been divided ever since the war began—and long before it, for that matter.

No such division has ever existed in Germany and the German-Americans could hardly be expected to show the effects of a non-existent cause. Whether or not this theory be true, the resolutions adopted by the New York Swedes were good reading here, however they may have sounded in Stockholm's official circles and in those of Berlin.

French and German for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your paper and in other publications of yesterday that the Hoboken schools had dropped the instruction of the German language impressed the writer forcibly and reminded him of a statement made by one who had lived through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. This was that the Germans were very materially helped in their campaign by the fact that every officer without exception was thoroughly acquainted with the French language and knew more of the French geography than the French did themselves.

The writer has subscribed liberally to the Young Men's Christian Association fund for the decent entertainment of our soldiers while in camp. We should think that, instead of giving them only such entertainments as moving pictures, &c., some of this fund should be used for instruction in both French and German, as possibly circumstances might arise where the German language would be more beneficial to some of the men than French. For instance, should they be taken prisoner by the Germans, or in gathering information from German prisoners.

It is a great mistake that patriotism on one side and hatred of the enemy on the other should lead our citizens to become short-sighted.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 8, 1917.

Fruit Going to Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My object in writing to you is to inform you of the awful waste among the farmers up the State. Why, there are at the present time thousands of barrels of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, &c., rotting in the orchards and on the roads all through Dutchess and Sullivan Counties. You ask the farmer why, and he tells you the middlemen in the big cities refuse to pay the price. The farmers can get only about $1.50 for a barrel of good apples, and we all know that in New York City they bring from $6 to $10 a barrel. It is the same with all other fruits and vegetables.

EVERETT B. JENKINS,

New York, Sept. 12, 1917.

FROM BELGIAN TRENCHES.

A Soldier Who Wants to Fight for His Adopted Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some kind-hearted soul, whose name I have never known, has had the good idea of having THE NEW YORK TIMES sent out to me in the trenches.

Before I continue, may I tell you who I am? A Belgian by birth, but an American citizen, first of all, by law and by heart. So is my father and my whole family, which still resides in Chicago. Convinced that Germany had terribly maltreated Belgium and that German soldiers had committed barbarous cruelties, I felt that one life in our family would not be risking too much in the fight for civilization, humanity, and democracy. At the same time, I would help defend the little property which my father still owns in Belgium. So, in December, 1914, I left my family and signed up as a volunteer in the Belgian Army. I have since then been serving in the infantry here on the Yser before Dixmude and Nieuport. It is thirty-two months that I am here, and I know what it is to hug the parapet. I have seen all sorts of fighting in that time, but more than ever do I want to stick to it until the Germans are beaten.

Will you allow me to tell you that I am surprised when I read in your paper how few men volunteer in the United States Army and how many claim exemption from the draft law? Then these aggressive youths I have known in my adopted country are afraid of war!

I repeat that I have never regretted having taken up service against Germany, although it seems an awfully long time since I saw my folks and dear old Windy Chi.

But once I have wished I wasn't a soldier here, and that was when Uncle Sam declared war on Germany. I would like to have been home then to be able to wear the United States uniform. There isn't a thing that I have cherished and cared for so much as my certificate of naturalization in the United States, and I must say that I have done all in my power to be transferred to the American Army. I went to Captain Boyd, the Military Attaché of the embassy at Paris. He could not do anything for me. In the Belgian Army I have made several efforts. First of all, I have refused a commission in the Belgian Army because this would force me to swear allegiance and obedience to the same King whom I renounced when I became an American citizen. I then made an official request to get my resignation in the Belgian Army in order to answer to the United States draft law in Chicago. This has had no results.

Now I don't know if I dare hope any more. I would gladly give up my rank and do all I can to join the United States forces, and would be proud to be with the first contingent that takes over a real sector at the front.

You do not know how much satisfaction I get out of this newspaper. One of the things we need the most to keep our minds at rest is reading matter; it is our only way of keeping in touch with the civilized world, and the person who paid for the subscription has found a good way of doing a favor to a soldier. As I do not know this lady or gentleman, I cannot personally express my thanks to him or her. Could you not do it for me?

Adjutant W. J. MEERSCHAERT.
D 238, Third Company, Belgian Army.
Belgian Front, Aug. 21, 1917.

Roy Norton, the Author, Not in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Behind the recent report of the death of Roy Norton, (which you were good enough to deny,) there has come to light a story which, if not discredited, is likely to considerably affect the reputation of Mr. Norton.

An American magazine recently forwarded to Mr. Norton in England a letter addressed in their care. This letter proved to be from an official in El Paso, Texas, who was entirely unknown to Mr. Norton, and of whom he had never heard. The letter clearly showed, however, that some person was not only impersonating Roy Norton in this country, and professing to be the author of Norton's books and stories, but he was also obtaining money by means of this impersonation. The official in El Paso was clearly one of his victims. Whether this impersonator was the person recently killed in Los Angeles or not it is impossible to say, but he seems to have covered the country from El Paso to Los Angeles. Should the impersonator still be alive, this letter may serve to warn various people who have been imposed upon that any one in this country passing under the name of Roy Norton, the author, ought to be given into the hands of the authorities.

Roy Norton himself has not visited America for four years.

A. W. BARMBY,
General Manager, Curtis Brown Bureau.
New York, Sept. 10, 1917.

"On to Berlin" in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Thursday's TIMES some one took exception to the name King of Prussia for a United States Post Office. Why not make a wholesale change? In Pennsylvania, for example, we find German Hill, Kaiserville, Germany, Germania, Germansville, Berlin, Berlinsville, and Bismarck.

There are twenty-nine American States with villages, cities, and towns called Berlin. "On to Berlin" might mean on to Otoe County, Nebraska. We want only one Berlin, and in the course of time we might unanimously agree to change its name.

JOSEPH NATHAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1917.

BOYS.

You see them, hear them, feel them everywhere,
On streets and trains, along the avenues,
Dining alone—that dreamy blonde lad there!—
Or floating down calm streams in slim canoes. . . .
The World is fragrant with their youth divine,
And everywhere I look these boys seem mine!

They look so strong, so confident, so gay,
Unconscious still of all Life's bitter-sweet:
Yet sometimes they seem grave, at dance or play,
As though they also heard those stealing feet—
The feet of Death, untiring, ghostly, grim—
That follow after those who challenge him!

The World's need calls! They answer, hosts of boys,
Brave-lipped, high-hearted, yet within their eyes
You see their secret love of Life, its joys,
Its stealing fragrance, ev'n its gilded lies;
Compelling, tempting, curiously sweet
To them seems even grief or grim defeat!

Yet those who die while beauty burns and glows,
Satiety and loneliness have missed. . . .
Within their bodies bright the life-blood flows
And sweet and fresh the lips that they have kissed. . . .
Dear God! There is a dazzling radiance
About these boys who soon may die—in France!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

GOVERNMENT BY MENDACITY

A Part of the German Scheme to Keep Up the War Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in today's TIMES, while instructively annotating the latest fiction of the present German Chancellor, does somewhat less than justice to his predecessor's exercises in the same art. The statements of "the gentleman Bethmann Hollweg," it is intimated, could—unlike those of Dr. Michaelis—be taken at their face value, without the invariable addition of the proviso, "assuming that the Imperial Chancellor was not lying." Unhappily, the records hardly bear out this estimate of the comparative credibility of the two statesmen. Dr. Michaelis is not "a new kind of Chancellor," but merely a somewhat inferior specimen of the old kind. And the fact is worth insisting upon for two reasons—first, because it reminds us that, though personalities may change, the methods of Prussian statecraft remain the same; second, because it should never be forgotten that the German people was led into war in July, 1914, by mendacity of the most copious and elaborate sort—just as it was led into war in 1870, by a greater Chancellor, by means of a forgery.

In the thoroughness of its preparation for war the Berlin Government, as every schoolboy knows, far surpasses all other Governments, and it most surpasses them in its attention to the psychological factor. It sees to it that the public is made to believe what it is expedient, from the governmental point of view, that it should believe. Thus—this is not rhetoric, but a measured statement of easily verified historical fact—the first duty and the most urgent concern of an Imperial Chancellor, especially in time of war, is to tell suitable lies to the German public, sometimes in his own person, but chiefly through the Government-controlled press. This duty has never been more assiduously, and has seldom been more unskillfully, performed than by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg at the outbreak of the present war.

The thing of which it was most needful to persuade the mass of the German people was that the war was "defensive," that, in the words of the Emperor's proclamation to his subjects, it "was forced upon" Germany "by a wholly unjustified attack." Unless this belief were firmly implanted in the public mind, the desired unanimity and ardor in support of the war program could not safely be reckoned upon. Accordingly, we see the then Chancellor busily at work establishing the legend which his successor is still painfully struggling to maintain in currency. On Aug. 4, 1914, the Chancellor put before the Reichstag and the German people the official version of the antecedents and grounds of the war, in two forms—his own speech and the White Book, prepared on Aug. 2. These both, while marked by a tone of seeming candor and openness, suppressed the two facts which reduce to absurdity the pretense of a defensive war; and they both, but especially the Chancellor's speech, contained specific statements on the main matters concerned which were circumstantially false.

The suppressed facts were these: (a) the Czar's offer to submit the outstanding points of the Austro-Serbian controversy to The Hague Tribunal, and (b) Russia's consent, at Germany's demand, to arrest her mobilization upon the sole conditions that the Austrian forces march no further into Serbia, and that meanwhile the powers be permitted to examine how Serbia could "fully satisfy" Austria without injury to the smaller State's independence and sovereignty. This Russian proposal of the 31st of July took the wind out of the sails of the German casus belli; for, since Russia had agreed to demobilize if only these reasonable and amazingly conciliatory conditions were granted, it became clear that the cause of war was not the "menace to Germany's security" inherent in the Russian mobilization, but simply Germany's refusal to accede to these conditions—or even to give Austria time to accede to them. In concealing these facts from the German public the Chancellor was falsifying the very essence of the situation.

His more positive flights of mendacity related chiefly to the "acts of hostility" against Germany alleged to have been committed by French military forces on Aug. 1 and 2. These fictions, presented unequivocally, but a little sketchily, in the Chancellor's speech, were duly embroidered in the dispatches of the Wolff Agency, which, it was announced on Aug. 2, had full official sanction. The märchen-loving German public was regaled for some days with stories of French aviators dropping bombs in the vicinity of Nürnberg, Karlsruhe, and Coblenz; the caravan of "80 French officers, wearing Prussian uniforms, in twelve automobiles," who, after dashing across the breadth of Belgium and Holland, attempted unsuccessfully—awed, apparently, by a Prussian customs official—to pass the Dutch-German frontier; the hundred millions of French gold carried across Germany in automobiles toward Russia on Aug. 2, and all the other delectable inventions upon which the pretense of a "defensive war" against France was based. Those who wish to see the evidence, complete and convincing, of the falsity of these clumsy fabrications must read it in the recent French semi-official publication, "Le Mensonge du 3 Aout" (Paris, Payot, 1917,) which it is to be hoped will speedily be translated into English—and, above all, German!

Under the Prussian régime the German people, especially at the great crises of their national destiny, are subject to a highly organized system of Government by mendacity. If they ever discover the fact, there may be some hope, at last, of a German revolution.

ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY,
Professor of Philosophy in Johns Hopkins University.
Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1917.

"Lithuanian Poles."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 12 there appeared a short notice from Amsterdam to the effect that certain "Lithuanian Poles," by their memorandum to the Polish Club at Cracow, have presented their demands for "the independence of Lithuania and its union with Poland." This notice, though very short, one cannot let pass.

Every even elementary student of history knows very well that in the partition of Poland in 1795 Lithuania proper was excluded from Poland and given to Russia as an integral part of Russian conquests, under the name of Duchy of Lithuania, in which position and under separate laws it existed up to the last decade. So there is no place for any dreams of any "Lithuanian Poles" to revive old legends about any kind of union of Lithuania with Poland.

There is no such thing as the "Lithuanian Poles." The few Polish magnates who have appropriated land in Lithuania, by means which I don't care to discuss in my letter, cannot be held as citizens of Lithuania. Besides, there has been a very good understanding between Poles and Lithuanians for many years on that point. Both those unfortunate people have been working together for many years to emancipate themselves from Russian and Teutonic despotism and for the establishment of Lithuanian and Polish republics, each one separate and with good-will toward each other.

J. O. SIRVYDAS,
Secretary of Lithuanian National League of America.
Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1917.

WARTIME ACTIVITY RULES AT COLUMBIA

All Departments Preparing Students for the Government Service.

250 TEACHERS ENLISTED

In Addition University Will Continue Its Special Courses for Training of Naval Reserve Officers.

Columbia University will devote a considerable portion of its energies during the coming academic year to the preparation of students for national service. This will be in addition to the established courses in military and naval instruction. In the department of chemistry and physics much attention will be given to the analysis of explosives, gases and deadly chemicals, with a view to finding some means of counteracting their effect. In the department of medicine the students will be given extensive instruction in the treatment of wounds and trench diseases. Engineering students will be encouraged to give much study to the construction of trenches, bridges, and roads for military purposes.

The University, with the opening of the academic year on Sept. 26, will conduct courses in military and naval instruction based as far as possible on the Plattsburg system. Lectures and drills will be supplemented with a certain amount of field practice.

According to Secretary of the University Fackenthal, the freshmen class this year promises to be about normal, the men of this group being almost entirely below the draft age. A considerable number of men, who have enlisted in various branches of the naval reserve, such as the mosquito fleet and coast defense, will be allowed to return to college to finish up their academic work, inasmuch as the Government has no immediate need of their services. They will return, however, subject to immediate call. In the graduate departments the depletion of the student body through enlistments has been most extensive in the law and medical schools. The formation of a complete ambulance section and a war hospital by Columbia men has drawn many students and instructors of the medical school into service. The war hospital has already been taken over by the United States Army. Columbia has also placed at the disposal of the Government a motor transport service, an Ordnance and Quartermaster Corps of sixty students and an Interpreters' Corps. There were about forty students in this course when it started several months ago, and all, with the exception of two or three, have since received commissions. The course will be repeated this Fall.

It is estimated that 250 members of the teaching and professional staff of the university are enlisted in some branch of national service. The dean, F. B. Kepple, has received a year's leave of absence to take a position with Secretary of War Baker. Professor A. L. Walker has become the consulting metallurgist at large for the Ordnance Department. Professor H. W. Webb of the department of physics has received a commission of Captain in the Signal Corps, and Professor C. E. Lucke of the department of mechanical engineering is doing defense work as an engineering instructor. Professor H. E. Crampton of zoology is Secretary of the Committee of Educational Engineering of the Committee of National Defense, and Professor F. D. Jackson of the department of chemistry is conducting extensive investigations for the Government into problems bearing upon sanitation in concentration camps. Dr. E. S. Whiting and Dr. Joseph Sears are also active in the organization of concentration and detention camps. Dr. Hans Zinsser of the department of bacteriology has been commissioned Major in the Reserve Corps and is now attached to the Surgeon General's office in Washington. Dr. W. T. Longcope, now a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, is also attached to the Surgeon General's office. Professor W. M. Campbell is performing services as a Government consultant in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Professor L. D. G. Moss of the department of mechanical engineering is teaching in the Naval Reserve.

Several professors are carrying on investigations abroad. Professor E. T. Devine is in France assisting in the work of rehabilitation and re-education in the devastated provinces. Professor H. C. Sherman is in Russia studying food conditions. George L. Meylan, director of the Columbia gymnasium, is going abroad shortly to organize the recreational and athletic welfare work for the army in France. Two trustees of the university, William Barclay Parsons and Arthur S. Dwight, are now in France.

Other members of the teaching staff engaged in national service are Professor James T. Shotwell of the department of history, now Chairman of the National Board for Historical Service; Professor David Snedden of Teachers College, who is working on the adaptation of industrial schools for war training, and Professors E. L. Thorndike and R. S. Woodworth of the department of psychology, who are standardizing tests for determining the fitness of soldiers for the more special and exactive branches of service, and Professor W. A. Boring of the School of Architecture, who was influential in bringing to the attention of the Government the necessity of systematic study in the use of camouflage. The women members of the staff are also doing their "bit" in the present crisis. Prominent among them is Professor Mary Nutting, now Chairman of the Nursing Committee of the General National Medical Board of the Council for National Defense.

A noticeable effect of the war upon the Faculty was the tendency of teachers to abandon temporarily their own fields of instruction for work in departments where they could be of more service to the cause of national defense. Thus Dr. Victor Freeling, instructor in English, is now teaching navigation to the naval reserve. Similar work is being done by Dr. R. E. Rockwood, who formerly was an instructor in Romance languages. During the coming year Columbia will continue to conduct special courses of instruction for the training of naval reserve officers. More than 200 of these officers are now receiving instruction in engineering, navigation and signal work. The School of Pharmacy, with its entire teaching staff, has practically been turned over to the training of men for work in the naval hospitals.

TELLS OF BELGIANS' NEED.

Dr. R. C. Norton Returns from Missionary Work Among Refugees.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an American port from England were Dr. Ralph C. Norton of The Sunday School Times of Philadelphia and Mrs. Norton, who have been doing missionary work for three years among the Belgian refugees and soldiers in England, France, and Flanders.

Dr. Norton, who has returned to America to collect funds for the purchase of provisions, said that the food situation in Belgium was becoming so desperate that the Belgians who were forced to work in factories and mines for the Germans were living on less than half rations.

Mrs. Norton said that she and her husband had distributed 10,000 boxes of food and clothing in Belgium and had just ordered another 31,500 boxes for distribution. The Belgian people would have to be taken care of long after peace was declared, she explained, because the Germans had taken away all the machinery from the factories and mills where the natives were employed.

Dr. and Mrs. Norton said they were in London during the last airplane raid. The bombs fell close to the hotel where they were stopping. The night was moonless and the airplanes could not be distinguished, but the humming of their motors could be heard distinctly between the salvos of the anti-aircraft guns.

There were several United States Army officers on board the incoming steamer who had gone to France with General Pershing. They said they had returned to drill the national army.

JEWISH NEW YEAR WIDELY CELEBRATED

Services Held in Camps and Naval Stations, as Well as in Synagogues.

RABBIS TALK ON LOYALTY

Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Maurice H. Harris Talk on the War and Hope for Lasting Peace.

The beginning of the year 5678 in the Hebrew calendar was marked by services yesterday evening in temples and synagogues all over New York, Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association auditoriums, and in all the army camps and cantonments and naval stations in the neighborhood of the city. The first day of the month Tishri, beginning at sunset yesterday, is celebrated by all Jews, both orthodox and reformed. The orthodox branch also extends the celebration of the New Year, Rosh ha-Shanah, into the second day, and holds as a period of unusually solemn devotion the ten Days of Repentance intervening between the New Year's festival and Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the most solemn festival of the Jewish year, which begins at sunset on Sept. 25.

There will be services this morning in addition to those last night. Dr. Joseph Silverman, at Temple Emanu-El, and Dr. Samuel Schulman, at Temple Beth-El, will preach today on religious topics and problems of the war.

At Carnegie Hall the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue preached last night on "Making a Fresh Start," and will preach this morning on "The Eternal Warfare." In yesterday evening's sermon he said:

"As a people we of the house of Israel have made a fresh start outward as well as inward. Inwardly we have decreed that we are to be more than ever the makers of our own future. A fresh start for multitudes in Israel long wronged and oppressed has come about through the liberation of the Russian people. The self-emancipation of Russia's millions spells the end of a long-suffered bondage. The nations understand that no world reorganization can fail to take account of the necessity of ending every injustice and discrimination and prescription against Israel, and of making the ancient home of the Jewish people the seat of a self-renewed, self-determining Jewish life.

"As Americans we have made a fresh start, for America has suffered a new birth in these wondrous days. Along the unwelcome, in truth abhorred, pathway of war we are marching, bent on the destruction of an order that has ruthlessly sought to destroy the bases of life and faith among the nations.

"Not to have taken our place as Americans by the side of England, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, battling for the liberty of the world against a power bereft for a time of reasonableness and humanity, would have meant the choice of the baser, ignobler part, would have left us so rich that all the world would have become our debtor, so poor that no people would have been mean enough not to held us in contempt.

"In making a fresh start for the world America has chosen to have a part, a part that is great today, by reason of the nobly wise leadership of the President and his commitment of the nation with our unequivocal approval to the position that we have entered into the war to secure nothing for ourselves and the all of liberty for men and peoples, even to the least.

"Happily, I need not plead with my fellow-Jews to give their whole-hearted loyalty to the cause in the defense of which we as a nation are engaged. The great mass of American Jews are deeply, even passionately, loyal to America and to the American ideal. The handful of Jews who, like some other scattered elements of the American population, have been so misled that they do not seem to understand that we are warring not for the sake of war, but to end the reign of ruthless might and needless strife among men—these have ceased to be worthy of the name of Jew and American.

"We of the house of Israel are understandingly loyal because we are Jews, because Jews are never neutral when supreme moral interests are at stake, and this is a war of the moralities. The moral and spiritual pioneers of history, we should be unworthy of the honor of our racial heritage as Jews and unworthy to be sharers in the security and the dignity of American citizenship if we were not, as in truth we are, as one in pledging our lives and our possessions for the redemption of the world from that Prussian theory of life and Government that is morally false and therefore eternally doomed.

"The American arms in this war can make deeper appeal to no people than to the Jewish people, the highest ideals of whose history the world, under the leadership of America, has set forth to realize."

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, at Temple Israel, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, spoke from the text: "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and Summer and Winter, and day and night shall not cease." Taking up the distinctive character of the years, which gives each an individuality of its own, he declared that the outstanding fact of the past year was the war.

"We are not concerned," he said, "with any change in the map of the Old World, but with possible changes in the character of its peoples. Our interest is not in the geographical but in the biological.

"Our most fervent prayer is for peace; not a mere patched-up truce to end the conflict for the time being, but a lasting peace born of truer and fairer relations between nations and between peoples, a peace built on the principle of live and let live, with a final realization of fuller freedom to all, with a deepening sense of our human responsibility and a fuller fraternity uniting all nationalities, all races, and all men. We voice a prayer that peace shall not dawn in some distant year, but that its consummation may be reached in the year opening tonight.

"This house is the sanctuary, but we should abuse its purpose if we think that within its sacred walls we could shut our eyes to the suffering beyond or enjoy a selfish security.

"The old cry, 'To thy tents, O Israel,' the summons to war, has been sounded throughout America. We are American Jews and the old Talmudic principles still apply. 'The law of the land is our law.' Loyalty to country is a principle of our religion; the better the Jew the better the American. We are in this struggle, equally sharing its burdens and equally convinced of the righteousness of its cause and the worthiness of its ultimate aim.

"In reading the daily record of carnage some have sunk into a condition of despair. We cannot judge it truly; we do not see it in the perspective of time. But let us remember that in so many of the tragedies that have darkened the human record in years gone by man has been saved from himself. Nineteen hundred years ago our own people lost their nation and were dispersed throughout the world, yet they survived that. Since that time the history of the Jew has been one of tyranous legislation, spoliation and expulsion; yet he survived that and lives as a power for possible good in the world today.

"Spain survived the Inquisition, France the Reign of Terror, Italy its dismemberment, and Europe and Asia the devastating plague of the fourteenth century that claimed far more victims than the present war. Man is endowed with powers of endless recuperation. Very dark is the present moment, but do not forget the darkest hour precedes the dawn."

The services at the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, included the new "Battle Hymn of the World," written by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has made arrangements for the observance of the Jewish New Year by the Hebrew immigrants on Ellis Island. Services will be held there today and tomorrow. Similar services will be held at the home of the society, 229-231 East Broadway.

AUTOISTS VISIT GOLF CLUBS.

Parties of New York Men Play on White Mountain Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 16.—Many who motored to Bretton Woods to spend the week-end will remain over Monday to play golf here. Several parties of New York men are motoring through New England and playing matches over the various golf courses. Thus far no one has equalled James Mackrell's record of one stroke for the Presidential hole.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorn Kissel of New York are at the Mount Washington Hotel for the late season where T. C. Hollander expects to come from his estate at Wenham to pass several weeks.

David G. Tyler and party of Boston have arrived at the Mount Washington for their customary visit. Also there are Mr. and Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, who came from the Mount Pleasant to end the season here.

J. Hendon Smith and party of St. Louis are among late arrivals at the Mount Washington Hotel.

Mrs. B. Sterling Bottome of New York won the ladies' putting and approaching contest and the driving contest was won by Roland Van Ingen Catham of New York.

Miss Elise Rice has come from Southampton, where she has been with her mother, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, to join Miss Mildred Rice at the Balsams. Mrs. Robert Newberry of Chicago is chaperoning them.

Ask Mrs. Humiston to Find Girls.

The police yesterday increased their efforts to find three schools girls who disappeared from their home at 232 West 122d Street on Friday, and the parents of the children sent for Mrs. Grace Humiston to aid them in the search. After Mrs. Humiston had spent several hours interviewing the parents she sent two of her representatives to work on the case. Elizabeth Sempsey, 15 years old, and her sister Eileen, aged 10, went home for luncheon from Public School 157 at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue on Friday, and when they left for school they took with them Helen Kessler, 11 years old, who lived in the same house. The parents of the children did not see them after that, and it was reported by the school teachers that the children did not return for the afternoon session.

Memorial to Amos J. Cummings.

A memorial tablet to Congressman Amos J. Cummings, placed by Newark Branch 38, National Association of Letter Carriers, will be dedicated at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the Cemetery in Irvington, N. J. Congressman Cummings died in 1902 but in all these years the carriers have not forgotten that his work got them the eight-hour day and other benefits. Eugene J. Van Ness of South Norwalk will accept the tablet for the family and Willis Holly, Secretary of the Sun Alumni and lifelong friend, will speak on the career of Mr. Cummings.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a French port were:

Russell Armstrong, Mrs. H. D. Andrews, W. H. Alexander, Dr. J. G. Alcorn, Mrs. Isabel Anderson, Sidney B. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bluemantle, Miss C. Barthe, Mrs. E. Brown, Miss Evelyn Brown, Miss C. Biddle, W. R. Bostwick, Alexander T. Burr, Joseph S. Barker, S. H. Bingham, H. J. Cook, Mrs. A. M. Crombie, Miss Dorothy H. Cox, Walter B. Crane, Warren Crawford, Edward W. Cross, Mrs. R. T. Doubleday, Mrs. Alice Denis, John L. Clarkson, F. Dreyfus, M. Dana, Edwin Ely, Miss Viola Flannery, Miss D. Fuller, Miss M. E. Force, A. A. Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Green, Jr., Miss F. S. Hoppin, Edward H. Hewitt, Lawrence Johnson, Miss A. J. Knight, M. C. Kennedy, Arthur L. Laird, Dr. J. B. McCook, Mrs. Florence H. Kendall, Miss Mary Lane, Miss A. M. Moore, Gouverneur Morris, Miss Mary Miller, Dr. Charles U. Moore, Mrs. J. Marshall, G. L. Meylan, Francis Newton, Miss Grace Nichols, Miss M. M. Orr, D. R. Pond, W. D. Platt, G. L. Perkins, Baron Michel Peter, F. A. Rugg, W. S. Slack, Miss B. Scott, E. Starr, and Miss Dorothy Turnbull.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a port in England were:

W. R. O. Belt, John H. Duval, N. B. Dalal, Lieutenant Colonel C. Doctor, U. S. A.; Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, M. Ellinger, Captain George W. Larsky, Mrs. Prescott Morris, Miss H. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Norton, Captain C. R. Davis, C. J. Sabiston, Samuel Shoemaker, K. H. Yail, Kirby Page, Mrs. E. E. Wandle, and Leonard L. Wandle.

JAPANESE VISIT TOMB OF PERRY

Viscount Ishii and Colleagues Pay Grave Reverence to Their Nation's Friend.

VISIT NEWPORT CEMETERY

Wreath Laid on Grave by Mission—Bishop Perry Predicts a Lasting Alliance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—The Japanese mission to the United States came here today to do homage at the grave of Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, who opened the door of the Island Empire to the influences of Western civilization sixty years ago.

The mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, entered the cemetery through a lane of apprentice seamen and Naval Reserves standing at present arms, while a band from the training station played the Japanese national hymn. A great crowd of soldiers, sailors, and civilians bared their heads in silence as Viscount Ishii stepped forward and placed on the tomb of the Commodore a large wreath made up in the colors of Japan, with white lilies and red gladiola.

Retiring a few paces, the Viscount bowed profoundly before the tomb and resumed his place in the semicircle formed by other members of the mission and naval officers. One by one each member of the mission stepped forward silently and bowed low before the grave. As the last one paid his tribute, Bishop James De Wolf Perry of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island offered a brief prayer. Then the entire assembly stood at attention while the band once more played the Japanese national hymn and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The ceremony was simple and impressive. The only address was by Bishop Perry. It was given when the mission had filed into Perry Circle, where the Commodore lies buried.

"We have cherished, among other things," he said, "the close ties that have held us together, bonds of friendship that have often been put to the test, but which are stronger now because they have been put to the test. You have confirmed in the hearts of every true American the belief that the principles which you and America hold in common will result in an alliance that will last for years to come. In the alliance against the common foe there will be a stronger bond, and it gives promise of a lasting and glorious peace."

The bishop closed with a tribute to the Japanese Emperor and to the traditional hospitality and courtesy of the Japanese nation. As he finished, Viscount Ishii stepped forward and shook his hand warmly, with a few words of appreciation.

The mission arrived from Philadelphia this morning and was welcomed to the State by J. Henry Reuter, Executive Secretary to Governor R. Livingston Beeckman; by Mayor Clark Burdick, in behalf of the city; and by the Commandant of the Second Naval District, Captain S. F. Bryan, and by various other naval and military commanders.

During their stay here the party will be the guests of members of the Summer colony, including Captain Perry Belmont, a descendant of Commodore Perry. Their only formal reception today was at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society, which they visited to view the Sword of Commodore Perry. There they had an opportunity to meet many army and navy officers, city officials and others. On their way to the rooms of the Historical Society they visited Touro Synagogue, the oldest place of Jewish worship in this country.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Crowell, daughter of Mrs. L. Howes Crowell of Bloomfield, N. J., to Howard Myers Wells, a son of Dr. Franklin Wells and Mrs. Wells, also of Bloomfield. Mr. Wells was graduated from Princeton and later from the Union Theological Seminary and will be ordained this evening in the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, after which he is to prepare to go to Russia to engage there in Y. M. C. A. activities in the war camps.

Mayor Henry S. Babbage and Mrs. Babbage of Glen Ridge, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Babbage, to Robert P. Swan of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Swan was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of the United States Naval Reserve stationed at Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. John Guyton Boston of South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Alida Boston, to Leroy Maxwell Dyckman, son of Mrs. Frank H. Dyckman. Mr. Dyckman was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1912 and has enlisted in the New York Naval Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Van Clief of Manor Road, Staten Island, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Claire Van Clief, to Captain Theodore Walser Janeway, U. S. R.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connell of 217 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mae O'Connell, to Richard Davis Scanlan of the Naval Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Nauman of 920 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Louise Deitch, to Otto M. Heinzman, Vice President of the Mansfield Piano Company of this city.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Ferris.

The Rev. Dr. George Hooper Ferris, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church at Tarrytown, N. Y., where John D. Rockefeller was a worshipper, and recently pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, died yesterday at a sanitarium near Milwaukee, Wis., in fifty-first year. Dr. Ferris was a native of Lamartine, Wis. He was the author of several religious works, notably "The Fountain of the New Testament," "The Elements of Spirituality," and "The Permanent Value of the Bible."

ROYAL C. PEABODY DIES.

Leader in Brooklyn Civic Life Passes Away at Lake George.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Royal Canfield Peabody of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the Combustion Engineering Company, died of angina pectoris at his Summer home on Lake George on Saturday evening. He was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1854, a son of the late George H. and Elvira Canfield Peabody, and brother of George Foster Peabody and Charles Jones Peabody. He leaves a daughter, Georgia Sniffen, and a son, Charles Samuel Peabody. Funeral services will take place at his home on Lake George on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, and at the Greenwood Cemetery Chapel on Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Peabody went to Brooklyn in 1865 with his parents and brother. He began a business life when only 13 years of age, and, excepting for a period of three years in the United States Navy, kept up his activities on large and varied lines until his death. He was the organizer and first Secretary of the Brooklyn Illuminating Company, and Vice President at the time of its absorption by the Kings County Electric Lighting Company.

He had both enthusiasm and pertinacity, growing to a strong optimism. His broad public spirit led him into many social relations of service, and he was known in his club life as ever responding to the call to better the community. This was notably so at Lake George, where he was one of the most progressive and popular of the men living here. He was foremost in every local enterprise, and responded generously to every call for assistance in local affairs.

William F. Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—William F. Stone, Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Committee and for many years a leader of his party in Maryland, died today following a surgical operation. He was in his sixty-second year and is survived by his wife, one son, William F. Stone, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Phillip W. Trueheart and Miss Ruth Stone. President McKinley appointed Mr. Stone Collector of the Port in 1898, and he held that place for nearly seventeen years. He was Vice President of the Western National Bank.

Calhoun-Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Francis Perry of 96 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gladys Perry, to Howell Vincent Calhoun of this city on Saturday afternoon last at their home. The Rev. Father O'Connor of Holy Trinity Church performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and a few friends. This is the fourth wedding in the family, one sister of the bride having been married nine weeks ago and two of her sisters and one brother within nine days, and all of the weddings except the last were war weddings. Mr. Calhoun, who is connected with the Bankers' Trust Company, and his bride are spending their honeymoon in the Adirondacks.

Charles Carty Salmon.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The death of the Hon. Charles Carty Salmon, Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives in 1909-10, is announced in a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN M. HINCHMAN, 48 years old, employed by the Dyer Stationery Company of Manhattan, and for many years connected with several church societies in the uplift of wayward boys, died on Friday at his home, 1,103 Park Place, Brooklyn.

J. N. McLEOD, a retired business man and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at Lake Grove. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 8, 1854.

BARBARA HUBER PETH, wife of George Peth, a Brooklyn undertaker, died on Saturday at her home, 1,207 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

CHARLES WINKLER died on Friday at his home, 3 McKinley Avenue, Glendale, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year. He was employed for many years by the Palmer & Embrey Company of Brooklyn.

ANTONIO LOPES, 76 years old, a professor of music, died on Saturday at his home, 488 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Miss ELIZA J. HODGSON, for more than thirty years employed by R. H. Macy & Co., died on Saturday at her home, 343 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. JAMES C. BYRNES, a retired surgeon of the United States Navy, died on Saturday at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. R. B. Magruder, 914 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 66 years. In 1907 he was appointed fleet surgeon of the Pacific Fleet, and served in that capacity until 1909, when he was appointed commander of the Naval Hospital at Newport. In 1910 he was made director of the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, and served there until he retired in 1913. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, Lieutenant James C. Byrnes, U. S. N.

Miss RUTH HART FOWLER, daughter of the late Oliver B. Fowler, died on Saturday at her home in Church Street, Richmond Hill.

BERNARD BRESLAUER, a member of the firm of Breslauer & Co., human hair importers, of 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, died yesterday at the Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY BAIRD WILSON, widow of William T. Wilson, a merchant of New Brunswick, N. J., died there yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Vandivert. She was 69 years old.

Mrs. LOUISA SUYDAM, wife of Lawrence J. Suydam, a lawyer of Pleasant Plains, N. J., died there yesterday after a long illness.

LAMBERTSON SHERWOOD, 68 years old, recently connected with the Paterson Press Company, died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J.

HENRY BAKER BROWN, President and founder of Valparaiso (Ind.) University, died there last night, aged 69. He was born in Knox County, Ohio. In 1873 he founded the Northern Indiana Normal School, which became the Valparaiso College, and later Valparaiso University.

LUCIEN DUTHIEL CABANNE, a St. Louis amateur athlete, died yesterday at his home there. His death was caused by "excessive athleticism." Cabanne was a member of one of the oldest families of St. Louis, and was 47 years old. Cabanne distinguished himself as a swimmer, cycle rider, polo player, and all-around athlete. With two other altheltes in September, 1912, he whipped a band of musicians on board the liner Olympic, when they refused to turn over a charity fund they had collected.

Mrs. HENRIETTA DOREMUS, 66 years old, of 47 High Street, Passaic, N. J., died suddenly last night after she became ill in a Fourth Avenue surface car. A heart attack was the cause of her death.

D. C. RICE, a leading interior decorator, among whose achievements was the interior work in the Brooklyn Hall of Records, died yesterday at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had lived since 1911. He was 61 years old.

I. W. W. HECKLES PREACHER.

Dr. Day's Criticism of Order Brings Charges of Falsehood.

Cries of "It is a lie!" and "You can't prove it!" greeted Dr. Jonathan C. Day, pastor of the Presbyterian Labor Temple, at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, during his sermon last night on "The I. W. W. and the War." The pastor had just remarked that one of the very few men who helped lynch Little, the I. W. W. leader, in Butte, Mont., was a man who was one of his comrades of the night before. Dr. Day smiled at his hecklers and continued his sermon. He declared that as long as the I. W. W. or any other organization "sanely" sought to better their condition by working in an orderly way he was with them heart and hand, but as soon as they resorted to methods such as "might makes right" he parted company with them.

Dr. Day related his experiences with the I. W. W.'s in the States of Kansas, California, Oregon, and Colorado. He declared that one I. W. W. member insisted that no employer was honest and that all employes were honest. The speaker said that in San Jose, Cal., the I. W. W. caused the Italian canners of perishable fruit to strike by telling them that the fruit they were canning was for the use of the enemies of Italy in the war.

"The United States can no more be patient with the I. W. W. during this war than she can with Germany, or any other enemy," Dr. Day said, and added that if the I. W. W. or any other organization sought to interfere with the work of the Government in its war preparations they should be "corralled" until after the war. He would "smite them lovingly," he said. He declared that his own brothers had joined the colors and that they would not have Day blood in them were they not loyal to the core.

The pastor was frequently applauded, but there were many interruptions and protests to his criticism of the I. W. W.

The pastor declared that organized labor had a right at any time in peace or in war "orderly" to seek to better their conditions, wages or hours, but never when it blocked the wheels of the Government in its war for humanity.

SELWYN & CO. TO BUILD.

Plans for Three Theatres in 42d St. Near Times Square.

The plans of Selwyn & Co. for the current theatrical season, made public yesterday, include the construction of a trio of theatres in the Times Square section and the production of about a dozen plays, among which will be two musical comedies.

The new theatre sites, which are already being cleared, are at 215 to 223 and 229 to 231 West Forty-second Street. As already announced, a theatre to be called the Selwyn will be erected on the latter site, and the two houses to be built on the other property will be called the Margaret Illington and the Margaret Mayo. These are being built for the Selwyns by Sol Bloom.

All three of these theatres will run through to Forty-third Street. The largest will be the Selwyn, in which will be the executive offices of Selwyn & Co. The Margaret Illington Theatre will seat about 1,100 persons, and the Margaret Mayo a little over 800. These houses, with the Harris, will give the Selwyns four theatres in Forty-second Street.

Pending the completion of their new houses they will produce a number of plays in other theatres. Among these will be "The Pipes of Pan," a comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter, in which Norman Trevor and Janet Beecher will be seen, and Jesse Lynch Williams's comedy, "Why Marry?" which will have Arnold Daly, Nat Goodwin, and Edmund Breese in the cast.

The musical productions will be "My Baby," by Margaret Mayo and Jerome Kern, and "All Night Long," by Avery Hopwood and Irving Berlin. Mr. Hopwood will be represented later by two other plays—"Double Exposure," a farce, and "Don't Be Afraid," described as a "mystery miracle play."

"Madame Cecile," a comedy by Louis K. Anspacher, will go into rehearsal next week. Other prospective productions are "Too Much Efficiency," by Cyril Harcourt and E. J. Rath; "Tea for Three," a comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue; "Losing Eloise," a farce by Fred Jackson; "The Mighty Hunter," a farce by Owen Davis, and a comedy by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin in which Miss Cowl will be seen.

Greetings.

ALEXANDER.—J. Alexander of Woodhaven, L. I., wishes to extend to his friends and relatives wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

BARDEN.—Miss Esta Barden, 922 Leggett Av., wishes all her relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BASHLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bashlow wish their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bayer of 111 Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I., wish their relatives and friends a prosperous and happy New Year.

BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bayer of 111 Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I., wish their relatives and friends a prosperous and happy New Year.

BENHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Benheim of 124 Bay 31st St., Bensonhurst, L. I., wish all their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bernstein and son of 3875 Broadway extend their relatives and friends their sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Bernstein of 1,067 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

BONIS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Bonis of 905 West End Av., (formerly of 132 West 118th St.,) take these means of extending to all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Julius Brown of 1403 Grand Concourse wish all their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen of 1,323 President St., Brooklyn, and family, extend to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Cohen, 1,200 Madison Av., wish to extend to their relatives and friends heartiest wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. Isidore J. Cohen, 884 Riverside Drive and 38 West 21st St., wishes all his relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias J. Cohen, 1,498 Crotona Park East, wish to extend to their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Mandel E. Cohen of 3657 Broadway wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Joseph Diamond wish a healthy, happy and prosperous New Year to all their relatives and friends.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Epstein and family, 314 West 100th St., wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Joshua Epstein, 1,229 Park Av., wish relatives and friends a happy New Year.

FINKELSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Finkelstein of 1,861 Madison Av. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

FISCHER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer, 5 Pinehurst Av., wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

GOTTLIEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gottlieb of 68 Hudson Place, Weehawken, N. J., extend holiday greetings to their friends.

GREENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Edw. H. Greenberg and daughter Ethel wish their relatives and friends a healthy and happy New Year.

HESS—MONHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman M. Hess and Mrs. Jeanette Monheimer at Rockville Centre, L. I., wish their relatives and friends a prosperous and happy New Year.

HIRSCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Hirsch of 80 St. Nicholas Av. and Arverne extend to their relatives and friends best wishes for a very happy New Year.

HORAWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Horawitz and family, 46 Fort Washington Av., wish relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

HYMES.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Hymes and daughter of 109 West 129th St. extend holiday greetings to their relatives and friends.

JACOBSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Jacobson of 726 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

JUFFE.—Dr. Isidor Juffe and family of 372 Manhattan Av. extend to relatives and friends a happy New Year.

KAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard A. Kahn and daughter wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

KAMBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Kamber, 969 Tiffany St., Bronx, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

KELLER.—Dr. Henry Keller and sister of 207 West 110th St. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

KONIGSBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Konigsberg and son of 600 West 186th wish friends and relatives a happy New Year.

KRULEWITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Krulewitch extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

LAMKAY.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lamkay and son Abbe wish all their relatives and friends a very happy New Year.

LANDAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney S. Landau of 635 West 170th St. extend to their relatives and friends a prosperous and happy New Year.

LEVIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Zachary Levin extend season's greetings to relatives and friends.

LIBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Liberman of Arverne, Long Island, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

LIPMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lipman and family, 790 Riverside Drive, New York, wish to extend to their relatives and friends a bright, happy, and prosperous New Year.

Greetings.

LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. London of the Sherman Square Hotel, New York City, wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

LUBELL.—Lubell Brothers of 502 Broadway wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

LUXENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Luxenberg and family, 914 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, wish their friends and relatives a happy New Year.

MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Mayer of 25 East 99th St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

NEWMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Newman and son, Joseph Lawrence, wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

NOVECK.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Noveck of 276 Riverside Drive wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

OLTARSH.—Captain and Mrs. D. M. Oltarsh wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all their relatives and friends.

PEYSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Peyser wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

RASCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rasch, 34 King Av., Weehawken, N. J., extend their best wishes to friends for a joyous New Year.

ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rosenberg and family of 75 Fort Washington Av. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SALWEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Salwen extend best wishes for a happy New Year to relatives and friends.

SALZMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Salzman and family, 361 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, extend to all their relatives and friends greetings for the New Year.

SCHNEIDER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schneider of 531 West 143d St. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

SEASONWEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Seasonwein of 667 West 161st St. extend to relatives and friends their best wishes for a bright, prosperous, and happy New Year.

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Shapiro of the firm of Levinson & Shapiro of 98 Canal St. and 55 West 110th St., city, wish all their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SHIDLOVSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shidlovsky of 1,455 Lexington Av. wish their relatives and friends a very happy New Year.

SOLOMON.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Solomon, 631 East 168th St., wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

SPITZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Spitzer, 310 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, extend New Year's greetings to relatives and friends.

SPITZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Spitzer, 24 Beekman Place, New York, extend New Year's greetings to relatives and friends.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32-34 East 119th St., wish their members and donors a happy New Year.
DORA MALGODD, President.

TURKELTAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Turkeltaub of Edgemere, Long Island, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

WHYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Whyman and family wish all of their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Born.

LEBLANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leblang of 501 West 110th St. announce the birth of a daughter Sept. 15, 1917.

HERRMAN.—Sept. 10, 611 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Herrman, a daughter.

KOSTER.—Sept. 11, Bayside, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Koster, a son.

KREEGER.—Sept. 9, 725 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kreeger, a son.

MARKS.—Sept. 13, Nursery Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Marks, a daughter.

MEYER.—Sept. 11, Park Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Meyer, a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—Sept. 12, Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenberg, a daughter.

SLATER.—Sept. 11, 1,902 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Slater, a son.

SOLOMON.—Sept. 13, Stern's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Solomon, a daughter.

TUCK.—Sept. 11, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Tuck, a daughter.

ZIMMERN.—Sept. 11, 245 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Zimmern, a daughter.

Engaged.

AHRWEILER—KLEIN.—Eleanor Klein to Edgar Ahrweiler.

BERMAN—ALTKRUG.—Sylvia Altkrug to Albert Berman.

BUEGELEISEN—MARKS.—Elizabeth Marks to Joseph Buegeleisen.

DE ROY—UFFNER.—Marian Uffner to Louis De Roy.

FINKELSTEIN—REINHORN.—Mollie Reinhorn to Irving Finkelstein.

GINSBURG—GROB.—Marie Grob to Joel Ginsburg.

HOROWITZ—HAAS.—Sophia T. Haas to Max Horowitz.

KALISH—COHN.—Lillian Cohn to Emanuel Kalish.

KEPPLER—HIRSCH.—Blanche H. Hirsch to Michael Keppler.

KOPELL—FRIEDER.—Dorothy Frieder to Dr. J. S. Kopell.

PLATT—MANN.—Sara Mann to Mark C. Platt.

SANDERS—GINSBERG.—Lillian Ginsberg to A. M. Sanders.

TAUBERT — GOTTSCHALK.—Blanche Gottschalk to Louis Taubert.

VINER—KATZ.—Charlotte Katz to Dr. Norman Viner.

Married.

ANDERSON—POWERS.—Sept. 15, Margaret M. Powers to William W. Anderson.

COHEN — WINKEL.—Sept. 12, Jeanette Winkel to Seymour Cohen.

DI NARDO—CLEMENT.—Sept. 15, Alldo T. Clement to Antonio di Nardo.

ETTLINGER—ETTLINGER.—Sept. 9, Jennie Ettlinger to Paul Ettlinger.

FINN—OTTENHEIMER.—Sept. 10, Ruth Ottenheimer to Theodore A. Finn.

GARTLAND—DUFFY.—Sept. 12, Mary E. Duffy to Ignatius L. Gartland.

HAAS—LEVINSON.—Sept. 12, Helen A. Levinson to Milton W. Haas.

LEOPOLD—HYMES.—Sept. 9, Laura Hymes to Abraham Leopold.

LEVY—SEFF.—Sept. 12, Annette Seff to Sidney Levy.

SILVERMAN — KAMINESTER. — Sept. 9, Amelia Kaminester to Dr. Louis Silverman.

SPERLING—SPELLMAN.—Sept. 11, Marjorie E. Spellman to Elliot M. Sperling.

Died.

ARNOLD.—Amy R., beloved wife of William J. Arnold. Funeral services to be held from the late residence, Vandenburg Avenue, Rutherford, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 P. M. Interment, Ridgelawn Cemetery.

BARNES.—Caroline Meserole Barnes, wife of Ambrose E. Barnes, after a lingering illness, at Mohegan, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment Vandervoort plot, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOHM.—On Sept. 14, our beloved brother, Dr. Ludwig Karl Bohm, in his 58th year. Funeral Tuesday afternoon, 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, 175 Alexander Av., Bronx. Chicago papers please copy.

BRESLAUER.—On Sept. 15, Bernard M., beloved husband of Helen (nee Katschinski) and son of Adolf and Frieda Breslauer. Services from the Masonic Grand Lodge Room, 46 West 24th St., Tuesday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock. Interment Mount Nebo, Cypress Hills.

BRESLAUER.—Brethren of Pacific Lodge 233, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our late brother, Bernard M. Breslauer, at Masonic Hall, 50 West 24th St., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 18, at 1:30 o'clock.
TROY ALEXANDER, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

BROCKIE.—Suddenly, William Brockie, infant son of Edward S. and Dorothy R. Brockie, on Sept. 16, at Englewood, N. J. Services private.

CARSWELL.—Margaret Means, daughter of the late Matthew W. and Sarah Evans Carswell, suddenly, of angina pectoris, at her residence, 217 West 34th St., on Friday, Sept. 14, 1917. Funeral Monday at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., at 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHASE.—Laura Anne Zerbe, beloved wife of Dwight D. Chase, at Oakland, Cal., on Sept. 14.

CLARKSON.—At Middletown, R. I., Sept. 15, Fanny Matilda Clarkson, daughter of the late William Baird Clarkson, in the eighty-second year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, New York, on Monday, at 10:30 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—Anna Jansen, wife of George Crawford, at her Summer residence, Bridgehampton, L. I. Service and interment at Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.

CUMMISKEY.—Suddenly, on Sept. 15, Thomas F. Cummiskey of 19 East 128th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DONNELLY.—On Sept. 15, after a lingering illness, our beloved sister, May R., daughter of the late John C. and Bridget Donnelly. Funeral from her late residence, 117 Featherbed Lane, Bronx, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 18. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Church of Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Avs.

DUFFY.—On Sept. 15, Terence Duffy, formerly of the Fifth Ward. Funeral from late residence, 626 West 136th St., Tuesday, Sept. 18, 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Annunciation Church, 131st St. and Convent Av., 10:30 A. M. Exempt Firemen's Association invited. Kindly omit flowers.

FINK.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, 1917, John C. Fink, beloved husband of Meta C. Fink, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,425 President St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 8 P. M.

FOWLER.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 15, at her home, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Ruth Hart Fowler, daughter of the late Oliver B. and Jane London Fowler. Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, Sept. 18. Interment at Guilford, Conn.

GENNERICH.—Charles Gennerich, M. D., suddenly on Friday, Sept. 14, 1917, husband of Leonora C. Gennerich, at his residence, 226 West 78th St. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 233 West 42d St., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M. Members of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York are invited to attend.
GORE S. HARRINGTON, M. D., Pres.

GLAUBER.—On Sept. 13, at Denver, Col., Sam S., beloved husband of Emily and brother of Max. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALPORN.—Charlotte, on Sunday, Sept. 16, widow of the late Edward Halporn and beloved mother of Mrs. Eda Goldstein and Alfred. Funeral from her late residence, 552 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 2 P. M.

HERTZ.—Eugenia, nee Elisberg, at Anniston, Ala., on Sept. 15, beloved wife of Rudolph Hertz. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HICKEY.—Sylvester M., of Troy, N. Y., at Lakewood, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1917, aged 60 years. Survived by his daughter, Christine M. Dwyer, and son, George S. Hickey. Notice of funeral later.

HIMROD.—On Sunday, Sept. 16, Mary Helen Himrod, beloved wife of John D. Himrod. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,257 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

KLETMER.—Pepi, beloved wife of Bernhardt, Sept. 16. Funeral from her late residence, 222 East 10th St., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. Relatives and friends are kindly requested to attend.

LINDSAY.—Anna Jane Lindsay, widow of the late John J. Lindsay, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1917. Funeral service at the house of her son, Alexander J. Lindsay, 789 West End Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Arlington, N. J., at convenience of family.

LIVINGSTON.—Sept. 15, Carrie Livingston (nee Brunner,) beloved wife of Simon Livingston and mother of Mrs. F. W. Maher, Joseph and Maurice Livingston. Funeral from her late residence, 508 West 172d St., 10 A. M., Sept. 18.

LOCKWOOD.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Sept. 15, 1917, Ella Baker Lockwood, wife of Charles A. Lockwood. Funeral services on Monday, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, 67 Bergen Av., Jamaica.

McKEON.—In New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, Bridget McKeon, widow of Bartholomew McKeon. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 89 Gilbert Av., Wednesday morning, at 9:30. Solemn requiem mass at St. John's Church at 10 o'clock.

McTIERNAN.—Ester Deloge McTiernan, in her twenty-eighth year, wife of Dr. James McTiernan of 103 West 84th St. Funeral notice later.

McTIERNAN.—James M. McTiernan, infant son of Dr. and the late Mrs. James McTiernan of 103 West 84th St.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, at Pau, France, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1917, Pilot William Henry Meeker, Corporal in the Foreign Legion, Lafayette Escadrille, son of Henry Eugene and Jenny Royce Meeker of New York. Chicago papers please copy.

MELVIN.—Suddenly, Sunday, Sept. 16, William Wallace Melvin, in his 70th year, beloved husband of Henrietta Melvin. Funeral services at his late residence, 284 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, the 18th, 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MIRICK.—Douglas Grant, son of the late Mark B. and Mabelle Grant Mirick, on Saturday, Sept. 15, in his 14th year. Services on Monday morning at 9 o'clock from 61 St. Paul's Court, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

MURPHY.—At Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1917, Lydia Ackerman Murphy, in the 9th year of her age. Funeral private.

OLCOTT.—Entered into rest on Friday, Sept. 14, 1917, at his residence, Casagmo, Ridgefield, Conn., in his 83d year, George Mann Olcott, son of the late Charles Mann Olcott and Maria Cornell Underhill Olcott and beloved husband of Jennie Arnold Olcott. Funeral services will be held at Casagmo, Ridgefield, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 17, on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:03 P. M. It is earnestly asked that no flowers be sent. Interment private. Papers of London, Paris, and Rome will please copy.

PEABODY.—Suddenly, Sept. 15, at his residence at Lake George, N. Y., Royal Canfield Peabody, in his sixty-fourth year. Funeral services at Lake George, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock, and at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Wednesday, 10:30 o'clock.

RICE.—James, Jr., husband of Gladys G. Rice, suddenly, on Sept. 15, at his residence, aged 70. Funeral services 8 o'clock this evening, Monday, Sept. 17, in chapel at 228 Lenox Av., New York. Interment Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

SOFIELD.—Clarence Frederick, Sept. 15. Funeral services Tuesday, 18th, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 273A Cooper St., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—Emilie Hahn, wife of Charles H. Smith, on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 701 West 179th St. Funeral service Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment, Minneapolis, Minn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DASHWOOD

Died.

SMITH.—On Sept. 7, 1917, at San Francisco, Cal., Barbara Such, wife of Augustus Smith. Funeral service at Christ Church, South Amboy, N. J., Monday, Sept. 17, at 11 A. M. Train foot Liberty St., 9:23 A. M.

ST. JOHN.—At West Berne, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1917, David St. John, M. D., of Hackensack, N. J. Funeral services in Second Reformed Church, Sunday evening, Sept. 16, at 7:30 o'clock. Automobiles will meet train on Susquehanna Road leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, at 5:15, arriving Main St., Hackensack, at 5:45. Also New Jersey & New York Railroad leaving Erie Station at 6:20, arriving at Central Av., Hackensack, 7 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

SURDAM.—At Morristown, N. J., Sept. 15, 1917, Charles E., beloved husband of Mary F. Heath Surdam. Services at his late home at 7 Mount Kemble Av., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment at Candor, N. Y., on Wednesday.

TIERNEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, Alice Elizabeth, nee Alice Warren, beloved wife of Charles F., Jr., and mother of Doris. Funeral from her late residence, 8 Rose Av., Jamaica, on Tuesday, Sept. 18.

WEBER.—At his residence, 8th St., Fraser Av., Pelhamwood, Sept. 13, Robert, beloved husband of Susan G. Flynn and son of the late John and Catherine Weber. Services at St. Catherine's Church, North Pelham, Monday, 10 A. M.

WINCHELL.—Martin Ryckman, son of Mary M. Meade, at his residence in Chicago on Sept. 14, 1917. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

BOEHM.—Dr. L. R., 175 Alexander Av., Bronx, Sept. 14, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CUMMISKEY.—Thomas F., 19 East 28th St., Sept. 15. Funeral notice later.

CUNNINGHAM.—Thomas, 420 West 48th St., Sept. 14. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DEVERELL. — Minnie, 310 West 31st St., Sept. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DOBSCHITZ.—Mildred A., Sept. 12. Funeral 223 Lenox Av.

FINCH.—John A., 4,316 Park Av., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FITZGIBBONS. — Frank, Bellevue Hospital, Sept. 14.

GROLLE.—Frank, Sept. 15. Funeral 223 8th Av. tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HENRY.—David, Sept. 15, aged 38. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.

HOGAN.—James, 100 East 79th St., Sept. 14, aged 34. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOGAN.—James, 531 West 52d St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HORAN.—Mary A., 216 East 70th St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JOSEPHSON.—Samuel, 618 West 142d St., Sept. 14.

KLEIN.—Eva, 50 West 98th St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOHLER.—George, 24 Grove St., Sept. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LASSINGLEITTNER.—Elizabeth, 946 College Av., Bronx, Sept. 15, aged 73. Funeral today.

LEAHY.—Timothy, 605 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LITKE.—Hugo, 245 East 90th St., Sept. 14.

McKEAN.—John, 124 West 96th St., Sept. 14. Funeral today.

MOOS.—Ernestine, 132 East 92d St., Sept. 15. Funeral notice later.

MORRISON.—John, 442 10th Av., Sept. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Ellen, 159 West 83d St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Patrick, Sept. 14. Funeral 347 East 55th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Mary Edward, 343 East 139th St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WALSH.—Mona F., 202 East 63d St., Sept. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BOE.—John W., 210 5th Av., Sept. 14, aged 36. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BOND.—Charles, 335 87th St., Sept. 14, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BYRNES.—James C., 914 East 19th St., Sept. 15. Funeral private.

FINCH.—Annie, Kings County Hospital, Sept. 14, aged 80.

KAISER. — William J., 181 Himrod St., Sept. 15, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Bridget, 106 Butler St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow.

LOPES.—Antonio, 488 Pacific St., Sept. 14, aged 77. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MALONEY.—John, 1083 Coney Island Av., Sept. 15. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—Mary E., 155 Douglass St., Sept. 14, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

NOSTRAND.—Sarah A., 430 East 16th St., Sept. 15. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

PETH.—Barbara, 1207 Myrtle Av., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PFUHL.—Amandus J., 844 Bergen St., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—John, 1287 Greene Av., Sept. 14, aged 40. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SOFIELD.—Clarence F., 273a Cooper St., Sept. 15. Funeral Sept. 19.

TOOMEY.—John M., 369 Van Buren St., Sept. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ZERFASS, Frank, Sept. 14, aged 52. Funeral 1178 Bushwick Av.

Jersey City.

MUTSCHLER.—Katherine, 1,290 Central Av., Sept. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Long Island.

LANCHAIRE.—Andrew, Long Island City, Sept. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SEIDENSTOCK.—Gustav, Ridgewood, Sept. 14, aged 47.

In Memoriam.

AGRANOVITCH.—In loving memory of my beloved husband and our loving father, Isaac Agranovitch, died Sept. 17, 1915. We think of you each day. Pearl, Ruth, Joseph, Abraham, Jeanette, Sol, and Bessie.

NATHAN.—
They took you from us, Mother dear,
'Twas just three years ago,
Oh, how we wish that you were here,
God knows we miss you so.
Herman, Helen, and Rosa Nathan.

ABELS.—Henry; unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

COEN.—Ellen; mass St. Gregory's Church, Sept. 22, 10 A. M.

COHEN.—Flora; unveiling monument, Acacia Cemetery, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

GILLETT.—Rose F., in memory of; died Sept. 17, 1914.

HEEPMAN.—Stella; unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 23, 2:30 P. M.

LIDZ.—Max; unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

MEE.—Mary, in memory of; died Sept. 19, 1916.

MYERS.—Carrie B.; unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

NACHMAN.—David; unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

OPPENHEIMER.—Paul, in memory of; died Sept. 19, 1911.

PLATT.—Morris, in memory of; died Sept. 18, 1915.

PRICE.—Margaret; mass Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

REARDON.—James E., in memory of; died Sept. 19, 1914.

SCHONBERGER.—Cecelia; unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

SCHWAR.—Samuel; unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 23, 10:30 A. M.

SCHWITZER.—Goldie; unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

WEISBERGER.—Mary; unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

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Because at the "nineteenth hole" of the best golf clubs you will find the favorite drink is Clysmic—*either with or without.*

25 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
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LYKNU goes three times as far. Its spreading quality is three times as great.

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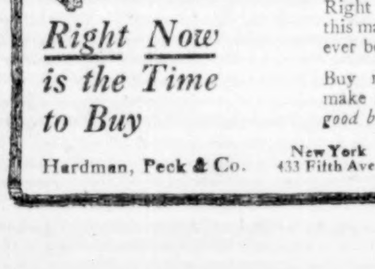

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Fownes & Kaysers.
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Fall Neckwear, 49c to 85c
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Otis Balbriggans, 50c Garment
Lightweight Wool, $1.15
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The new Felt Hats No advance in prices
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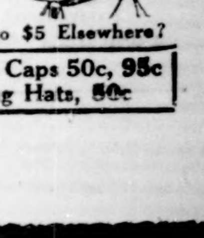

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Cloth Touring Hats, 50c

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Despite some sharp rallies and declines there was not much life in last week's stock market. Trading continues to be governed by mixed motives. On the one hand there is the professional element, which tries to judge the immediate effect of current news developments on security values, and, on the other, the investor who buys because many issues seem to him to be selling below their value, or sells because he must realize cash, even at these depressed quotations. Of trading enthusiasm such as is wont to appear in a period of constructive development there has been very little. Even on the days when rallies were in progress the prevailing sentiment was a feeling of diffidence. The market would have been called stale had it not been enlivened by forced liquidation on the part of holders of stocks who are preparing for the heavy demands soon to be made upon them for financing the war. The country is at the moment less hopeful of an early termination of the great struggle which is impoverishing the world. The British and French are slowly blasting their way back over ground so easily captured by the Germans in the first rush of the Kaiser's trained millions; the Italians are gaining spectacular successes in the face of almost insuperable obstacles; but the moral effect of this progress has almost been offset by the outbreak of mutiny in Russia. Every day brings new warnings of the tremendous sacrifices which people of the United States must make before the war is over. It is becoming recognized that the stock market is not to enjoy, in the new stage of the war, a repetition of its exuberant rise which was witnessed when the influence of the purchases by the Allies first began to make themselves felt.

Stocks were irregular last week, but most of them lost still further ground, until many of the highest class—stocks which used to be referred to as safe investment issues—are selling as low or lower than they did in the panic of 1907, nor is the depression confined to shares which are essentially speculative in character. Standard railroad and other corporation bonds have declined relatively as far as stocks. In the week before last 73 new low records were made in the prices of bonds; last week 86 made new low records. A number of the higher-priced issues were picked out last week for selling on the theory that no issue is entitled to command much of a premium in the face of the Government's plan for scaling down final profits. People have lost confidence, especially in railroad securities, which they will be slow to regain. It is probably true that the market has gone too far in discounting the injurious effects of the new taxes, but it will wait to learn the actual bearing upon business of the new measures for producing revenue before a recovery can make much progress. Even with excess profits taxes running as high as 60 per cent. on profits 300 per cent. above the earnings on invested capital for the pre-war period, it is by no means certain that many well-managed companies will have to forego dividends when the payments are made, but the whole tax discussion has been so poorly directed that the real meaning of the new burdens has been lost sight of long since.

The Government is pouring money into the war at a rate no one could have foreseen just a few months ago. All experience, even that of Great Britain in the first year of the war, fell short of indicating what the United States must do to meet its own needs and a substantial part of the needs of its allies in the first year of this nation's participation. Figures as to the probable cost which were ridiculed as wildly extravagant just a few weeks ago are accepted in carefully prepared estimates today. Mr. Fitzgerald, in wisely recalling to the attention of Congress the need for closer scrutiny to lessen unnecessary extravagances, asserts that expenditures already contemplated for this year will run to eighteen and a quarter billion dollars without allowing for any unexpected needs. The total receipts from ordinary sources are but $1,333,000,000. The total money in sight through the issuance of all the new bonds for which authorization has been asked, and through the collection of new taxes, is $2,600,000,000 less than it is proposed to spend. It is no wonder that the financial district has been struck by the new conception of governmental costs given official sanction by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It is evident that banks must put aside all other undertakings to insure the success of the war loan. It is expected that Secretary McAdoo will shortly announce an offering of $3,000,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. These bonds must be taken at a time when the small investor is seriously troubled to know how he is to meet his actual living costs, while the wealthy class faces what amounts to conscription of a very large percentage of their income. With such a problem on their hands, the banks are not likely to encourage speculation. Of course the bond sale will resolve itself largely into an exchange of credit, in the last analysis the net result being the payment for services and materials with evidences of debt. With the co-operation of the Federal Reserve system and the prompt redepositing of funds in the banks from which they are drawn out to pay for bonds, the dislocation of the money market should be temporary, but it is obvious that there cannot be diverted any considerable amount of money for the purpose of encouraging an active stock market.

The wisdom of making the new income and so-called war profits taxes bear as lightly as is consistent with the need for raising additional revenue is manifest. Capital is easily frightened, and it is highly desirable that it should be encouraged to go into productive pursuits in order that the country may provide all of the foodstuffs, clothing, transportation, and munitions that are demanded for the successful prosecution of the war. The measure that came to the House carried taxes which many well-informed students of finance consider unfairly oppressive. The war profits tax is made a tax on ordinary profits in instances where invested capital on which the pre-war exemption is based does not measure up to the value of the assets, including good-will among the latter. It would seem a fairer method to first establish actual pre-war earnings as a basis for exemption, and then to lay a very heavy tax upon current profits in excess of those of the pre-war period. Some of the inequalities in the bill will undoubtedly be ironed out before it is accepted, but the new realization of the extent to which money must be provided this year does away with the hope that reductions in the total amount to be provided through new taxes can be brought about.

RUSSIAN BONDS RISE.

London Securities Sharply Affected by the Political Drama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Stocks are dominated by the Russian situation, its dramatic developments keeping the markets expectant and sensitive. The Swedish disclosures also have made their influence felt. Depression ruled in the early days of the week, but prices rallied in the final session, when it became evident that civil war had been averted by the Russian Government. Russian bonds exhibited wide fluctuations, closing at the highest level, the 5 per cent. issues touching 65 and 70 at the top. Mining and oil shares followed a similar course. Rubles varied sensationally, business being reported in which 440 were sold for £10 Wednesday and no more than 265 yesterday, which was the lowest level of the week. Swedish Government loans rallied after preliminary weakness. Chinese bonds were favored, owing to China's participation in the war and to the rise of silver, which reached 51 under the influence of the continued famine in supplies.

British Government securities were stationary, and railway markets were mostly reactionary, especially Argentine rails, which were affected by the reported refusal of the Government to allow increased rates asked by the companies, as well as poor traffic and labor troubles. Speculative activities were chiefly concentrated on Java rubber shares, which were strongly favored all week, finishing near the top. Oil shares were popular, with Rumanian Consolidated better.

Discount business was small, with further placing of Russian and Italian credit bills the chief incident. No new long-dated war loan is expected in the near future, but some modification of exchequer bond terms may be made shortly. Demand for the existing 5 per cent. issue continues very moderate, and the floating debt from Treasury bills is mounting rapidly. The total last Saturday was £870,749,000. The weekly treasury returns showed £16,894,120 provided to date by the Government for market support of the war loan, which, in terms of the prospectus, is equal to approximately the full amount of one-eighth of one per cent. per month on the total issue. The ninepenny four-pound loaf subsidized by the Government will be put on sale Monday.

ACTIVE TRADING IN PARIS.

Russian Shares Improve—Copper Groups Also Stronger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Prices on the Bourse were irregular during the week, certain groups of stocks maintaining firmness while others were weak in sympathy with the further fall of Russian securities, coupled with internal political difficulties in the new republic. The markets of Thursday and Friday were more animated than on preceding days after the formation of the new Cabinet was completed and some improvement occurred in Russian bank and industrial shares. Quotations, in the main, closed steady. The war loan was quoted at 88.10 and rentes at 62.30.

The real features of trading were supplied by the copper stocks, De Beers, the shipping group, Egyptian sugar issues and rubber issues, and more particularly by Transatlantique and Messageries Maritimes, which displayed considerable strength. Nitrate shares improved on reports of greater production and increased shipments from the Chilean mines to the United States.

The Bank of France's gold holdings at the end of the week amounted to 3,278,606,651 francs; the bank's war advances increased 40,000,000 francs. The Government authorized the bank to increase its note issue from 21,000,000,000 to 24,000,000,000 francs. The sterling rate was 27.55 and dollars were quoted at 5.78, with an easing tendency in evidence as the week closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 15, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,950,786	132,609,490
Same period a year ago	7,334,563	124,247,061

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	74.66	72.22	89.30	72.22
Same period a year ago.	93.98	88.52	93.98	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADVANCE RUMELY	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
267	Ajax Rubber	62	62	62	+ ½
7,200	Alaska Gold Mines	4¼	3½	4¼	— ⅛
4,700	Alaska Juneau	3½	2	3	— ½
4,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24¾	23	23⅝	— 1⅛
100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	81½	81½	81½	..
2,300	Am. Agricul. Chemical	86¾	83¾	85	— 4½
185	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— 1⅛
2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	86⅜	81⅝	84	— 1
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	91	91	91	+ 1
8,800	Am. Can	42⅝	39⅝	41	— 1
1,000	Am. Can pf.	108½	102¾	*102¾	..
8,900	Am. Car & Fdy.	73	70½	*70⅝	+ 1⅜
800	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	112⅞	110	110	— 2½
100	Am. Cities pf.	20	20	20	..
600	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ 1⅜
475	Am. Express	95½	94	94	— 1
1,100	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ¼
2,100	Am. Hide & L. pf.	57	54	54½	— 4
200	Am. Ice pf.	49½	49½	49½	+ 2
8,150	Am. International	53⅝	51¼	*52¼	..
5,015	Am. Linseed	23½	21⅜	23¼	— ½
500	Am. Linseed pf.	58⅞	57	57	— 1½
6,600	Am. Locomotive	62¾	59	61	..
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	101½	101½	— 1½
500	Am. Malting	12½	12	12	..
2,100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	64½	62⅜	64¼	..
35,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97⅞	93½	95⅞	+ 1⅜
510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108⅝	108½	108½	— ½
900	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	97	96	96½	+ 1
200	Am. Snuff	120½	120	120	— 10
3,700	Am. Steel Foundries	68	64¾	*65	— 1½
6,500	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	109	109½	+ ½
400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	115	115	..
4,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	48½	45	48½	+ 3½
16,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	117⅛	114	116¼	+ ⅛
1,100	Am. Tobacco	195	190½	191½	— 4½
437	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100	100	+ 1½
2,300	Am. Woolen	47	46	*46½	+ ¾
300	Am. Woolen pf.	97	96½	96½	+ ½
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛
1,600	Am. Zinc L. & S.	18⅛	17½	18	..
100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
69,000	Anaconda Copper	72⅝	69½	70¼	— ¾
200	Assets Realization	2	1	1	— 1½
300	Associated Oil	61	60¼	61	+ ¾
4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	97½	95⅝	96⅜	+ ½
940	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	95	94⅝	95	— ¾
200	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	13½	13	13	— 1½
200	Atlantic Coast Line	108	108	108	..
10,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	97½	87⅝	92¼	— 3
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	59	58	58½	— 1
14,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	60½	56	59⅝	+ ⅝
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99⅝	99½	99½	+ ½
5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	67	65⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
4,100	Barrett Co.	100	89⅝	100	+ 7
1,500	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
900	Bethlehem Steel	105½	103	*103¾	+ 3¼
133,400	Beth. Steel Class B t.cfs.	103⅝	100⅝	*100⅜	+ 1½
300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	100⅛	100	100	— 2
1,300	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	61½	58½	60	— 1¾
400	Brooklyn Union Gas	101	99	99	— 6
1,520	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	8¾	8	8	— ½
900	Burns Brothers	94	92	94	+ 2
200	Butterick Co.	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
2,300	Butte & Superior	30	28	*28	— ½
900	CAL. PACKING	40⅜	39½	39½	— ⅜
1,100	Cal. Petroleum	16½	15⅜	16½	— ⅜
1,000	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45½	44⅛	45	— ⅛
300	Calumet & Arizona	78	78	*78	+ 2
16,500	Canadian Pacific	157½	152¼	154⅝	— 2⅝
400	Central Foundry	28	25¼	25¼	— 4¾
400	Central Foundry pf.	45	45	45	— 4½
20,800	Central Leather Co.	83⅜	79½	81⅝	— ⅝
800	Central Leather Co. pf.	111	107½	107½	— 4½
150	Central & So. Am. Tel.	115	115	115	..
3,600	Cerro de Pasco	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ¼
20,375	Chandler Motor	80	68¾	*70⅝	— 5⅜
8,910	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	55½	57	+ ½
600	Chi. Gt. Western	10	9½	9½	— ½
1,300	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	29⅞	27⅝	28	— ⅝
28,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	63⅞	58	59½	— 4
1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	105¼	104	104	— 1
1,800	Chi. & Northwestern	104⅛	103	103⅞	— ¼
320	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	..
17,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	26½	24	25¼	— ¾
4,800	Chi., R. I.& P.7% pf.t.c.	64	60¼	63¼	— ¾
6,600	Chi., R. I.& P.6% pf.t.c.	53	51	52⅞	+ ½
8,500	Chile Copper	17⅝	16½	17½	+ ⅛
10,300	Chino Copper	54⅞	51½	*51½	+ 1
100	Cluett, Peabody	64	64	64	— 1
800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45⅝	43½	44⅝	+ ⅝
1,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	40	38⅝	39	..
200	Computing Tab Rec'd'g	35¼	35¼	35¼	— 2⅝
10,600	Consolidated Gas	104	99½	100⅞	— 3⅛
100	Con. Gas, Baltimore	108	108	108	— 5
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	12	12	12	— 1
800	Continental Can	91¾	89½	90	..
830	Continental Insurance	48	46½	47	+ ⅝
50,700	Corn Products Ref.	27¼	23⅞	26	— 1
1,700	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97	95⅝	97	+ 1
124,400	Crucible Steel	70⅞	67¼	69¼	+ ¼
100	Crucible Steel pf.	98	98	98	..
16,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	33	30¾	31⅝	+ 1⅝
705	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	87½	85	*85	+ 1⅝
100	Cuban-American Sugar	170	170	170	+ ⅛
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	100⅛	100	100	..
19,800	Del. & Hudson	102	95½	99	— 2¼
600	Del., Lack. & Western	195	195	195	— ¾
200	Den. & Rio Grande	7½	7	7	— 1
700	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	13⅜	12¾	13	— 1
200	Detroit Edison Co.	115	115	115	— 9⅝
17,400	Distillers Securities	29	25½	28	+ 2⅛
5,400	Dome Mines	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
300	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	54½	54	54½	— 4
950	Elk Horn Coal	27	25	25½	+ ¼
19,500	Erie	21⅛	19⅞	21	+ ⅝
3,000	Erie 1st pf.	31¼	30⅛	31⅛	+ ½
700	Erie 2d pf.	23	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
200	FED. MIN. & S. pf.	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
1,900	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	38	36½	37	— ¾
100	General Chemical pf.	109	109	109	— 1¼
200	General Cigar	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
17,650	General Electric	141	135¼	*139½	+ 1½
169,350	General Motors	98¾	86¼	93⅞	— 2
1,000	General Motors pf.	83½	80⅛	82	— ⅝
7,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46	43	44¼	— 1⅝
700	Granby Consol.	80	78	78	— 2
4,700	Gt. Northern pf.	104¼	102	103½	— ¼
16,800	Gt. Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	34¼	32¼	33¼	— ⅝
800	Greene-Cananea Cop.	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	..
600	Gulf States Steel	101½	100	101	+ 2
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	105	105	105	— 2
100	HARTMAN CORP.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— 1½
700	Haskell & Barker	36⅜	35	*35	— 1
50	Homestake Mining	107½	107½	107½	..
2,400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101½	99½	101½	— ½
38,200	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	49⅜	49⅝	— 3⅛
1,940	Interboro Con.	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
3,500	Interboro Con. pf.	53	50⅞	52	— 2
600	Inter. Agricultural pf.	46	43	44	— 1¼
600	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	112	109¼	110	+ 2
200	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	112½	111½	111½	— ⅝
400	Inter. Harv. Corp.	73½	71	73½	— 2½
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¾
46,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	30	25	26⅞	— 2¾
58,900	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	89	83¼	84⅜	— 1⅜
38,600	Inter. Nickel	35⅝	30⅜	33¼	— 2¼
8,100	Inter. Paper	31⅜	29	30¼	+ ¼
1,026	Inter. Paper pf.	66	63	63½	— ⅝
2,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	19	18	18	— 1
300	Kan. City Southern pf.	50	50	50	— 1½
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	110	110	110	— 2
1,000	Kelly Springf'd Tire	45	42½	45	— 1
23,100	Kennecott Copper	45	39⅝	40	..
4,900	LACK. STEEL	83½	79⅛	*81	+ ⅜
100	Lake Erie & Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
5,500	Lehigh Valley	61⅞	59	60	— 1¼
500	Liggett & Myers	200	199	199	— 23
7,904	Liggett & Myers rights	1	½	¾	..
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	106	106	106	— 2
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15¼	15¼	15¼	— 1⅝
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— 10⅞
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	109½	109½	109½	— 1½
8,000	Louisville & Nashville	120⅛	113⅝	119¼	— ⅞
8,100	MAXWELL MOTORS	32¼	28⅝	31⅜	— ⅛
3,700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	66⅝	63¼	64	— 4
800	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20½	18	19¼	+ 1¼
400	May Department Stores	50	49⅝	49⅝	— 1¼
33,300	Mexican Petroleum	92⅞	87⅛	92	+ 3
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	93	93	93	— 1
3,200	Miami Copper	36½	34⅞	35	— ⅜
23,400	Midvale Steel	53¾	51	51⅝	— ⅛
800	Minn. & St. Louis	12½	11	11	— 2⅜
1,300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	100⅛	96	100⅛	+ ⅛
50	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	4⅝	5	— ¼
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
18,158	Mo. Pacific. tr. cfs.	29¼	26⅝	28	— 1
4,350	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	51¾	49½	51¾	+ 1¾
900	Montana Power	82	79	*81⅞	— 1⅜
300	NASH., CHAT. & ST.L.	124⅞	123½	123½	— 5½
400	Nat. Acme	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
900	Nat. Biscuit Co.	102	102	102	+ 2
100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	118	118	118	+ 3
9,900	Nat. Conduit & Cable	31⅝	28¾	28⅝	— 1⅛
5,500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	39¼	37¼	39¼	+ 1¼
700	Nat. Lead	52	51	51	+ ⅝
100	Nat. Lead pf.	108	108	*108	+ 1¼
2,800	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	8½	6½	7¾	+ 1¼
4,900	Nevada Con. Copper	22⅝	21	*21¼	..
1,650	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	27	22½	26½	+ 1½
4,300	New York Air Brake	123	117⅛	121½	+ 1½
14,000	New York Central	78½	76	78¼	+ 1¾
100	New York Dock	17	17	17	— 1
43,000	New York, N. H. & H.	26¼	21½	25⅝	— ⅝
400	New York, Ont. & W.	20	19½	20	..
4,100	Norfolk & Western	114	111	112	— 2
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	80	80	80	— 1½
110	North American	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
6,800	Northern Pacific	101	98⅝	101	+ 1⅛
1,000	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	95¼	92	93	— 2
14,900	OHIO CITIES GAS	49¾	47	47¾	— ¼
600	Ohio Fuel Supply	48¼	48	48	— 1
4,800	Ontario Mining	7⅛	6	6⅞	+ ⅝
100	Owens Bottle Machine.	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
1,800	PACIFIC MAIL	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅜
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22¼	22	22	— ¼
600	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94	94	94	+ 2
17,728	Pennsylvania Railroad.	52	50⅝	52	+ ⅛
5,525	People's Gas, Chicago	71	63	63⅝	— 7¼
200	Pere Marquette	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
100	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf.	92	92	92	..
900	Philadelphia Co.	34	33½	33½	— 1
600	Pierce-Arrow	38⅝	37½	37½	— 1
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	95	95	95	+ 1
1,000	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	71	70¼	70¼	— ¾
5,200	Pitts. Coal	51⅝	47⅛	49¼	— 1¼
800	Pitts. Coal pf.	87⅝	86	86	— 1
22	Pitts. Steel pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
2,900	Pitts. & West Va.	27	24⅝	26	..
1,650	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	61	58	59¼	— 1¾
1,400	Pond Creek con. t. c.	23	21⅛	22	— ½
1,500	Pressed Steel Car	62⅝	60	60	— 2
100	Public Service, N. J.	117	117	117	..
5,200	Pullman Co.	135	129⅝	133½	— 1½
500	QUICKSILVER	1	1	1	— ⅜
3,100	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1	1⅛	— ⅛
1,900	RY. STEEL SPRING	47½	46½	*46½	+ 1¼
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅝
7,800	Ray Con. Copper	27⅛	25¼	*25¼	— ½
54,900	Reading	83⅜	78¼	80½	— 1⅜
200	Reading 2d pf.	38⅝	38½	38½	— 1¼
28,400	Republic Iron & Steel	81⅝	78	80¼	— ⅝
200	Republic Iron & S. pf.	101½	101½	101½	..
7,600	Royal Dutch t. r.	67⅝	65⅛	66½	..
1,100	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	15	14¾	15	— ½
300	St. Louis Southwestern	28½	28	28	— 1
800	Savage Arms	63	60	63	— 1¼
700	Saxon Motor	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
1,700	Seaboard Air Line	11⅜	10½	11¼	+ ¾
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	25¾	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
7,900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	159⅝	150	154¼	— 4⅝
900	Shattuck-Arizona	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
10,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	38⅝	35⅛	36⅞	..
200	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	46⅞	46	46	..
7,700	Southern Pacific	91⅞	90	91½	+ 1½
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	159	159	159	— 21
20,500	Southern Railway	27¾	25¾	27⅝	+ ⅜
9,900	Southern Railway pf.	63	57	62	+ 5
29,400	Studebaker Co.	47¾	42	46⅝	+ 3⅝
100	Studebaker Co. pf.	91	91	91	— 3
600	Stutz Motor	40¼	39½	39½	..
200	Superior Steel	39	38	39	+ 2
1,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16½	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
6,900	Texas Co.	168	162¼	166½	+ 3⅛
600	Texas & Pacific	16	15	15	— ¾
400	Third Avenue	19	19	19	— 2
198	Tidewater Coal	203	203	203	— 1
57,800	Tobacco Products	74⅛	68¾	71⅛	— 1½
500	Tobacco Products pf.	104	101⅞	104	+ 2½
300	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	101¼	99	99	— 3½
300	Underwood Type. pf.	114	114	114	..
100	Union Bag & Paper	10	10	10	..
500	Union Bag & P., new	74	74	74	..
23,500	Union Pacific	129½	126⅝	128½	— ½
755	Union Pacific pf.	77½	76½	77½	..
1,200	United Alloy Steel	43⅜	42	42	— ½
45,780	United Cigar Stores	122½	116⅜	118½	— 2⅞
100	United Cigar Stores pf.	113	113	113	..
100	United Drug	72	72	72	— 1⅞
400	United Dyewood	64¾	62	*62	+ ½
100	United Dyewood pf.	95	95	95	— ½
2,200	United Fruit	127⅛	125	127	+ 1⅞
400	United Paperboard	26	24	25	+ 5
300	United Rys. Invest.	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	16	15¼	16	..
900	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	16½	16	16½	— ½
200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	50	50	50	— 2
18,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	137	127¾	135⅝	+ 4⅞
200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	104	103	103	— 1¾
200	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	12	12	12	+ 1
17,100	U. S. Rubber	61¾	57½	58¾	— 1½
1,100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105½	103	103	— 1¾
4,200	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	63	58¾	63	+ 1¾
100	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.pf.	49½	49½	49½	— ½
885,500	U. S. Steel	109¼	105⅛	107⅞	— ⅝
9,361	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
36,300	Utah Copper	100	93¼	*93½	— ⅜
300	Utah Securities	15⅝	15½	15½	— 1½
300	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	37	36¾	37	+ ½
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	108	108	108	— 1
2,600	WABASH	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
4,100	Wabash pf. A	47¾	46½	47¾	+ ¾
3,000	Wabash pf. B	25	24⅜	25	+ ¼
750	Wells Fargo Express	90⅛	88	90	— 2
1,000	Western Maryland	17½	17	17½	+ ½
500	West. Maryland 2d pf.	31	28	31	+ 6
650	Western Pacific	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
200	Western Pacific pf.	45	45	45	..
3,100	Western Union Tel.	90¼	88½	90	— ½
10,750	Westinghouse E. & M.	45½	43¾	44¾	..
100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	65	65	65	— 1¾
2,300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	..
800	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	27	26	26¾	+ ⅝
700	White Motors	45¼	44½	44½	+ ½
2,425	Wilson & Co.	62⅝	58½	60¼	+ ¼
17,400	Willys-Overland	28¾	26	28	+ 1
400	Willys-Overland pf.	90⅝	90	90	— 1½
1,600	Wisconsin Central	43	40	44	— 5
1,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	122½	118	122½	— 1
100	Worthington Pump	32	32	32	..
200	Worthington P. pf., B.	56	55	56	— 2¼

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WEEK ENDED SEPT. 15, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$20,192,000	$676,353,900
Same period last year	19,621,000	730,444,550

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	81.42	80.90	86.39	80.90
Same period a year ago.	86.72	86.37	87.49	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	71½	71½	71½	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	100	100	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93	93	93	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	100	100	100	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	4
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 6s	90	87⅝	90	107½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	86	85⅞	85⅞	20
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	98	96⅛	97	38
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	97¼	96⅛	97¼	83½
Am. Thread 4s	97½	97⅝	97½	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	86⅞	85½	85½	22
Armour & Co. 4½s	90	89⅛	89⅛	41
A., T. & S. Fe gen.4s	86¼	85⅞	86⅛	69
A.,T. & S.F. adj.4s.st.	80⅜	80	80	20
A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'55	95½	95	95	2
A., T. & S.F. tr.s.l.4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s B	98	97½	97⅞	14
A. C. L., L.&N.col.4s	78¾	78⅜	78⅝	2
BALT. & O., P.L.3½s	90½	89⅞	89⅞	23
Balt. & O. gold 4s	84½	83½	83½	29
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	92	91½	91½	3
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	84	83	83	79
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	85¼	84⅞	85¼	25
B.&O.,P.L.E.&W.V.4s	79¼	78¼	78¼	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	100	14
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95¼	94½	94½	7
Braden Copper 6s	95	94	94¼	20
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98¼	98	98	40
B. R. T. 4s	67	67	67	10
B'klyn Un. Elev. 5s	92	92	92	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, st.	92	92	92	3
Bush Term. 4s	86	86	86	3
CAN. SO. cons. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
Central Leather 5s	99	98½	99	15
Central Pacific 4s	81⅞	81	81⅞	16
Central Pacific 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	15½
C. P., Thr. S. L. 4s	75	75	75	1
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s	109⅝	109¼	109¼	13
Cent. Vermont 4s	70	70	70	1
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	109	108¾	108¾	10
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	79	78	79	15
Ches. & O. con. 5s	100	100	100	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	83⅜	82⅝	82⅝	95
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	77	76⅝	76⅝	12
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cons. 4s	80½	80½	80½	4
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43	43	43	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95½	95¼	95¼	261
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	85½	85	85½	11
C.,B.&Q., Neb. ext.4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	1
C., B. & Q., Ill.Div.4s	88½	88⅜	88½	5
C. & E.I.ref.4s,tr.cfs.	30	30	30	6
Chi. G. & L. 1st 5s	96	96	96	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	64	63⅜	63⅜	8
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4s.A	78	78	78	1
C., M. & St. P.ref.4½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	24
C., M. & St.P. cv.5s,B	94⅞	94	94	35
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	86⅝	86⅜	86½	12
C.,M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	1
C.,M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	85⅜	84	85	31
C.,M. & St. P. 4s, 1925	85¼	85	85¼	12
C.,M.&St.P.,W.&M.5s	100½	100¼	100¼	4
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	98⅝	97⅛	98⅛	4
Chicago Rwys. 5s	90½	90⅛	90½	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	79	79	79	13
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69⅜	67	67	54
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	71	71	71	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	100	100	100	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	68	68	68	1
Chile Cop.6s,rcts,pt.p.	85½	83⅞	84½	97¼
Chile Cop.6s,rcts,f.pd.	84½	84	84½	20½
Chile Copper 7s	113	112	112	9
Cincin. Gas ref. 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	15
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s	64	64	64	2
Colo. Industrial 5s	79	77½	77½	6
Colorado Mid. 4s	4	4	4	10
Col. & South. 1st 4s	81⅝	81½	81½	34
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	77½	77½	77½	5
Con. Gas cv. 6s	105½	104¼	104¼	78¼
Corn Prod. Ref.5s, '34	97½	97⅜	97⅜	36
Cub.-Am. S. col.tr.6s	100½	100½	100½	1
Cumberl'd Tel. 5s	97	96⅞	96⅞	8
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	94	93½	93½	4½
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	96	96	96	8
D. & Rio Gr. con. 4s	71½	71	71	12
D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	57	57	57	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	5
Detr. Ed. col. tr. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Det. United 4½s	79	77⅛	77⅛	5
Distillers Secur. 5s	75½	74	75¼	106
ERIE gen. 4s	54	52¼	52¼	84
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	50½	50	50⅛	8
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	50	49¼	49⅞	15
Erie Penn. col. tr. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	100
FARGO & SO. as'n'd gen. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	101	100⅝	101	3
Georgia Pac. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Granby conv.6s,Ser.A	102	102	102	1
Gran.cv.6s,Ser.A,sta.	102	102	102	3
Gt. Falls Power 5s	96	96	96	5
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	82	82	82	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	55	54	55	11
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16	15½	15½	54½
ILL.CEN.,St.L.Div.3s	65	65	65	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	75½	75½	75½	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	84	84	84	1
Ill. Cent. joint 4s	95½	95¼	95½	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	84⅞	84	84½	5
Indiana Steel 5s	100	100	100	2
Int.-Met. 4½s	62	59¼	59¼	100
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	88⅝	88	88⅝	77
Int. Agri. 5s	72	72	72	1
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91½	90	91	102
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99	99	99	1
Int. Paper 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	43	43	43	2
KAN. CITY SO. 3s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
Kan. City So. 5s	80	79⅞	80	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	3
K. Co. E. L. & P. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
LACK. S'L 5s, '50	96	95	95	39
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98	97½	97⅝	16
Lake Shore 3½s	78	77	77	20
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	90⅜	90¼	90¼	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	9
Liggett & Myers 7s	117½	117½	117½	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	10
Long Island cons. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
L. I. deb. 5s, tr. ctfs.	80	79⅞	80	14
Lorillard 7s	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Lorillard 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
L., Cin. & Tex. 4½s	100	100	100	2
L. & N. unif. 4s	87	85½	86½	32
L. & N., A.,K.& C.4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
MAN. CON. 4s, t. e.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	12
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
Mid. S'l col. tr. 5s	91	90¼	91	41
M. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	46	46	46	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	87	87	87	24
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	67	66	66	5½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr. recets	39¾	39¾	39¾	2
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	1
Mo.,K. & T. s. f. 4½s	31½	31½	31½	10
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	100	100	100	1
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	10
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1965	89¼	89	89	4
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923	94	94	94	3
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	91	91	91	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	57½	56⅝	57	654½
Montana Power 6s	92½	91¼	92	14
Morris & Essex 1st & ref. 3½s	80⅛	80	80	6
Mut. Un. Tel. ext. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
NAT. TUBE 5s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	2
New Or. Term. 5s	58	58	58	1
N. O., T. & M. 6s	94½	94	94	2
N. O., Tex. & M. 5s	43½	43	43½	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	98½	98¼	98½	273¼
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	76	76	76	2
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, r.	75	74	74	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	83	81	81	4
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	10
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	91¼	91	91	15
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	69	68	69	7
N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	83	83	83	3
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	94¼	92⅝	92¼	12
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	78	78	78	12
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
N. Y., L. & West. Term. 4s	96	96	96	1
N.Y.,L. & W. 1st 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	89⅝	85¼	87	18½
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, 1956	57	57	57	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, 1947	56	56	56	10
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s	67½	67½	67½	3
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	5
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	93	91	91½	52
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	44¼	40	40	21
Norf. & W. con. 4s	87½	84	87½	2
N. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Northern Pacific 4s	85½	84⅝	84⅝	54
Nor. Pac. 4s, reg.	84	84	84	1
Nor. Pacific 3s	62	62	62	7
Nor. St. Pow. ref. 5s	90	89	89½	15
ORE. R. R. & NAV. con. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Ore. sh. Line 1st 6s	104½	104	104½	23
Ore. S. Line ref. 4s	87	86½	86½	22
PAC. TEL. & TEL. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	92	92	92	1
Penn. con. 4½s	101	100½	100⅝	10
Penn. gen. 4½s	93	92	92⅝	77
Pa. gen. 4½s tem. ctfs	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	59
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	51	51	51	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	84⅝	82½	82½	40
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	92	92	92	1
Public Service 5s	87	87	87	2
READING gen. 4s	89	88⅞	88⅞	61
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98½	98¼	98¼	15
ST. LOUIS, I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s	76½	76½	76½	5
St. L. & S. F. p. lien 4s, Series A	60	58⅞	59½	224
St. L. & S. F. p. lien 5s, Series B	78⅛	78	78½	10
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	64	63¾	63¾	36
St. L. & S. F. inc. 5s	50⅝	50	50⅝	82
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	61½	61½	61½	2
St. P., M. & M. con.4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	74½	74½	74½	8
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	60	60	60	2
Sea. Air L. adj. 5s	53¼	51	51½	24
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94	94	94	5
So. Pac. conv. 5s	95⅜	95	95⅛	99
So. Pac. col. 4s	77⅜	76½	77	5
So. Pac. conv. 4s	81⅞	81	81⅞	107½
So. Pac. ref. 4s	84⅛	83⅞	84	22
So. Pac. S. F. Ter. 4s	81	81	81	1
Sou. Ry. 5s	96¼	95⅞	96	17
Sou. Ry. gen. 4s	66⅛	65⅞	66	48
So.Ry., M. & O.col.4s	64½	64½	64½	3
TENN. COPPER 6s	91½	91½	91½	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	91
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
T., St. L. & W. 4s	49⅞	48½	48½	2
T., W.V. & O. gtd. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	5
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	90	89⅝	89⅝	32½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	87⅞	87½	87½	30
Union Pac. ref. 4s	83⅛	81½	81½	26
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	59	59	59	11
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Equit. Trust ctfs.	30	30	30	30
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	51¼	51¼	51¼	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	101½	101½	101½	32
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s	83⅛	82⅞	82⅞	196
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	103½	102½	102½	20
U. S. Steel 5s	104	103⅝	103⅝	422
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	7
Vera Cruz & Pac. 4½s	35	35	35	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	94¼	93¼	93⅛	17
WABASH 1st 5s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	15
Wabash 2d 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	3
Western Electric 5s	99	98⅞	98⅞	10
Western Md. 4s	66	65⅞	65⅝	4
Western Pacific 5s	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	16
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	92	92	92	6
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	1
West Shore 4s	82¼	80½	80⅛	12
West Shore 4s, reg.	80⅛	80½	80½	1
Wilson & Co. 6s	100	99⅞	99⅞	15
Wis. Central 4s	74	74	74	1

Total sales $6,014,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, reg.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	35
U. S. 3s, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	10
U. S. 4s, reg.	105½	105½	105½	7
U. S. 4s, coupon	106	105⅜	105⅜	3
U. S. Liberty 3½s	100	99.82	100	10,144
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95¼	94⅞	95	120
Anglo-French 5s	92⅞	92	92¼	948½
City of Bordeaux 6s	94	93⅜	94	29
City of Lyons 6s	94	93⅜	94	17
City of Marseilles 6s	94	93⅜	94	27
City of Paris 6s	92⅞	92¼	92¼	89
City of Tokio 5s	79	78	79	8
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95	94⅞	94⅞	8
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95½	95	95	21
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95½	95⅛	95¼	33
French Govt. tp. 5½s	97	96	96½	166
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	87¼	87¼	87¼	10
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	88	88	88	1
Jap.4½s, 2d ser.Ger.st.	79	78	78	17
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	22
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	97	96⅞	96⅞	110
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	98	97½	97⅝	617
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'18	99⅝	99⅞	99½	492
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'19	94⅞	94½	94½	512
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¼	99	99¼	464
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'21	93¾	93½	93½	236

Total sales $14,114,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '65	103	103	103	1
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, '45	103	103	103	4
Va. fd. dbt., 1991	78	78	78	1

Total sales $6,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	84	84	84	1
3½s, Nov., 1954	84½	84½	84½	1
4s, 1957	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	5
4s, 1959	94⅛	93⅝	93⅜	7
4½s, 1960	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
4½s, 1964	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
4½s, 1966	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
4½s, May, 1957	102	102	102	7
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	101¾	101¾	2
4½s, 1965	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	22
4½s, 1963	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜	7

Total sales $58,000
Grand total $20,192,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	66,500	298,978	265,675	$41,000
Tues.	43,310	234,790	274,080	195,000
Wed.	71,980	370,153	256,675	305,000
Thurs	69,890	255,540	295,190	34,000
Fri.	39,460	330,165	264,520	150,000
Sat.	28,570	143,260	113,665	49,100
Total	319,710	1,632,886	1,469,805	$774,100

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
22,200	*Aetna Exp.	6	4⅞	5¼	— ⅝
500	*A. E. pf., w.i	42	40	41	+ 1
1,000	*Air Reduction	93½	89	90	— 2
300	*Am. W. P'r.	3	3	3	— ¼
10	Atlantic Steel	150	150	150	..
3,600	*Beth. S., w. i.	106½	103	103	— 1½
24,000	*B. S'l B. rts.	3	1⅜	1⅜	— 1½
200	B.-A. Tob., or	17	17	17	..
5,000	B.-A. T., or. b	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
600	*Car L. & P.	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
7,200	Carwen Steel	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
4,000	C. M. C., w. i.	73	65	70	+ 2
10,200	Curtiss Aero.	39½	35½	36⅜	— ⅝
500	E. Hean., Inc	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
200	*Flem. L. pf.	½	¼	½	— ¼
200	Havana Tob.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
530	Holly S. C. pf.	101	100	100	+ 1
100	Key. T. & R.	14	14	14	..
7	*Luk.S. 1st pf.	102	102	102	..
20	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1,600	Marlin Arms.	110	103	110	— 1
42,200	Maxim Mun.	1¼	⅞	1	— ⅛
100	*N. Y. Ship'g.	40	40	40	— 8¾
1,300	N. A. P. & P.	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
50,010	*Poca.-L. Coal	6	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13,190	*Prud. Pict.	6½	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅞
100	*Pyrene M. Co	10	10	10	— 1
50	Rep. M. T. pf	92	92	92	— 2¼
13,700	Smith Motor T	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
3,500	*St. J. Lead.	18	17½	17½	— 2
1,700	*Steel A. Corp	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
1,200	*Stand. Motor	9	7½	8	— 1
59,300	Submarine B.	25	18¼	17¼	— 7¼
11,200	*United Motors	19⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅝
1,440	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5,400	U. S. S'p Co.	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
29,000	*W.-Mar. A. C	8⅝	7½	8	..
1,000	*Zinc Concen's	2	2	2	— ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
70	Ill. Pipe Line	216	214	216	+ 4
10	North. P. L.	99	99	99	— 2
160	Ohio Oil	350	348	348	—37
70	Prairie O. & G.	550	525	550	—40
175	Prairie P. L.	280	252	280	+28
10	South. Pa. Oil	330	330	330	+18
10	South. P. L.	200	200	200	— 1
45	S. Oil of Cal.	243	240	243	— 2
123	S. Oil of N. J.	562	551	552	— 9
105	S. Oil of N. Y.	275	273	273	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
19,700	*Allen Oil	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
47,000	*Ark. Pet.	49	46	48	+ 1
1,000	*Atlantic Pet.	6	5¼	5¼	— 1⅛
25,000	*Bar. O. & G.	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
229,500	*Bos.-Wyo. O.	51	46	47	— 1
1,800	Cons. Mex. O.	43	40	40	+ 1
23,200	*Cosden Oil	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
51,400	*Crosby Pet.	52	40	49	— 7
20,900	C. P. & Ref.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4,800	*Elk Basin P.	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
16,300	*Elk. O. & G.	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
12,400	*Esmer. Oil Co.	1	¾	⅞	— ⅛
6,100	*Federal Oil	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
45,800	*Friar Oil	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
92,000	*Glenrock Oil	17½	14	17	+ 1⅝
100	*Houston Oil	16	16	16	— ¼
3,800	*Inter. Pet.	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛
38,700	*Kan. U. C. O.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
22,700	Kenova Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3,700	*Knick. W. P.	3⅝	3	3½	— ⅛
300	*K. W. P. pf.	10	10	10	..
5,885	*Lost City Oil.	½	½	½	..
21,000	*Merritt Oil C.	35¼	33⅛	34	— 1¼
60,000	Met. Pet.	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
215,000	*Midwest Oil.	180	160	167	+ 5
17,500	*Midw. O. pf.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	..
3,553	*Midwest Ref.	165	138	140	—19
700	*N. Y. & T. O.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ¼
375,000	*Northw'n Oil.	1⅜	†85	1⅛	+23
64,000	*Okla. Oil	11	8	8½	— 2⅜
7,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	48	40	40	— 5
10,300	Okla. P. & R.	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
16,000	Omar O. & G.	24	21	22	— 1
5,700	Osage-H. Oil.	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
11,030	*Penn. Ken. O.	6⅛	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅜
14,650	*P. O. O. & G.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
1,700	*R. R. O. & G.	55	55	55	..
38,000	*Rice Oil	⅞	¾	⅞	— ⅛
1,200	*Sap. Oil & R.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
29,400	Seq. O. & G.	1	⅞	1	..
550	Sinclair Gulf.	21	19¾	21	+ 1
18,800	*Tuxpam S. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3,800	*Un. West. O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3,500	Vac. G. & O.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5,900	*Vict. Oil, n.	⅞	⅝	⅞	— ⅛
8,000	*W. States P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
14,200	*Wyo. O. & R.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13,000	*W. U. O., n.	6½	5	6⅜	+ 1⅜

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,200	Acme C. H. M.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
6,200	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1,000	*†Al.-St. Cop.	24	24	24	— 1
28,500	*Aris. Cornel.	1½	1⅜	1½	..
10,830	*†Atlanta	11⅛	10	10½	— 1
21,900	Big L. Cop.	2½	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6,300	*†Booth	8	7	7	— 1
22,500	†Boston Mont.	65	60	61	— 3
19,525	*Bradshaw C.	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
8,800	Butte C. & Z.	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	..
52,500	*Bullards P'k.	⅜	¼	¼	..
6,060	Butte Detroit.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3,900	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1	1	..
33,000	*†Caled. Min.	77	71	75	+ 5
103,500	*Cal. & Jer.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
16,200	Can. Copper.	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18,000	*†Can. Cop.rts.	2	1	2	..
30,800	†Cashboy	8	6½	7	— ½
22,300	*Coco Riv. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10,100	C. Ariz. Sm.	2⅝	2	2⅞	..
9,000	Con. Cop. M.	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅝
400	*C. Gold M.	70	68	70	+ 1
2,000	*C. Homestead	¾	¾	¾	..
7,500	Cresson Gold.	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
550	*Dun. M.& M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
300	Dundee-Ariz.	1	1	1	..
59,000	*Emma Cop.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
53,000	*†Fortuna C.	35	30	35	+ 5
2,100	*Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
21,900	†Goldfield C.	50	41	42	— 7
4,500	*†Goldf. Mer.	6	5	5½	— ½
1,900	†Great Bend.	11	11	11	— 1
6,100	*Gr. Mon. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
8,220	Hecla Min.	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	Hudson B. Z.	1	⅞	⅞	..
5,600	*†Int. Mines.	15	10	15	+ 5
1,550	*Iron Blossom	1	⅞	⅞	..
24,500	*Jer. Verde.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
9,700	*†Jim Butler.	96	88	95	+ 5
11,000	Josv. Kenne.	¼	¼	¼	..
6,500	†Jumbo Ext.	22	21	23	— 3
10,900	*Jum.M., N.M.	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
300	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
2,500	*†Kewanas	10	9	10	— 1
4,500	La Rose Con.	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1,400	Louisi. Con.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
1,950	Magma Cop.	49	45	45	..
3,575	*†Magm. Cop.	24	22	23	— 1
17,850	Magnate Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4,500	*†Marsh Min.	13½	13	13	..
7,100	Mason Val.	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
25,000	*†McKin.-Dar.	75	69	72	+ 3
4,600	*Milford Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20,900	*†Mogul Min.	89	67	77	+ 8
69,000	*Monst. Chief.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
27,000	*†Mother Lode	36	34	35	+ 1
5,130	*Nancy Hanks	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1⅛
87,000	*†Nat. Leas.	15	10	11	— 4
57,000	*†Nat. Z. & L.	45	36	43	+ 5
4,385	Nicklas Min.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	..
7,600	Nipissing	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
6,300	*Ohio C., n.w, w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18,850	†Port. Con. C.	33	24	24	— 4
300	*Red War. M.	½	½	½	— ½
85,800	†Rex Con. M.	20½	16½	18	+ 2
10,900	†Richm. Cop.	60	56	58	+ 2
20,100	†Roch. Mines.	55	51	51	— 1
1,150	*San. Rita D.	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
32,300	Sil. K. of Ar.	½	⅛	½	..
1,890	Sil. K. Cons.	4½	4⅛	4½	..
1,200	*†Silver Pick.	10	9	10	..
6,200	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
13,100	*†Success M.	20	17	20	+ 3
2,200	Superior Cop.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1,200	*Ton. Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10,600	Ton. Ext.	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
450	Ton. Mining.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛		⅛	— ⅛
13,700	*†Troy-Ariz.	18	16	18	..
1,340	United East.	4⅝	4½	4¼	..
7,400	*†U. S. Tung.	28	25	25	..
3,800	Unity Gold.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
37,000	*Utah Nat. M.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
28,300	*†Utica Mines.	28	26	27	..
8,700	*Verde C. C.	1	⅞	1	..
5,200	†W. End Con.	71	68	70	+ 1
8,400	W. Caps Min.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
44,700	†W. Caps. Ex.	28	24	24	— 5
2,800	White Cross.	¼	¼	¼	..
22,500	†Wilbert Cop.	35	31	33	+ 2
33,300	†Yering. M.C.	23	20	21	— 2

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$46,000	*Beth. Steel 5s ½-year notes	99⅛	98	98⅜	— ⅛
233,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	96⅞	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
5,000	C. G. 5s, 1937.	95	95	95	..
60,000	*Chi. & W. I. 6% notes	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅝
64,000	*Cosden O. 6s, Series B	92	90	92	..
130,000	*Gen. E. 6% n.	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
2,100	*Gt. North. 3-year, 5% nts	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
106,000	*Russ. G. new 5½s	70	64	68	— 1
114,000	R. Gov. 6½s	80	74	78	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Sept. 10	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Sept. 11	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Sept. 12	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Sept. 13	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
Sept. 14	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550
Sept. 15	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Sept. 10	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 11	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 12	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 13	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 14	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Sept. 15	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	4.7555	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7550	4.76 7/16
Same week last year— High	4.75¾	4.76½
Low	4.75 11/16	4.76⅜
Year to date— High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year— High	4.78	4.78⅝
Low	4.73⅛	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Sept. 10	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.77¼	5.77¼	5.77¼
Sept. 11	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.78⅝	5.77¼	5.77¼	5.77¼
Sept. 12	5.79⅛	5.79⅛	5.79⅛	5.78⅜	5.78⅜	5.78⅜
Sept. 13	5.79⅛	5.81	5.79⅛	5.78⅜	5.80	5.78⅝
Sept. 14	5.78⅝	5.79	5.79	5.77¼	5.78	5.78
Sept. 15	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.78

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	5.78¼	5.77¼
Low	5.81	5.80
Same week last year— High	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Low	5.87	5.86½
Year to date— High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year— High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Sept. 10	4.71½	4.69½	41.87½	42.06¼	7.77½	7.76¼
Sept. 11	4.67	4.65	42.06¼	42.18⅝	7.77	7.78
Sept. 12	4.54	4.52	42.00	42.18⅝	7.79¼	7.78¼
Sept. 13	4.54	4.52	42.12½	42.25	7.80½	7.79½
Sept. 14	4.58	4.56	42.12½	42.25	7.73	7.72
Sept. 15	4.63	4.60	42.12½	42.25	7.68	7.66
Week's range— High	4.54	4.52	42.12½	42.25	7.68	7.66
Low	4.71½	4.69½	41.87½	42.06¼	7.80½	7.79½
Same week last year— High	5.30	5.31	40.81¼	40.87½	6.41½	6.41
Low	5.31½	5.33½	40.75	40.81¼	6.45½	6.45
Year to date— High	4.39	4.37	42.25	42.50	6.85⅝	6.87⅝
Low	5.16½	5.15½	40.18⅝	40.25	7.86	7.85½
Same period last year— High	5.15	5.14	45.18⅝	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.32	5.33½	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	Russia. *Cables.
Sept. 10	19.50	19.55	15.70	15.85
Sept. 11	19.50	19.55	13.50	13.75
Sept. 12	19.50	19.55	14.30	14.50
Sept. 13	19.50	19.55	14.00	14.25
Sept. 14	19.50	19.55	16.00	16.25
Sept. 15	19.50	19.55	16.75	17.00
Week's range— High	19.50	19.55	16.75	17.00
Low	19.50	19.55	11.50	11.75
Year to date— High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.50	19.55	11.50	11.75

*Closing price.

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.
Sept. 10	30.50	30.70	33.60	33.85
Sept. 11	30.40	30.60	33.60	33.85
Sept. 12	30.55	30.72	33.60	33.80
Sept. 13	30.70	30.85	33.65	33.85
Sept. 14	30.50	30.85	33.70	33.90
Sept. 15	30.70	30.90	33.70	33.90
Week's range— High	30.70	30.90	33.70	33.90
Low	30.40	30.60	33.60	33.80
Year to date— High	30.70	30.85	33.65	33.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45

Christiania.

	Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 10	30.65	30.85
Sept. 11	30.50	30.70
Sept. 12	30.65	30.85
Sept. 13	30.75	30.95
Sept. 14	30.55	30.90
Sept. 15	30.70	30.90
Week's range— High	30.75	30.95
Low	30.50	30.70
Year to date— High	31.00	31.50
Low	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab's.
Week's range— High	81.00	81.25	128.00	128.25
Low	79.00	79.25	124.00	124.25
Year to date— High	81.00	81.25	128.00	128.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½

Shanghai.	Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	121.00	121.25
Low	117.00	117.25
Year to date— High	121.00	121.25
Low	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cab's.
Week's range— High	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.50	50.12½	50.25
Year to date— High	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range— High	22.43	22.55	51.00	51.25	51.00	51.25
Low	22.15	22.30	51.00	51.25	50.90	51.00
Year to date— High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range— High	43.00	43.10	25.15	25.25
Low	42.87	42.97	24.90	25.00
Year to date— High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.86	23.50	23.62½

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that interest will be paid by The Lake Superior Corporation on its Income Bonds for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1917, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of October, 1917, on presentation and surrender of the Coupons therefor.

DATED this 3rd day of September, 1917.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Large growing industry in the Middle West is extending its operations to New York. Opportunity offered to high grade stock salesmen, men with clientele, capable of earning $10,000 to $15,000 a year. No interview granted without highest credentials. Commission. W 119 Times.

MONEY RATES.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Sept. 10	6	4	6	4½
Sept. 11	5	3½	3½	5
Sept. 12	5	3	3	5
Sept. 13	5	4	4½	5
Sept. 14	5	4	4½	5
Sept. 15	5	5	5	5

		Renewals.
Week's range— High	6	5
Low	3	4½
Same week last year— High	3	3
Low	2¾	2¾
Year to date— High	10	6
Low	1½	1¾
Same period last year— High	6	5
Low	1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Sept. 10	5	5¼	5½
Sept. 11	5½	5½	5½
Sept. 12	5½	5½	5½
Sept. 13	5½	5½	5½
Sept. 14	5½	5½	5½
Sept. 15	5½	5½	5½
Week's range— High	5½	5½	5½
Low	5	5¼	5½
Same week last year— High	3¼	4	4¼
Low	3¼	3½	3¾
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3¼@3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 3⅜@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
80 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months .... 5 @5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months .... 5¼@5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	Trade Acceptances. 60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days: over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 10	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 11	Par	† 5c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 12	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 13	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 14	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Sept. 15	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Sept. 10	3¾	4¾	4 17/32	27f 18c
Sept. 11	3¾	4¾	4 17/32	27f 18c
Sept. 12	3¾	4¾	4 17/32	27f 18c
Sept. 13	3¾	4¾	4 17/32	27f 18c
Sept. 14	3¾	4¾	4 17/32	27f 18c
Sept. 15	3¾	4¾	4 17/32	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Sept. 10	55½	97⅝	62f 40c
Sept. 11	55¼	97⅝	62f 40c
Sept. 12	55¼	97⅝	62f 30c
Sept. 13	55¼	97¾	62f 30c
Sept. 14	55⅛	97¾	62f 30c
Sept. 15	55⅛	97¾	62f 30c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 10	49½d	97⅝c
Sept. 11	50d	98⅝c
Sept. 12	50d	98⅝c
Sept. 13	50d	98⅝c
Sept. 14	51d	100½c
Sept. 15	51d	100½c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 10	1.19¾	1.17¼	1.16¾	1.14½
Sept. 11	1.20	1.16¾	1.17½	1.14
Sept. 12	1.19¼	1.17¼	1.16¾	1.14¾
Sept. 13	1.20	1.17¾	1.17⅞	1.14¼
Sept. 14	1.21⅛	1.18½	1.19	1.15¾
Sept. 15	1.18⅝	1.16⅜	1.16	1.14
Week's range	1.21⅛	1.16⅜	1.19	1.14

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 10	59⅝	58¾	58⅝	57½	61⅝	60⅜
Sept. 11	59¾	57¾	58¾	57	61⅛	59⅞
Sept. 12	59¼	58¼	58⅝	57⅝	61½	60⅜
Sept. 13	60½	59	59⅛	57⅞	62¼	60⅝
Sept. 14	61⅝	60	60	58¼	62⅞	61⅜
Sept. 15	60	58¾	58½	57½	61½	60½
Week's range	61⅝	57¾	60	57	62⅞	59⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 10	23.92	23.85	23.87	23.75	..	..
Sept. 11	23.80	23.57	23.72	23.50	..	..
Sept. 12	23.65	23.65	23.70	23.50	..	..
Sept. 13	..	..	23.80	23.60	22.72	22.70
Sept. 14	23.95	23.75	23.87	23.72	22.85	22.65
Sept. 15	..	..	23.92	23.80	22.82	22.75
W'k's re.	23.95	23.57	23.92	23.50	22.85	22.70

RIBS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 10	23.82	23.80	23.82	23.75	..	..
Sept. 11	23.75	23.60	23.75	23.50	..	..
Sept. 12	..	..	23.72	23.60	..	..
Sept. 13	..	..	23.77	23.65	21.90	21.62
Sept. 14	23.87	23.82	23.87	23.77	22.12	21.87
Sept. 15	..	..	24.02	23.85	21.15	22.00
W'k's re.	23.87	23.60	24.02	23.50	22.15	21.62

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 10	43.60	43.50	43.50	43.30	..	..
Sept. 11	..	..	43.25	42.94	..	..
Sept. 12	42.25	42.25	43.00	42.20	..	..
Sept. 13	..	..	42.70	42.27	42.40	41.80
Sept. 14	..	..	42.80	42.37	42.87	42.40
Sept. 15	..	..	42.60	42.60	43.20	42.90
W'k's re.	43.60	42.25	43.50	42.20	43.20	41.80

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 10	..	..	20.43	20.05	20.37	19.99
Sept. 11	..	..	20.90	20.40	20.75	20.32
Sept. 12	21.80	21.35	20.95	20.07	20.80	19.86
Sept. 13	20.82	20.82	20.26	19.80	20.04	19.53
Sept. 14	21.00	21.00	20.78	20.08	20.65	19.77
Sept. 15	..	..	20.55	20.20	20.39	20.05
W'k's re.	21.80	20.82	20.95	19.80	20.80	19.53

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 10	20.32	19.93	20.51	20.10	20.60	20.22
Sept. 11	20.66	20.25	20.82	20.39	20.91	20.49
Sept. 12	20.67	19.76	20.80	19.98	20.95	20.10
Sept. 13	19.93	19.45	20.09	19.61	20.25	19.70
Sept. 14	20.55	19.67	20.70	19.85	20.70	20.00
Sept. 15	20.31	19.98	20.47	20.18	20.58	20.30
W'k's re.	20.66	19.45	20.82	19.61	20.95	19.70

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 15, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	432,593	1,172,865	348,671
Tuesday	444,373	1,221,843	451,448
Wednesday	812,942	1,249,648	519,708
Thursday	666,425	1,680,942	465,043
Friday	405,090	1,287,874	735,960
Saturday	189,363	771,391	393,596
Total w'k.	2,950,786	7,334,563	2,914,426
Y'r to date.	132,609,490	124,247,061	104,063,989

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$3,935,000	$2,080,000	$2,590,500
Tuesday	3,945,000	3,581,500	2,568,500
Wednesday	3,385,500	3,398,000	2,460,000
Thursday	3,981,500	3,953,500	2,233,000
Friday	3,703,500	3,145,000	2,165,500
Saturday	1,241,500	3,463,000	1,408,000
Total w'k.	$20,192,000	$19,621,000	$13,425,500
Y'r to date.	676,353,900	730,444,550	562,019,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago.

BONDS.

	Sept. 15, '17.	Sept. 16, '16.	Changes.
R. R. & mis	$6,014,000	$14,331,000	—$8,317,000
Gov't	14,114,000	4,782,000	+ 9,332,000
State	6,000	30,000	— 24,000
City	58,000	478,000	— 420,000
Total all	$20,192,000	$19,621,000	+ $571,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Take notice that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1917, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 12th day of September, 1917, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, until the 4th day of October, 1917, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, September 1, 1917.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Tax Day, October 1st.

Nassau County, New York
Gold 4½% Refunding Bonds

Dated September 1, 1917 Due September 1, 1922-28 incl.
Coupon or registered bonds of $1,000 each. Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Exempt from Personal Taxation in New York
Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Eligible to secure Postal Savings desposits at 90% of market value not exceeding par.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York

Legality approved by Messrs. Reed, McCook & Hoyt, New York.

Maturities and Prices

$20,000 Sept. 1, 1922..... 100.89
60,000 Sept. 1, 1923..... 101.05
50,000 Sept. 1, 1924..... 101.20
$100,000 Sept. 1, 1925..... 101.34
50,000 Sept. 1, 1926..... 101.48
20,000 Sept. 1, 1927..... 101.61
$50,000 Sept. 1, 1928.......... 101.74

Prices to yield 4.30%

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street - - New York

The Kentucky Petroleum Producing Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of Delaware February, 1917

CAPITALIZATION
400,000 Shares Authorized. 330,000 Shares Outstanding.
(No Par Value)

NO BONDS NO PREFERRED STOCK

Transfer Agents: Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.
Registrar: U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of N. Y.

The Company owns all the stock of the Kentucky Petroleum Producing Co. of Kentucky, which owns and operates leases in Kentucky.

Producing wells 52
Initial Daily Production .... 2,500 Barrels

The Company owns leases on over 40,000 acres of oil lands in various counties of Kentucky and have 100 favorable locations for new wells, with ten (10) rigs now drilling. Also owns an interest in 600 acres in Oklahoma, in the rich Osage lands, and an interest in 300 acres in the Eldorado field in Kansas.

We offer 150,000 shares of the above stock for subscription at $8.00 per share. The subscription books will be closed at 3 P. M., SEPTEMBER 17, 1917, and we reserve the right to reject any or all applications. In the event of an over-subscription, allotments will be made pro rata.

POUCH & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 Wall St., New York

TRIPPE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
15 Broad St., New York

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Illinois P. L.	40 Buckeye P. L.
50 Ohio Oil	25 Cumberland P. L.
25 Prairie O. & G.	25 Northern P. L.
25 Prairie P. L.	25 Penn-Mex. Fuel
50 S. O. of Cal.	25 S. O. of N. Y.
25 Vacuum Oil	50 Swan & Finch

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

8% *Preferred Stock of corporation which should show net income after bond interest of 6 Times Preferred Dividend Requirement.*
Ask for Circular 4 Giving Full Details.

Ussing, Poole & Simmons,
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

Guaranteed First Mortgages and CERTIFICATES
5½% Netting 5½%
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, No., L. I. City, N. Y.

Butler Bros. Stock & Rights
Peerless Notes
Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Direct wires to principal markets.

WARE & LELAND
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
Telephones Rector 7160-67 **61 Broadway, N. Y.**

Glenrock Oil Company
(Par $10)

The company owns or controls large acreage of producing properties in the Big Muddy, Elk Basin and Pilot Butte Fields. These fields are recognized by experts to be the coming big producers in this country.

The stock enjoys a large and active market on the New York Curb and has steadily advanced in price since its introduction to trading.

Circular sent upon request.
Orders executed at the market.

KIRKPATRICK & LEWIS
10 Wall St. Tel. 9976-7-8-9 Rector, New York.

THE
Kentucky Petroleum Producing Co.
Circular on Request

JOSEPH E. HIGGINS
Member of New York Curb Market Association
Telephones 5396-5397 Broad
52 Broadway, New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 24th day of September, 1917, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the officers and action thereon;

(2) The election of Directors;

(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;

(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.

Dated New York, September 1st, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, September 11, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable November 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 8, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
THE BARRETT COMPANY, (N. J.)

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five cents, ($1.75,) per share has been declared on both Common and Preferred Capital Stock of The Barrett Company, New Jersey, and the Preferred Stock Subscription Receipts of the American Coal Products Company, payable on Oct. 1, 1917, to Common stock holders of record as at the close of business Sept. 20, 1917, and on Oct. 15, 1917, to the Preferred stock holders of record as at the close of business Oct. 5, 1917.

Quarterly interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent., (7%,) per Annum will be paid on both the Common and Preferred Subscription Receipts, full and part paid, of The Barrett Company, New Jersey, on Oct. 1, 1917, to Common Subscription Receipt holders of record as at the close of business Sept. 20, 1917, and on Oct. 15, 1917, to Preferred Subscription Receipt holders of record as at the close of business Oct. 5, 1917.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, September 6, 1917.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 4.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 4.

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1917) on the Preferred stock and $1.50 per share on the Common stock of this Corporation has been declared, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, September 14, 1917.

The Transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS,
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT., (1¾%,) on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1917, payable Monday, October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 24th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents, ($1.50,) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, October 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, September 18th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 30.
New York, September 13, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½%,) on the issued and outstanding COMMON capital stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1917, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 20, 1917.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 12.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 12 o'clock noon, September 29, 1917, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend (No. 12) at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 29, 1917. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The transfer books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
San Francisco, Cal., September 14, 1917.

COSDEN & COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., September 14, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Cosden & Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) and an extra dividend of four per cent. (4%) upon the Common stock of the Company, payable November 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 12th. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 13th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Assistant Secretary.

Wire Wheel Corporation of America

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, for the period ending September 30, 1917, payable October 1, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1917.

Frank A. Storer, Treasurer.

GREENVILLE WATER COMPANY.

In accordance with the Sinking Fund provisions of the Deed of Trust of Greenville Water Company to Lincoln Trust Company as Trustee, the Trustee has this day drawn the following bonds for payment on October 1st, 1917, at par and accrued interest, after which date interest will cease: Bonds Nos. 41, 48 and 49 for $1,000 each, and Bonds Nos. 63, 67, 84 and 85 for $500 each.

New York, September 14th, 1917.
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Abram M. Hyatt, Vice-President.

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS., INC.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 14, 1917.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent on the outstanding preferred stock of the corporation, payable October 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1917.

HARRY DIETSCH, Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared, payable October 1st, 1917, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on September 20, 1917. Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

LOUIS LEWINSOHN, Secretary.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Department
WANTED
American Vanadium
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. 6s
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stocks & Bonds
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Com.
FOR SALE
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg. Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Mohawk Valley
New York Shipbuilding
Pettibone-Mulliken Com. & 1st Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Com.
U. S. Printing & Litho. 1st & 2nd Pfds.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Atlantic Fruit
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Marlin Arms
STOCK & NOTES
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

GLENROCK OIL
Bought, Sold, Quoted
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE MARKET.
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7961

MOGUL MINING COMPANY
(The Nevada Silver Mine)
It is suggested that stockholders have certificates transferred into their names, in order that they may be kept posted as to latest and future developments.
Transfer Office—
UNITED STATES CORPORATION CO.,
28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
N. H. Truett, President,
100 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Atlantic Steel — National Tool
Aetna Exp. Pfd. — Penn Seaboard S.
Carbon Steel — Republic Rubber
Firestone Tire — Standard Parts
Goodyear Tire — Smith Truck Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar — Santa Cecelia Sug.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Central Petroleum Preferred
Booklet on Standard Oil Securities mailed investors on request
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall Street Tel. 4220 John

Marlin Arms
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Russian Gov. 5½s
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Ann Arbor Com.
Det., Tol. & Iron Com.
Durkee, C. D. Com. & Pfd.
Great Northern Paper
Standard Shipbuilding Corp.
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Cities Service
Am. Lt. & Traction
Pacific Gas & Elec.
Midwest Refining
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Pocahontas Logan Coal Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Special Circular on Request.
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

All Mexican Securities
Including
Government, State & R. R.
WILLIAM F. WOLFF
Specialist in Foreign Securities
12 Broadway. Phone Broad 3157-8.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	270	272
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	104	107
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	60	62
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	82	84
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	65	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	6	6¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25,17	67	69
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	20	21
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	83
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Jun 30,17	101½	103
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	81½	82
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Aug 1, 17	29	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 17, 17	95	98
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Sep 1, 17	238	240
Do pf.	½	M	Sep 1, 17	82¾	82⅞
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 16, 17	26	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	97	100
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	47	48
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	75	76
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	89	93
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	70	73
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	56	59
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	100
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	....	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	30	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	130	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	10	12
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	70
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	83	86
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	128	132
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30,17	29	30
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	52
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	93	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	68	70
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	92	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	170	180
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	56	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	82	83
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	96	98
Nor. St. pr. op. wrts.	..	..	....	6	9
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	54	57
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	75	80
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	45	48
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,17	87	87½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	31	[illegible]
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 14, 17	64½	65
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	14	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	29	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	85	87
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	100	102
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	....	68	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	8½	9
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15,17	33½	34
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15,17	117	121
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	4	5
Do pf.	..	..	....	25	28
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 2, 17	37	40
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 17	27	28
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	72	73
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	65	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	77⅞	78
Western Power	..	..	....	12½	14
Do pf.	$1.20	Q	Jul 16, 17	54	55
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	*3½	S	Jun 30,16	42	45

a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock.
b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15,17	270	280
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	52	53
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	68	70
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	76	78
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	85	89
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	38	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	85	87½
Atlantic Refining	..	..	....	10	20
Do pf.	..	..	....	25	35
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	163	168
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 4, 17	120	121
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	99	99½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15,17	104	105
By Products Coke	8	A	....	150	155
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,17	88	93
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30,17	180	185
Central Aguirre Sugar	25	..	Jul 31, 17	156	159
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	64	69
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 11, 17	71	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	94	95½
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Jul 14, 17	101	102½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	104½	105½
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	..	Jul 16, 17	182	185
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	104	108
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	84	85½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	91	94
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	..	July 2, 17	53	55
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Jun 25,17	272	273
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	56	58
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	98	100
International Salt	x1¾	Q	Jun 30,17	59	60
Int. Silver	..	..	....	52	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	95	101
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31,17	63	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	100	112
Do pf.	y2¾	Q	July 2, 17	94	97
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	142	146
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	80	87
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	95	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	138	139
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 2, 17	100	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,17	295	296
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20,17	140	145
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20,17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	48	53
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	78	83
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	141	144
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	13	13¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	49
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30,17	140	145
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	98	99
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	14½	16½
Do pf.	..	..	....	51	56
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	118	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	July 2, 17	213	215

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	70
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 17	80	90
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	43
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. †Ex div. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	243
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*6	S	July 2, 17	175	200
Bowery	250,000	n8	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	150	..
Bronx Boro	150,000	..	..	....	200	..
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	357	362
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	220	222
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	110	120
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 17	387	390
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	200	205
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	450	452
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	215	..
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	164	166
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	318	322
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	58	66
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	‡25	Q	July 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	*10	Q	July 2, 17	975	990
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	182	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	138	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	55	Q	July 2, 17	335	345
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	[illegible]	S	July 2, 17	680	686
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 10, 17	255	265
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	500	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	220	225
Do rights	..	..	..	....	7¾	8¼
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	385	405
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	320	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	325	330
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	246	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 7, 17	305	315
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	270	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	280	297
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	177	183
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	..	212
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	390	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	200	250
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 16, 17	190	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	455	467
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	220
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,17	153	155
United States	200,000	10	S	July 1, 17	500	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 30,17	575	625

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div. h—Incl. 5% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	‡7	..	July 2, 17	445	447
B'way Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	165	168
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	595	..
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	July 2, 17	770	773
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30,17	288	290
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	110	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	b6	Q	Aug 1, 17	345	348
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 17	..	450
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	210	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	260	275
Guaranty	25,000,000	b6	Q	Jun 30,17	355	356
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jun 30,17	139	143
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 17	645	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	98	103
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	..	Aug 1, 17	94	100
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	190	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	b7	Q	Jun 30,17	375	385
New York	3,000,000	b9	Q	Jun 30,17	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11,17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30,17	285	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,17	333	340
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	175	..
Union	3,000,000	*5	Q	July 2, 17	..	393
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	990	1010
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,17	425	435

*Incl. 1% extra. a—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	117	120
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15,17	235	240
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jul 30, 17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$46	$51
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	315	325
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	145	165
Ger.-Amer	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	490	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	b11	S	July 5, 17	330	350
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	Q	July 1, 17	$700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	165	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	470	480
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	122	126
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	94	100
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	200	208
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	360	375
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	8	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	80	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	July 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 17	$47	$53

†Including 2½% extra.
b—1% in favor of Red Cross paid July 5.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 16, 17	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	100	112
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	235	270
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	130	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	15	30
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	100	110

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	89	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	59	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	84	87
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	86	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	89½
C. & P. Telephone, '29	5	Jan. & July	100	102½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	95
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	102
City & Suburban, '48	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	94½	97
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	87
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	91	96
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	95
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	95
Cons. Gas. (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	91
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	86	87
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	96
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	98¾	101
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	96	102
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	91	97
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	..	85
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	86	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	55½	57
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	72	74
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	91	92
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	91	92½
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	71
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	101	103
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	69	74
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	101½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	82	84
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	97
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '21	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94¼	95
Do, '25	6	Jan. & July	100	102½
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Roch Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	90	96
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	85	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	78	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	94	99
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	79	80¼
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	79	80
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	60	61
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	85
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	76	77
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	[illegible]	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	98	..
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	17	19
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	70
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	112	114
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	46	47

GLENROCK OIL
Buy—Sell—Quote.
R. E. Woodward & Co.
44 Broad St.
Telephone Broad 4971.

Glenrock Oil
Circulars on Request
Cameron Blaikie
38 Broad Street New York
Telephone Broad 5537

Glenrock Oil
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Orders executed on New York Curb at the Market.
H. G. Einstein & Co.
Tel. Broad 4515. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Atlantic Fruit
Atlantic Holding
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
LEONARD SNIDER & Co.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

Gary and Connecting Railways Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Notice from Protective Committee.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1917.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Gary Connecting Railways Company:

There will be a foreclosure sale of the property covered by your bonds at Crown Point, Indiana, on September 18th, 1917. The Committee intends to buy the property for the benefit of the bondholders who have deposited with the Committee. Bondholders who have not deposited with the Comittee will receive only their pro rata share of the purchase price realized at such sale, after the payment therefrom of Receiver's certificates, expenses of Receivership, costs of foreclosure, Trustee's fees, counsel fees, etc. In the event that the Committee purchases the property, those who have deposited their bonds with the Committee will continue to participate in the ownership of the property.

To give opportunity for all bondholders to continue to be interested in the property the Committee will extend the time for making deposits up to and including September 19th, 1917, after which date no deposits of bonds will be received except in the discretion of the Committee, and upon the payment of such penalties as it may impose. All deposits should be made with the New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, or with the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Approximately 85% of the bonds have already been deposited with the Committee.

DAVID HALSTEAD, Chairman;
WILLIAM T. ABBOTT,
DIMNER BEEBER,
MORGAN J. C. SAUP,
W. S. TWINING,
Committee.

Address all communications to HARRY J. ALKER, JR., Secretary, 705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. LEVERING JONES, 705 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

First Mortgage 6% Ten-Thirty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of American Steel Foundries to Colonial Trust Company, now The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1, 1905, the entire issue of bonds outstanding under said Mortgage have been called for redemption upon request of the American Steel Foundries and shall become and be due and payable on October 1, 1917, at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at par, together with interest to that date accrued from the last matured interest instalment.

From and after October 1, 1917, no interest shall be payable for or on account of any of said bonds or any coupons thereof maturing after said date.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, N. Y., September 17, 1917.

Report of the Condition of the

MERCANTILE Trust & Deposit Co.

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,233,205.22;) market value		$1,233,205.22
Private securities, (book value, $187,318.12;) market value		187,318.12
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,001,807.36
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,040,987.65
Due from approved reserve depositors, less amount of offsets		318,128.81
Specie		7,497.89
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		576,700.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		7,879.43
Total		$7,373,524.48

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	21,666.83	
		521,666.83
Surplus on book values $517,012.63		
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets		217,234.31
Deposits subject to check		4,393,695.49
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days		140,740.00
Demand certificates of deposit		44,538.75
Certified checks		27,164.07
Due trust companies, banks and bankers		999,455.21
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.		4,418.98
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		1,027.06
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,225.23
Net unearned interest entered		20,358.56
Total		$7,373,524.48

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 18, 1917, for delivering distilling plants and motor-driven potato peelers at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 8-31-17.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY Corporation invites proposals for the Erection of Third Rail and Appurtenances on the Culver Line, Brooklyn. Bids to be opened October 8th, 1917. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Ill., September 1st, 1917.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 21st, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 3rd, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

INCORPORATED 1803

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, September 11, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$64,523,735.91
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	10,822,769.79
Due from Banks	26,745,454.09
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,005,878.81
Cash and Reserve	9,945,755.05
	$117,043,593.65

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (earned)		5,757,906.86
Letters of Credit		6,344,998.68
Acceptances		5,396,122.89
Acceptances of Other Banks Sold		480,000.00
Deposits: Individual	$64,565,126.20	
Bank	31,197,439.02	
U. S. Gov.	1,802,000.00	97,564,565.22
		$117,043,593.65

LEVI L. RUE, President
[C]HARLES P. BLINN, JR., Vice Pres. — WILLIAM S. MADDOX, Vice Pres.
HORACE FORTESCUE, Vice President and Cashier
[J]. HOWARD WOLFE, Ass't Cashier — GEORGE F. GENTES, Ass't Cashier
[S]TEPHEN E. RUTH, Ass't Cashier — DAVID W. STEWART, Ass't Cashie.
[F]RANK P. STEPHENS, Ass't Cashier — EDGAR ROSS, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS

Richard Ashhurst, George Wood, Alfred C. Harrison, Levi L. Rue, George H. McFadden, Randal Morgan, R. Dale Benson, Samuel Rea, Pierre S. du Pont, Thomas S. Gates, Asa S. Wing, Samuel M. Vauclain, William H. Donner, Wallace D. Simmons, Samuel D. Warriner, Alva C. Dinkey, Eldridge R. Johnson, J. Howard Pew, J. Kearsley Mitchell, William S. Godfrey

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

Report of the condition of the

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

at the close of business September 11, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$77,638,282.20
Due from Federal Reserve bank		10,659,156.97
Due from Correspondents (net)		9,223,212.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		15,114,843.42
Cash in vault		3,492,958.57
Checks and other cash items		435,984.87
Bonds, securities, etc.		5,856,787.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,574.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		640,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		372,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		1,428,780.00
Customers' liability account of acceptances executed by this bank		3,904,985.58
Loans made for correspondents		3,319,691.70
Total		$132,089,257.29

LIABILITIES

Capital		$4,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		1,770,212.27
Discount collected but not earned		512,278.39
Reserved for Interest and taxes accrued		136,749.64
Circulating Notes		640,000.00
Travelers' letters of credit		11,365.00
Customers' letters of credit drown drawn credit drawn against		1,710,063.40
Acceptances executed for customers	$4,909,772.84	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	718,300.90	
		4,191,471.94
Loans made for correspondents		3,319,691.70
Bonds borrowed		500,000.00
Subscriptions to increase capital stock		22,800.00
Deposits		112,274,624.95
Total		$132,089,257.29

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

At New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 11th, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$122,571,967.63
Overdrafts		2,270.05
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		200,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness to secure U. S. Deposits		4,661,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.		3,931,585.87
Banking House		5,050,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers		3,215,922.83
Checks and other Cash Items		360,187.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		21,675,195.98
Notes of other National Banks		63,250.00
Federal Reserve Notes		148,400.00
Nickels and Pennies		1,560.37
Specie		7,497,884.00
Legal Tender Notes		747,065.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		26,531,215.52
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% Fund)		205,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit		169,994.81
Customers' Liability Account of "Acceptances,"		2,350,000.00
		$199,392,499.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid		2,924,734.54
National Bank Notes Outstanding		200,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers	$100,655,203.41	
Dividends Unpaid	1,238.00	
Individual Deposits subject to Check	50,761,903.84	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	56,694.09	
Certified Checks	12,770,139.12	
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	7,552,000.96	171,797,179.42
U. S. Deposits		4,661,000.00
Reserved for Taxes		163,495.00
Letters of Credit		296,090.86
"Acceptances" based on Imports and Exports		2,350,000.00
		$199,392,499.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, Elmer E. Whittaker, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1917.
Allan McLean, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
Sam'l Woolverton, Jas. F. Fargo, Henry R. Carse — DIRECTORS

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

METROPOLITAN BANK

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$970.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,428,278.46;) market value		1,395,098.33
Real estate owned		921,640.93
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		428,151.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,554,225.86
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		13,575,629.69
Overdrafts		529.55
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,908,600.48	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	2,669,264.41	
		5,577,864.89
Specie		546,264.04
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,232,925.00
Federal Reserve notes		167,500.00
Cash due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,364,916.89
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$802,017.36	
Other cash items	196,665.27	
		998,682.63
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$35,402.04	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,000.00	
		39,402.04
Total		$28,801,800.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,055,249.72	
		2,055,249.72
Surplus on book values, $2,194,026.52.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks	$164,669.10	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	31,670.74	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	23,347,838.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,982.45	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	77,893.82	
Certified checks	163,267.20	
Unpaid dividends	166.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	792,138.56	
Total deposits		24,605,625.93
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$32,525.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,800.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	103,600.00	
		140,925.00
Total		$28,801,800.65

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $483,375.05,) market value		$473,175.05
Private securities, (book value, $1,655,342.02,) market value		1,622,510.47
Real estate owned		185,000.00
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		78,950.18
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		209,285.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,832,481.71
Overdrafts		53.42
Due from approved reserve depositaries less amount of offsets	$104,649.72	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	37,360.07	
		142,009.79
Specie		387,013.39
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		95,614.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$150,751.00	
Other cash items	43,136.63	
		193,887.63
Customers' liability on acceptance, (see liabilities, per contra)		10,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		23,337.20
Total		$6,281,827.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$700,000.00	
Undivided profits	118,882.73	
		818,882.73
Surplus on book values, $860,945.84.		
Deposits, preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions		$517.66
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	4,993,986.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,189.47	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	149.92	
Certified checks	23,217.93	
Unpaid dividends	20.00	
Total deposits		5,022,075.84
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		125,000.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		10,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$78,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	5,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	868.86	
Estimated unearned discounts	22,000.00	
		105,868.86
Total		$6,281,827.45

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $502,356.40;) market value		$500,938.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		6,239.76
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,183.39	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,097.38	
		3,280.77
Total		$510,458.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$10,000.00	
Undivided profits	458.53	
		10,458.53
Surplus on book values, $11,876.93.		
Total		$510,458.53

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 29th, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay an instalment of interest equal to five per cent. per annum for the three months from April 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1917, said interest amounting to twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50) for each thousand dollars ($1,000) face value of bonds.

Such payment will be made on October 1st, 1917, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 10.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on September 20th, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 3rd, 1917.

Dated, New York, September 1, 1917.
WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Whereas, Red Rock Fuel Company, a corporation, on the 1st day of November, 1910, executed a certain Deed of Trust to Robert C. Dalzell, Trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain bonds therein fully mentioned and described, and which said Deed of Trust is of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Upshur County, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 15, pages 365 to 384, both inclusive; and

Whereas, it is provided in said Deed of Trust that in case of the death of the Trustee therein mentioned, a new Trustee shall be appointed by the said Red Rock Fuel Company by an instrument in writing under its corporate seal after notice therein provided had been given; and

Whereas, the said Robert C. Dalzell, Trustee, has departed this life without fully executing the said Deed of Trust, and it is the desire and purpose of the said Company to appoint a new Trustee in the place and stead of the said Robert C. Dalzell, now deceased;

Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the said Deed of Trust, notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the said Red Rock Fuel Company, a corporation, as well as a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Red Rock Fuel Company, a corporation, will be held in the City of Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, in the Board of Directors' room of the City Bank of Wheeling, on the 8th day of October, 1917, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee in the place and stead of the said Robert C. Dalzell, now deceased, in order that the Deed of Trust above mentioned may be further and fully executed by such new Trustee.

RED ROCK FUEL COMPANY, A CORPORATION.
By AMBROSE S. LIST, Its President.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., August 10, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 9, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes of electing fifteen directors of the Company, considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the by-laws changing the date of holding subsequent annual meetings of stockholders to the second Tuesday of April in each year, and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 10, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 10, 1917.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of H. Jacoby & Co. at 40-46 West 25th Street has this day been dissolved.
New York, Sept. 13, 1917.
(Signed) H. JACOBY,
JEROME KONHEIM.

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for the Installation of Lighting, Heating, and Train Announcing Systems for stations on Culver Line, Brooklyn. Bids to be opened October 9th, 1917. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer's office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for the Construction of Trainmen's Building, Signal Towers, Circuit Breaker Houses, and Additional Platforms and Control Facilities in connection with Coney Island Terminal. Bids to be opened October 1st, 1917. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL, et al, filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., for any loss, damage or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $11,500, with lawful interest according to law; That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug J. Fred Lohman for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug J. Fred Lohman, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug J. Fred Lohman and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,590, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, Plaintiff, against GEORGE UHLEIN, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale made and entered in the above entitled action, dated the 11th day of September, 1917, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder by Nathaniel Shuter, Auctioneer, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, on the 9th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Dean Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Dean Street with the easterly side of Rochester Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Rochester Avenue, one hundred and seven (107) feet, two and one-half (2½) inches; thence eastwardly parallel with Dean Street fifty (50) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Rochester Avenue one hundred seven (107) feet two and one-half (2½) inches to the southerly side of Dean Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly side of Dean Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.
MILTON HERTZ, Referee.
Dated September 17th, 1917.
PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $96,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

OPEN LOAN CAMPAIGN AMONG FOREIGN BORN

Governor Strong of Reserve Bank Urges Adopted Citizens to Show Loyalty.

225 SOCIETIES TO AID HERE

Co-operation of 85,000 Organizations and Clubs Will Be Sought Throughout the Nation.

Eighty-five thousand organizations, societies, and clubs in the United States whose members were born in foreign countries or are of foreign extraction are to be requested to join in a campaign in behalf of the second Liberty Loan, started in this city yesterday by Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for the New York district and representatives of the Liberty Loan Committee.

The campaign was launched at the Broadway Central Hotel, the headquarters of many of the organizations and labor unions which will be asked to coöperate. It was attended by more than fifty delegates of some of these organizations, who were told by Mr. Strong that $3,000,000,000 probably would be required for the next loan. The delegates formed the Division of Foreign Language Organizations of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, with Joseph Hartigan, ex-Commissioner of Weights and Measures, as Chairman, and headquarters were established at 120 Broadway.

Hans Rieg, Chief of the Foreign Language Division of the Bureau of Publicity of the Liberty Loan Committee, returned to Washington after addressing the meeting, and after conferring with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will start at once on a tour of all the large cities in the United States, where divisions similar to that in New York will be formed.

Invitations to yesterday's meeting had been sent to every foreign language organization in the city, and Mr. Hartigan, in announcing the responses, asserted that 225 had promises to coöperate. Of these, he said, twenty were German organizations, three Austrian, and one Turkish. Eighty organizations made up of Germans or persons of German birth had been asked to join the campaign, but Mr. Hartigan explained the failure of some of these to reply by stating that they had been dissolved following the entrance of the United States into the war.

Mr. Hartigan was authorized to appoint committees for an immediate introduction of the campaign in the Second Federal Reserve District, which, in addition to New York, includes part of Connecticut and all of New Jersey. Resolutions outlining the nature of the organization were adopted.

Governor Strong expressed confidence in his address to the representatives that the foreign-born citizens of the nation would be loyal to the country of their adoption, asserting that in a conversation recently with the Captain of one of the companies at Yaphank made up almost entirely of men drafted from the east side he had been told that these men were displaying a splendid spirit of loyalty.

"Our Government proposed to ask the people of the country to lend it thousands of millions of dollars, and it will get it," he said. "By subscribing to the loan the citizens of foreign birth will be brought into immediate contact with the representatives of the Government and will learn to trust the Government. In their home countries these people have been used to dealing with such representatives, but this has not been the case in the United States in the past, because here we have no such Government-controlled banking institutions as in France."

Mr. Rieg, who is of German birth, told the representatives at the meeting that they must not sacrifice the sacred heritage of freedom conferred upon them by the pioneers of the nation.

"We were forced into the war, not merely to help the Allies, by the insults, the indignities, the injuries which a war crazed military autocracy had most persistently heaped upon us," he said. "We were forced into it because citizens of our country, peaceable women and innocent children, were ruthlessly murdered and recklessly sent to the bottom of the high seas. We were forced into it, because through spies and criminal intrigues within our own lands and neighbor States, the very foundations of our great commonwealth were so threatened as to endanger our national unity, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"This is my war, your war, the war of everybody within the land who looks with pride upon its history, written by heroic citizens, who accepts with gratitude the inheritance which they have bequeathed to us and who is resolved to preserve this inheritance unimpaired and to pass it on to his descendants, enlarged and enriched."

Mr. Rieg outlined what was to be done to carry on the campaign among the organizations of foreign-born citizens. He said it only could be a success by being nationally organized by each of the associations. To this end he advised that meetings of each of these organizations, or their executives, be called at once to form Liberty Loan committees.

Among the other nationalities represented at the meeting were Italians, Bohemians, Swiss, French, Scotch, and Jews.

Mr. Hartigan announced that the next meeting of the Division of Foreign Language Organizations probably would be held at 120 Broadway on next Thursday or Friday. By that time, he said, many of the local organizations would have held their meetings and have selected the committees to prosecute the campaign.

FOR NATIONAL MONEY BOARD

C. H. Sabin Urges One to Pass on Needs of Government.

As there is a Priority Board to pass on the filling of Government, semi-public and private commercial needs from the industrial resources of the country, Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, believes that there should be established a Financial Priority Board to pass on the filling of money needs of the Government in relation to individuals, corporations, States and municipalities.

In a statement he issued yesterday Mr. Sabin suggested the formation of such a board in time to handle the situation when subscriptions shall be asked by the Government for the second Liberty Loan. Many of the financial offerings of corporations and municipal governments may pay 5 and 6 per cent., whereas the first Liberty Loan paid 3½ per cent. and the second will probably pay not more than 4 per cent. Mr. Sabin believes that nothing should stand in the way of the Government's getting what money it needs, and getting it first. He would not leave even the temptation to financiers and investors to make an extra profit by placing their available funds somewhere else. At the same time, he pointed out, there are certain industrial needs that must be taken care of if the Government is to play the most efficient rôle in the war. He thought a central board to pass on financial offerings was the solution of the problem.

"There is one phase of Government financing to meet the needs of the war which must not be ignored if it is to be attended with the largest possible measure of success," he said, "and that is the desirable elimination of competition. To meet the pressing needs of the war the Government should have right of way in its demands for labor, capital, and materials; and everything possible which means competition with these demands should be eliminated, or at least postponed.

"The country's business is war, and every proposition should be measured by the standard of war's necessities. Only as its successful prosecution is furthered can any venture be justified. It may even be necessary to suggest the formation of a Government board to pass on the priority of public financial offerings, as is now being done in the field of transportation and production. In order to perform our successful part in the war there must be continuous new financing in transportation and industrial fields to enable these important military aids to render the service demanded of them. The investment market should be kept open to their requirements as far as possible."

Mr. Sabin added a plea for increased saving and consequent increased ability of the people for investment in Government war bonds.

Portuguese Wire Strike Ended.

LISBON, Sept. 16.—Telegraphic service between Portugal and France, interrupted since Sept. 1 by a strike, was resumed today. Almost all the postal and telegraphic employes, who abandoned their work, have returned to their offices.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Forecast.

N. C.—Rains Mon. Tues. fair, warmer in interior; diminishing n. e. winds on coast.

S. C. and Ga.—Showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; moderate n. e. winds on coast.

Fla.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle winds, mostly e.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers Mon. Tues. probably fair; gentle winds, mostly e.

Tenn.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; little change in temperature.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Ind.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, warmer n.; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, warmer c. and w.; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., except showers in s.; not much change in temperature.

Mo., Wis., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; not much change in temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

S. Dak.—Unsettled but fair weather Mon. and Tues.; warmer in w. Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

Kansas—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably showers by Mon. night; not much change in temperature.

La., Okla., E. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy, probably scattered showers.

Ark.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy.

W. Tex.—Mon. unsettled; showers in n. and w.; Tues. probably fair.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Aktieselskabet Dompsk "Thorbjorn" against Harrison & Co., Inc.
Notice: I have attached certain sub-freight moneys or charter hire now in the hands of W. R. Grace & Company and due from W. R. Grace & Company to Harrison & Company, Inc., under a certain charter party of the steamship "Thorbjorn," dated on or about March 26, 1917. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court, on September 26, 1917, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated, September 17, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HAIGHT, SANFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Libellants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph H, of Section III., Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 19 bales and 16 bundles of rugs.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 1, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated, September 13, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.
Dated August 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Pacific Commercial Company against Steamship "Strinda," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime, for cargo damage, $15,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on September 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, September 17, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
Harrington Bigham & Englar, Proctors for Libellants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Warren Moore et al. against Steamship "Sif," her engines, &c.
Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime, for damages on contract $6,583.10. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on September 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, September 17, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Libellant.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25,014.—In Bankruptcy.—DORA KRAFT, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Dora Kraft are hereby given notice that on September 12, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 27, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 15, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24990.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. BRINK, Bankrupt.
William H. Brink was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 6th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 27th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of South Carolina.—FREDERICK CUTTER, Plaintiff, vs. INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Defendant.
United States District Court, Southern District of Florida.—Same vs. Same.
United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—Same vs. Same.
Notice is hereby given that decrees respectively made by the above Courts in the above actions on July 23, 1917, and July 30, 1917, require that all persons having or claiming to have claims against said Interstate Chemical Corporation deliver sworn proofs of such claims to the undersigned Receivers, at 33 Pine St., New York City, or in care of Mitchell & Smith of Charleston, S. C., on or before October 1, 1917, and said decrees also provide that no person failing to comply herewith shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any properties, assets, and effects of said corporation now or hereafter in said Receivers' possession.
W. R. SULLIVAN,
F. B. TILGHMAN,
Receivers.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—IN the matter of the general assignment of HANS A. DIECKMANN and ARNOLD EGLI, co-partners doing business under the firm name of EGLI & DIECKMANN, to WILLIAM F. CARELL, for the benefit of creditors.—Please take notice that pursuant to an order made by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Kings County, the Assignee herein, William F. Carell, will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 17th of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., the following property: Wines, beers, liquors, cordials, whiskies and all of the Assignee's right, title and interest in all other property located on the premises, 965 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, on which there is a chattel mortgage held by Wälz & Zerweck, Brewers. The said business will be offered for sale in one lot as a going concern. For further particulars apply to Assignee, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
WILLIAM F. CARELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR L. FULLMAN, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York.

FOR BUYERS.

Country buyers should consider the advisability of replenishing stores by a small advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times. The contents of a prepaid day lettergram detailing buyers' needs will be adjusted to form an advertisement appearing the next morning and read by thousands of wholesalers. Cost for this service is 50 cents for each line of six words.

MARKHAM OPPOSES STATE-OWNED ROADS

President of Illinois Central Disagrees with Opinion of E. P. Ripley.

SAYS WAR UPHOLDS VIEWS

Declares World Conflict Shows Ability of Managers to Cope with Situation.

Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, does not agree with President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fé that Government ownership of the railroads is fast approaching in the United States. Mr. Markham believes that the work of the Railroads' War Board in operating the carriers of the country as a unit in the war shows that it is not necessary to have Government operation to secure a maximum of efficiency in time of need. He further argues that the war will place such financial burdens upon the Government that it cannot afford the cost of buying the roads.

In a letter to The Railway Age Gazette Mr. Markham says:

"I have read recently a newspaper interview given by President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, in which he expresses the opinion that Government ownership of railways in the United States is not only a possibility, but a high probability. He has expressed his opinion before.

"Mr. Ripley occupies deservedly a very prominent place among the railway executives of this country. Therefore, if his utterances on this subject are allowed to pass without challenge from railway sources, they may be accepted by the public as expressing the views of railway executives. I do not think most railway executives agree with him on this matter. Certainly I do not. On the contrary, I think we are moving away from Government ownership, and that recent developments, especially since the United States entered the war, have made its adoption less probable. Among my reasons for thinking this are the following:

"First, it has been contended by advocates of Government ownership that the Government could raise enough capital to acquire the railways at 3 per cent., or even less, and that, therefore, a large saving could be made by substituting the credit of the Government, as the owner of the railways, for that of private companies. Experience during the present war has answered this argument. Our Government is paying 3½ per cent. on the Liberty Loan bonds, which are tax free, and yet they are selling at slightly below par. It is understood that it will pay 4 per cent. on the next large issue of bonds. The leading Governments of Europe are paying 6 per cent. and even more. Experience indicates that, conditions as to taxation and other matters being the same, the difference in the rate of interest on capital which a strong Government and a strong railroad have to pay is not more than one-half of 1 per cent.

"Second, it has been argued that the consolidation of the railways under Government ownership would make it possible to effect large economies. One reason why our railways have not in the past effected all the economies possible has been that the Government, through the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the anti-pooling section of the Act to Regulate Commerce, has prohibited them from curtailing wasteful competition. When we entered the war the prohibition against concerted action and unified operation ceased to be enforced and with the helpful coöperation of shippers the managements of the railways have since then made increases in efficiency that are remarkable. In 1916 they handled much more freight with each mile of line, each car and each locomotive than ever before; but they are at present far exceeding the record made in 1916.

"Third, it was formerly argued that the railways ought to be acquired by the Government so that in case of war they could be used with the greatest effectiveness for national defense. The course followed by the railway managements, since the United States entered the present war, has resulted in our railways being made a more potent instrumentality of national defense than they probably would be if owned by the Government.

"Fourth, when we entered the war the national debt was only about one billion dollars. It will soon be many billions. The railways represent an investment of approximately twenty billion dollars. The proposition that the Government should acquire the railways when its debt was so small was very different from the proposition that it should add an indebtedness representing the cost of acquiring the railways to the huge debt that will result from the war.

"Recognition of the fact, that from the standpoint of the public, Government ownership is undesirable will tend to cause the public to make regulation more reasonable and fair, and therefore to make Government ownership more and more improbable."

Must Fight One's Own Battles.

In the last analysis every individual must fight his own moral battles and when a conscientious man fights against fearful odds to cut down on his smoking and begins to leave little wads of used but still serviceable chewing gum around on newel-post, davenport and porch swing he receives little encouragement in his struggle to lead a better life from the partner of his joys, if any, and sorrows.—Ohio State Journal.

Revised Health Hint.

"Take a walk every morning after breakfast. It is better for you than any medicine a chemist can compound. Take your health walk and you live in a new world." So says an enthusiastic editor. To which may be added: "Take your breakfast so early that your walk won't catch you in the sunshine that wilts your collar and reduces your underwear to pulp."—Ohio State Journal.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
US<Byrne.
Same<Cappel.
Same<Tinck et al.
Same<Kovalsky & N.
Same<Newman.
Same<Kovalsky, (2.)
Same<Syphers, (2.)
Same<Hawes et al.
Same<Davis, (2.)
Same<McNeil, (2.)
Same<Chas Mead, (2.)
Same<W Mead, (2.)
Same<Norton, (2.)
Same<Leonard, (2.)
Same<Taffendir, (2.)
Same<Jacobson et al.
Same<Homeyer.
Same<Heppelstone.
At 11 A. M.:
Re habeas corpus for production of Ernest Odell Queen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Spiritusfaberiek Astra<Sugar Products Co, (2.)
Alema Realty Exchange Co<Bache.
Silverberg Importing Co<A Steinhardt & Bros.
Rice<Rice.
Genther<Weinstein.
Re P Keller Co.
Fox<Strauss.
Hallasey<NY Steam.
Re Cohen.
Re Philips.
Re Contractors' Supply Co.
Novitzky<NY Ry Co.
Kutner<Shapiro, Bernstein & Co.
Ax<Oscar Frommel & Brothers, Inc.
Van Alen<Walkoff.
Re Italo-American Stores.
Dunning<Breiterman.
Shapiro<Samuelson.
Grossferstand<The Central Palace Co.
Soeder<Soeder.
Murphy<Hill.
Oppenheim<Siegel.
Kasniver<Kasniver.
NY Pneumatic Service Co<E E Smith Contracting Co.
Buchsbaum<95th St & Broadway Corp.
Story<Post.
Lusky<Lusky.
Ochs<Avilow.
Re Smith. (Cohen.)
Orbach<Erie RR Co.
Hennessy<same.
Seaton<Baltimore & Ohio RR Co.
Clark<Rishell.
American Hardware Corp<Brady Oltarsh Construction Co
Helburn Thompson Co<All American Mercantile Corp.
Callie<Miller.
Adrain<Isaacs.
Dunzi<T H Symington Co.
Societe Bordelaise De Conserves & Produits Alimentaires<Wood & Selick.
Rodrizues<Kretschmer.
Fredrico<Nikolaus.
Pedretti<Quincy Mining Co.
Bau<Bau.
Breitenbach<Northwestern Mutual Life Ins Co.
Bartholomew<Barrick Publishing Co.
Emigrant Ind Saving Bank<Maier.
Re Donohue, (Sokel.)
Naumberg<Stern.
Friedman<Gibbons.
United States Savings Bank<Murry.
Ax<Oscar Frommel & Brothers, Inc.
Humphrey<Humphrey.
Zunser<Zunser.
Liebling<Cohn.
Bohm<Alt.
Negrin<Negrin.
Kennedy<Kelly.
Moshera<Sternberg.
Mesker Bros Iron Co<Kelly & Kelly.
Re Concreto Products.
Dispatch Film Corp<Mitchell Mark Realty
Shea<Manhattan Walters' Assn.
Moses<Moses.
United Distillers Co<Bright.
Zendman<Shults Bread Co.
Kornblum<Burnett
Travelers Ins<461 8th Av Co.
People, &c<Swift.
Traficanti<5th Av Coach Co.
Richter<same.
Ryan<same.
Katz<Katz.
Pletnick<Bronner.
Meyer<Mayo.
Lanyon's Detective Agency<Sackey.
Baum<Taubert.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Harriet H. Spear,
James A. Nichols,
Thomas E. Holland,
John L. Roberts,
Richard Ferris,
Gesha Hoffman.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lefetra, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Scien Heater<Kidde.
Dunn<Lozier.
Elias<Aarons.
Rocco<United Cigars Stores Co.
Torocco<N. Y. Ry.
Fleischer<same.
Goldman<same.
McTigue<same.
Greenberg<same.
Goldberg<same.
Davis<same.
Goodstein<same.
Saniski<same.
Feldman<same.
Grace<same.
Stahl<same.
Goll<same.
Allaco<Knapp.
Spiro<Nassau Mortgage Co.
Lawres<Friedman.
Condon<42d & St. N. Av. Ry.
Loft Bldg. Co.<Eagle Waist Co.
Abert<Sire.
Patterson<American Aniline Co.
Henning<Martin.

PART II.—Lefetra, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Hickey<Porter—Richard F. Weekes.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—U. S. Trust Co.<Samuel A. Teets—Philip J. Schmidt. Wilfred F. Richards<Rachel L. Pasinsky—Alfred Katz. Walter Solomon<John Doe—William V. McDermott. Mutual Life Ins. Co.<George W. Eccles—F. F. Strauss.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.—Motions.
Estates of:
Mary Schoenberg,
Aristide Antonuccio,
Moses Barlin, (or Baillen,)
Anna Graper,
Anna Graessle.
Wills for probate:
Christian Dilg,
Adelheid Lieb,
Herbert G. Grigg,
Peter Daly,
Augusta Stark.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Railroad Co-Operative Bldg. & Loan Assn.<Crilly—C. L. Hoffman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.
Blascow<Wallas.
Re Saratoga Av.
Palansky<34 Av RR.
Halpern<same.
Amber Rty Co<Hotel & R Emp Alliance.
Hillin<Peirson.
Ackerson<Ackerson.
Kramer<Claphe.
Sing<Rubin
Nimen<Herschcopf.
Glatzer<Glatzer.
Abrams<Cherey, (2.)
Re Malbone St, (Block.)
Sorg<Sloup.
Shankroff<Un Yeast.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
McCreery<Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co.
Miller<Baker.
People<Hope.
Re L I RR.
Wettlaufer<Woodward, (2.)
Sandhol<Luderman.
Geyer<Hirsch.
Gabride<B H RR.
Re Union Bank, (310 Driggs Av.)
Lehman<Lehman.
Hume<Hume.
Turnbull<Morse D D & R Co.
Matawok Land Co<Galvin, (2.)
Smith<Smith.
Kings Co Lgt Co<CNY, (2.)
Murphy<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Re Troy Av, (E 45 St)
Evans<Jones.
Bklyn City S & L Assn<Kremp.
Rattray<Phoenix Ins Co, (Hartford.)
Buongervino<Buongervino.
Cosgrave<Cosgrave.
Glatzer<Glatzer.
Re Atl Dock Co.
Cassin<Everett.
Re Hickey.
Ackerson<Ackerson.
Brunner<Brunner.
Marks<Bennett.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ford<Ford.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 145.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.
Blaut<Olmstead et al.
Goldstein<Hickey Contracting Co.
Lynch<Feldman & ano.
Johnson<Ryan.
Spinoso<Colabella & ano.
Strober<Rosenthal & ano.
Wichman<NY Con RR
Belford<Nassau RR.
Wells<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Payne<Law Reporting.
Stout<CNY.
Kulickosky<Casselman
Frishberg<C I & B RR
Kallman<Sylvester.
Epstein<Schnibbe.
Cederstrom<Woods.
Ward<C I & B RR.
Ganly<B H RR.
US Title Guar Co<Raynor.
Riggio<Smith.
Wilburger & Clark<Stearns Co.
Price<Nassau RR.
Fenton<B H RR.
Sackett Coal Co<Link Realty & Const Co.
Barry<Wickland.
Liebman<B H RR.
Zweig<Glasser.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
McDonough<Greenhut.
Schneider<Yarmovsky.
Fagan<B H RR.
Latino<I R T.
Gardner<Werner.
De Vito<NY Con RR.
Tutschulte<Meldrum.
Weisman<NY Con RR.
Marx<Weller & ano.
Wilke<Mele.
Paturzo<Tanguay.
Horn<Bloomingdale.
Marino<C I & B RR.
Murphy<Bordens Condensed Milk Co & ano.
Mangialetti & ano<Harris.
Sternitzke<Coney Isl & Gravesend Ry.
Arpino<Lehne.
Basil<Weber.
Callahan<Taylor.
Steel<Knouse.
Iglovitz<CNY.
Amadeo<same.
Murray<Union Ry of NY.
Weber<CNY.
Bloom<Malman & ano.
Duperly<Hermann.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,225.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of
Mary C Jennings,
Elizabeth Sampson,
Emil Bachman,
Owen Warnock,
Louis Schneider,
Owen Reilly,
C M Smith,
Rose Lengers.
John Murphy,
Isaac Thomas,
C D Corbett,
John A Casey, 2.)
George C Bander,
August Kramer,
Eliza Kenny,
Charles Smith.
Administration of Josiah Zellie.
Estates of
Frank Aul,
Jane Pittman,
Elizabeth Woolsey,
Tredito Infants.
Accounting of Eric Lind.
George Geanes.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—In Part I.—At 10 A. M.
McCallum<Martin.
Galvin<same.
Kerider<L I RR.
Herman<Cook.
Collins, an infant<B H RR Co.
Rosemann<N Y & Q Co Ry, (2.)
Kratchovil<Gimbel Bros.
Foy<McGunnigle.
Flynn<B H RR Co.
McEwen<McEwen, as executrix.
Boss<Wiggins & ano.
Henke<Gussack et al, (2.)
Bowler<Ankener.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day on this call:
Guidi, as admx<L I RR Co.
Lautz<Card.
Maniscalco, an infant<Friedman.
Luban, an infant<B H RR Co.
Lechner<Krayer.
Koestler<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Hawse, as admx<Penn RR Co.
Betty<Manray Co.
Jachens<Behringer.
Niebling<Dambrauski.
McNeil<Thompson.
Kerrigan<Schmidt.
Bolinger<Ivins.
Henry, as admr<N Y & Queens Co Ry.
Malloy<Green.
Iorio<Penn RR Co.
Dillon, as admr<I R T Co.
Mulligan<L I Elec Ry. Co.
White<N Y Con RR.
Brown<N Y & Q Co Elec L & P Co.
Anderson<Kirkpatrick
Toomey<Man & Q Tr Corp.
Bichovsky<Home Title Ins Co of N Y.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,716.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Day calendar.
Westch Lgt Co<Cook.
Hendrickson<City of White Plains.
Campbell<Pearsall.
Palmer<Van Berk.
Aronson<Morrissey.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Walsh<Sheppard.
Cesari<Dondero, (2.)
Nowakowska<Farrell.
Poelmitz<Skillen.
Del Donne<Torto.
Gorelich<Blumberg.
Shaw<O'Leary.
Maxwell<Klene.
Masulio<Yanuzzi.
Mandon<Brady.
Coleman<Schroeder.

BUSINESS MEN PLAN WAR AID FOR NATION

Chamber of Commerce of United States Gathers at Atlantic City Today.

CITY'S DELEGATES CHOSEN

William Fellowes Morgan Heads Representatives of the Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that its delegates to the war convention of American business men, to be held in Atlantic City this week on the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, would be William Fellowes Morgan, President; S. C. Mead, Secretary; William C. Breed, B. D. Caldwell, W. H. Douglas, L. R. Eastman, Jr., John H. Love, Edward D. Page, Lewis F. Pierson, and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. Delegates will be present from practically all the constituent organizations of the chamber, representing the most important commercial bodies of the country, so that the activities of the chamber in support of the Federal war program, which have hitherto been carried out by its officers, will now be advanced by the immediate representatives of the membership.

The purpose of the meeting has been described as the devising of methods which will enable the business men to render still more assistance than they are now giving in the prosecution of the war. R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C., President of the chamber, will preside at the opening of the meetings.

Among the principal speakers will be Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Ambassador from Russia; Lord Northcliffe, Chairman of the British War Mission; Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the War Industries Board, Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator; A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental National Bank of Chicago.

Of particular interest are expected to be the addresses of Mr. Bedford and Mr. Farrell. The latter, who is Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, will speak on "Helping to Win the War Through Foreign Trade" at one of the group sessions on Thursday, which will be devoted to the consideration of how external commerce may be employed to further the prosecution of the war and the attainment of the defeat of the enemy.

Mr. Bedford will tell how the oil industry has treated the problems of conservation of supplies and distribution of product. He will treat this subject in detail as a sort of specimen view of how one industry has met the problems which almost all industries are facing or are soon to face. The Federal officials will give information as to the part that business men can take in supplying war needs behind the lines.

In discussing the convention, Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, says editorially this week:

"Such meetings are important under our form of government because our system does not afford the opportunity, which exists in most of the European States with which we are allied, for votes of confidence in public officials who are charged with executing the will of the people. The representative form of government which exists here puts men in office by a plurality vote and keeps them there for stated terms, regardless of the result of any vote taken in the legislative body. The convention, therefore, will be a demonstration of unanimity with regard to the war.

"War disrupts business. This disturbance makes necessary continual readjustments which the business men of the country have made and are making cheerfully and without complaint. Not only are they meeting the difficulties of a shifting situation, but they now are gathering together to ask each other and their representatives in official station in Washington what else they can do to aid in winning the war."

FURS MUCH IN DEMAND.

Trade Considers Shortage of Some a Possibility Later On.

The increasing demand for almost all furs, foreshadowed in the last report of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, is growing more marked from day to day, culminating in a more active market than has been seen here for many years. Present indications point to a continuance of this activity.

So large has been the recent call for furs that the trade is now considering the possibility of a shortage during the coming season of some of those that are wanted most. Stocks of many kinds of furs are known to be smaller than usual at this time of the year. This is attributed to the unusual demand that has existed throughout the world in the last few years, as well as to the lessened importations of European furs since the beginning of the war. These facts, taken in conjunction with the size of the demand from the usual manufacturing sources and the constant enlargement of the fur needs of the Government, can hardly fail to mean a paucity of stocks of many popular furs before the season is over. Under conditions of this kind, the October sale, which begins on Oct. 15, will come at a time when full prices are sure to be realized by shippers of the favored furs and when most other furs are likely to share in the upward trend.

All grades of muskrat, red fox, white fox, ermine, wolf and marten are in strong demand. Blue fox and cross fox are selling well, and an improvement is reported in the demand for silver fox. Lynx is stronger than when last reported. All grades of raccoon are now selling well, as are the better wild cat pelts. Skunk from all sections is in better demand, and the various grades of mink are being disposed of freely. The call for beaver has slackened somewhat, while gray fox is selling poorly.

TO BUY 1,000,000 CALVES.

Hotel Men Plan Great Extension of Beef Raising Campaign.

The Buy a Calf campaign of the hotel and restaurant men has been so successful that the men in the industry, it was said yesterday, now contemplate the purchase of 1,000,000 calves instead of 10,000, as originally intended. The Hotel Review, it is announced, will establish near Milford, Penn., a calf farm upon which will grow up the calves purchased by the men in the movement here. The farm covers 150 acres, and provision has been made for the caring for of 500 calves.

The Buy a Calf movement began when Mr. Hoover asked the representatives of the restaurant and hotel men from all parts of the country to help out the present food emergency. They adopted calf buying as part of food conservation and each one pledged himself to buy and raise a calf to stimulate interest in cattle raising. The plan called for the purchase of 10,000 calves, to be kept two years, during which time each will have increased in weight about 1,000 pounds.

John McE. Bowman, now a member of the United States Food Administration, was head of the committee that worked out the details of the campaign and the Calf Owners' Club. He hopes that 1,000,000 calves will have been raised by hotel and restaurant men of the country when this campaign is finished. The idea, he explained, was not one of profit, but to bring about an increase in the country's beef supply.

Among the charter members of the Calf Owners' Club are Thomas D. Green of the Hotel Woodward and President of the Hotel Association of New York City, Fred Sterry of the Plaza, George C. Brown of the Park Avenue, and W. H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt.

Jewish Morning Journal — Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

DRESSES.—French serge dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress and Suit, 19 West 27th.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—(Stock;) Belfast goods. Room 1031, 346 Broadway. Phone 1039 Franklin.

KARAMI.—Blumenthal's, $8.50 net; 11050, $2.10 net; 544, $2.20 net; Chase's stripes, $5 net. N 60 Times.

MERCHANDISING "successfully" consists in mainly knowing where to buy; we are a trio of women and men purchasing agents in "department" store merchandise; let us buy for you; we "know" New York; particulars on request. Drexel, Rothschild & Whitney, 505 5th Av., N. Y.

SKIRTS.—Mannish patterns, $2.25 up; Sol satin skirts at $2.25; we specialize in jobs. Asner & Matzkin, Orchard 499.

TAFFETA.—Mustard, 36 inches, extra fine quality, 75c net. H 48 Times.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, quantities, various colors; prompt and future deliveries; Red Cross, army, navy, church societies, and dealers supplied. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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SALESMAN, handle line of popular-priced ladies' belts, covering Southern and Middle West States; commission. B. C., 216 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

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BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; S. Lustig, notions, toilet goods, jewelry, fancy goods; Marlborough.

BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Henry, waists; Miss A. V. Burns, dresses; basement; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Dykes, linens, flannels; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, domestics, dress goods, silks; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, men's, boys' caps, cigars, smokers' articles; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; 134 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons, umbrellas. S. M. Keyser, jewelry, leather goods; R. P. Evans, silks, satins; 1,107 Broadway.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; R. H. Yarwood, housefurn. goods, trunks, bags, toys; 353 4th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dry goods; 97 Grand.

LAREDO, Texas—S. C. Freed, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

NEW ORLEANS—L. Goldstein & Sons Co.; E. B. Goldstein, notions, jewelry; 258 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibian, waists, 1,261 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Wm. Didenhover, coats, suits, waists; 452 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; T. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; W. Coon, upholstery goods, Wallick.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Western D. G. Co.; O. A. Kjos, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; R. E. Tilles, shoes; 353 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss E. Bennett, dresses; 404 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Wallick.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Niswanger-Birkesser Co.; J. O. Niswanger, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

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LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 38th St., 184 St. Brooklyn; 505 Fulton St.

BRICK HELD UP BY WAGE PARLEY

Barge Captains Demand Terms Manufacturers of Brick Cannot Meet.

USING WINTER STOCK NOW

Attempt to Unionize Boatmen Under Present Conditions May Stir Builders to Act.

Pending the outcome of a wage parley that threatens to assume the proportions of a lockout between the Hudson River brick manufacturers and the Captains of the brick barges supplying this market with common building brick, dealers in this city and vicinity have been forced within the last few days to draw heavily upon reserve stocks set aside for Winter requirements, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

This latest turn in Eastern building material events accentuates the need for the conference scheduled for 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the office of Borough President Marcus M. Marks in the Municipal Building when the problems arising from the war will be freely and constructively discussed by Saunders Red, of J. E. H. Carpenter, President of the Investing Builders Association, building supply men, and building material manufacturers. The meeting has been arranged purposely so that just such conditions as these can have concerted attention.

When conditions hampering supply and delaying assemblage in war munitions occur, the powers of the Government are set at work to find a solution which is immediately forthcoming. Building materials not being war munitions in a direct sense, it has become necessary to find means of combating the factors seeking to make building construction even higher than now.

It is necessary to hark back to the early nineties to recall the seriousness of a lockout in the brick manufacturing industry. Every building operation in the whole city came to a standstill because brick was unprocurable. Today such a condition confronts the distributor.

The price of Hudson common brick, wholesale, in New York today is $8.25, with poor grades going out below $8. This means that the manufacturers, according to brick authorities, sell their product at a loss. In the belief that wholesale prices would go higher, many dealers have been stacking this commodity in their yards.

A few days ago an unsigned circular was sent to brick manufacturers stating that a wage scale considerably higher than that now ruling and terms of labor conditions said to be wholly impracticable was sent out from a meeting of brick barge Captains in this city. It was said that if the terms of wages and conditions were accepted the wholesale price of common brick in this market, with the proposed new wage rates, would make the net price of this basic building commodity in the New York wholesale market about $8.75. If the manufacturers' profit, cartage, haulage and the usual percentage allowed to distributers were to be added to this, the cost of laying a thousand Hudson River common brick in an ordinary wall would be nearer $28 than $24, as at present.

This condition goes to prove the rule that the cost of building materials under war conditions is toward ascending levels unless construction can be given greater freedom before Winter sets in. Any curtailment of brick supplies will cause a decided swing toward Portland and natural cement; the former selling in 1,000-barrel lots alongside of dock, New York, to dealers today at $2.12 is on the verge of another advance due to recent advances in the price of cotton bags to $200 a thousand from $172.

This industry shows a production for August in the Hudson Valley of 100,000 barrels over the production in the same mills August a year ago, and shipments from the same section in the first eight months of this year are 1,000,000 barrels in excess of that for the same period last year. Shipments from the mills of the entire country total 2,500,000 over the first eight months for 1916.

This industry is shown to stand at the top for leading all others in 19 per cent. of marked capacity, indicating that this commodity is going out in abnormal volume for the total amount of construction current, the only explanation for this condition being heavy loading by dealers in anticipation of heavy building orders later.

Building material distributers, while conceding that the top level of building material prices has been reached for commodities based upon laws of demand and supply, recognize that economic laws are beginning to enter into the material situation that have their only corrective in actual and immediate requisition. Winter carrying charges will soon be applied to such items as common brick, Portland cement, calcined gypsum, current commodities like sand, gravel, crushed stone, glass, and similar products, the cost of fuel either for manufacture, mining, or transportation will be figured into market lists. In lumber, the scarcity is of cars and ships is going to be increasingly apparent.

If an inquiry can be developed between now and the middle of December to permit some of these added costs to be distributed over many orders instead of a few, the cost to individual consumers will be bearable because dealers can better gauge the Winter and early Spring requirements.

Current quotations show little or no change. There is a freer buying movement for lumber which, however, cannot be met by immediate deliveries from mill base to dealers. Dealers, as a rule, are well supplied, but on a cramped basis. Speculative buying is discouraged because most mills will sell to customers only on normal requirements. The fuel problem promises to be the cause of a further advance in the price of window plate glass unless a change in the building situation takes place. Structural steel is still in an unsettled state, with some independent buying.

CARLTON MANSIONS

Advertisement on Page Two

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24090.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD MAMMES, Bankrupt.

Bernard Mammes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 8th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 27th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24414.—In Bankruptcy.—ADELAIDE P. KRAKAUER, Bankrupt.

Adelaide P. Krakauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 24, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Factory and Land for Sale by Public Auction

In re:

Damien Lalonde Limited

1000 Christophe Colomb Street. Door and Sash Factory of Montreal. In Liquidation.

To be offered for sale by public auction at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1917, at Eleven o'clock.

24 lots of land in St. Denis Ward, City of Montreal, containing over 80,000 feet of land with buildings thereon erected, comprising 2 storeys solid brick building, 150 x 90 ft., iron framed, concrete foundations and ground flooring, gravel roofed, upper floor mill construction with saw mill and joiner shop, kiln and machine shop, heating and lighting system; waterworks and one 8-car railway siding to C. P. Ry., and all the machinery therein contained, lumber sheds, stables and keeper's dwelling, etc., etc.

Conditions of Sale: Purchaser to assume the mortgages of $76,000.00, pay 10% on adjudication, balance of purchase price on completion of deed of sale as per conditions of sale deposited at the Office of the Liquidators, who will give any other information on demand.

VINET & DUFRESNE, Liquidators, 99 St. James Street, Montreal.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT
Furnished or Unfurnished
30 West 92nd Street

Doctor going abroad on military duty desires to rent his private house, fully furnished or unfurnished, or to sell it. Four-story house, all modern improvements, three bath rooms, five toilets, electric lighting, modern fixtures, parquette salon floors. Apply on premises or to Edwin S. Brickner, 129 East 69th Street; telephone 9217 Plaza.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate & Insurance
Specialists in Apartments
East and South of Central Park
414 Madison Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 5600.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Estate at Scarsdale.

20 miles from Grand Central, 8 acres, consisting of brook, woodland, gardens and lawns, great century old oaks. The setting we can never offer again. English stone and half timber house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage and stable, with outbuildings. Ground worth $40,000; house would cost $30,000 to build. Immediate sale price $30,000. Terms.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
13 East 41st St., New York.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

OVERLOOKING THE WATER

Seven rooms and bath, all improvements; 30 minutes from N. Y. 2 blocks from L. I. R. R. station; ideal bathing, boating, and fishing. Small cash payment, balance monthly, as rent. Address S. A., Box 39 Times.

MOST COMPLETE RENTAL AND SALE LIST
White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.
Depot Square. White Plains. 'Phone 413.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decoration, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tube; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $200 cash, full price $3,400. If S. 47 West 34th Street, New York, Room 434.

OPPORTUNITIES.

Houses, Lots, Plots and Small Farms, adjacent to city. Ideal locations for all-year home. Waterfronts especially. Will build to plans. Only small cash payments needed. Write K. A., Box 51 Times.

SMALL POULTRY FARM

6 rooms; house needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 245 West 34th St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES TO LET

428 3rd Ave., near 30th St. $85
1504-6 Amsterdam Ave., near 135th St. .. $75
212 Bowery, near Houston St. $165

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD GEIST, trading as B. GEIST & CO., Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned Receiver offers for sale the following described property:

Sewing machines, motors, power tables, special machines, office and factory furniture, partitions, safe, desks, etc., etc.

Sealed bids for the above described property will be received by the undersigned Receiver at the office of Maurice L. Shaine, Esq., 299 Broadway, New York, on the 22nd day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The above mentioned property may be inspected at the premises, 145 West 30th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday and Friday, September 20th and 21st, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

No representation, guarantee, or covenant is made by the Receiver as to the character, quality or description of the property.

In the event of the Receiver rejecting all bids, the property will be sold at public auction on Monday, September 24th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 145 West 30th Street, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer.

FRANCIS L. KOHLMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAJESTIC PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 19th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 251 West 19th St. and immediately thereafter at 165 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of master records of bronze and copper for disc records and stock records, acids, solutions, and other materials used in manufacture of records, machinery, two Sheridan power presses, furniture, and fixtures; also all the right, title, and interest of Receiver in good-will and trade name of bankrupt. ALBERT FALCK, Receiver. BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of U. S. LADIES TAILORS IMPORTERS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Sept. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 398 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine line of Show Room Fixtures, used in an up-to-date tailor's establishment, consisting of Wall Cases, Tables, Chairs, Racks, Safe, Carpet, Fixtures, etc.

CLIFFORD G. LUDYGH, Receiver. SAMUEL BRAND, Attorney for Receiver, 253 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EPFURPH HOTEL AND CAFE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Oct. 1, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 204 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Bar Fixtures, Back Bar, Beer Pump, Glassware, Chairs, Tables, Fixtures, &c. JOHN V. COGGEY, Trustee.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 258 Broadway, New York.

THE WYOMING
55th St. & 7th Ave.

Several Very Attractive Apartments to Lease from $1800 to $6500

Large, Light, Sunny Rooms

Also 11-Room Apartment Furnished

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Bargain $6,000, Easy Terms

$4,000 Can Remain on Mortgage.

Beautiful Home Near Water.

PLOT 100 BY 165 FEET. 7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Compare this Property with Any $8,000 House Equally Near New York.

Magnificent situation, overlooking water; conveniently situated for commuting; express service; select neighbors; every city convenience, all country advantages. House is new, has steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, panelled walls, open fireplaces; near golf, country club, school, churches. Send for floor plans. This is an actual photograph.

P. D. WORCESTER,
168 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1522—Cort.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street.
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

611 West End Ave.

An exceptional opportunity to obtain immediate possession of 4-story house, hardwood floors, electric lights, 3 baths, and all modern improvements. The house is particularly adapted for Doctor. Reasonable rental. Apply to owner, next door, 609 West End Ave., or to your own broker.

313 WEST 139TH ST
PRIVATE HOUSE
11 Rooms—in perfect order.
Near "L" Station. Reasonable.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. 'Phone 1481 Murray Hill.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN ARTISTIC HOME

Beautifully furnished; 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern in every particular and in perfect condition; open fireplaces, hardwood flooring throughout, electric lights, shower baths, tiled bathrooms, automatic water heater, etc.. Rent $150 per month.

Z. D. BERRY,
188 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. 486 Main.

Magnificently Furnished

Residence; finest block in West Seventies; $2,500 for the season. Long lease if desired.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

625 West 156th St.
At Riverside Drive.
Highest type fireproof apartment. Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum grounds.
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $1,300 to $1,700.
Only 2 Apartments on a floor
One 8-Room Apt. Suitable for Physician
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 3,787 B'way at 157th St.
Telephone 258—Audubon.

530 MANHATTAN AVE. COR. 123D
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
420 W. 119TH ST. Nr. Columbia College
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES **$32-$65**
Tel. Morningside 3927. Owner on premises.

SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS & BATH, $80.00
226 Central Park West
Near 81st Street
Elevator, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents
149 BROADWAY.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Furnished studio, north light, to lease. 3 Room Apartment to sublet.
J. E. BALL, Manager.
200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner

340 WEST 86TH STREET
Five, Six, Seven Rooms
two and three baths
$1400 TO $2200

GRAND VIEW
S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. & 155th St.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
Convenient to Subway and L.
5th Av. Bus Passes the Door.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000 to $1,200.
Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

THE OGONTZ 509-511 West 122nd St.
Near Broadway.
Elevator Apartments. 3 and 6 Rooms. Southern exposure; rents $45 month up. Located near Morningside & Riverside Drive. References essential. Supt. on premises, or LOUIS JACOBS, Agt., Real Estate & Insurance, 1047 Park Av., 86th St. Tel Lenox 9273.

Cathedral Court
44 Morningside Drive, Cor. 115th St.
Overlooking Park, 6, 7 Rooms, all light. Rent $1,000-$1,100.

59 WEST 76th STREET
Elevator apartments completely modernized. 6 large, light rooms; hardwood floors throughout.
RENT ONLY $60 PER MONTH.
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SMALL APARTMENTS
In Fifth Ave. Section.
ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN
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6 large, light rooms and bath, $1,400. East and south exposures, elevator, &c. Apply
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THE CLARISSA,
2400-2408 SEVENTH AV., COR. 140TH.
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $32 TO $55.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

BING & BING
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Telephone 6410 Bryant.

SMALL APARTMENTS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes

Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable. Manager at Each House.

The Woolsey,
141 East 44th St.,
East of Lexington Av.,
2 rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $60 to $72.50
Furnished, $80 to $97.50

The Dearborn,
350 West 55th St.,
One block west of Broadway,
1, 2, 3 & 4 rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $37.50 to $90
Furnished, $45 to $107.50

The Poinciana,
434 West 120th St.,
2 & 3 rooms, bath.
Unfurnished, $50 to $60
Furnished, $62.50 to $77.50

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.

Unfurnished studio for rent, north light; also furnished studio, north light, and unfurnished apartment of thee rooms and bath.

J. E. BALL, Manager.

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High class walk-up Apts. Hall service; large, light & sunny rooms; all outside.
4-5-6 Rooms
RENTS $32 to $55 MONTHLY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Choice Elevator Apartments.

1261 Mad. Ave. Cor. 90th Street	8 & 9 Rooms 2 B'ths, $1800-2100
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The Essex
Madison Avenue at 56th Street
Furnished Apartments to Lease
2 to 6 Rooms
1, 2 and 3 Baths
Restaurant
Also Maidstone Inn, East Hampton, L. I.

35TH ST., 152 EAST, Near Lexington Av.
High-Class Ground Floor Apartment.
6 Elegant rooms, 2 bath and 2 store rooms; suitable dentist, doctor or private family; hall service day & night. Rent, or
$1300
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St. Hanover 4642.

Hamilton Terrace—144 St.
Two Blocks East of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5-6-7 Elegant large rooms; exclusive residential section; near subway & "L". Rents Reasonable.

944 PARK AV.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400
Excellent service. Owner on premises.

75 EAST 81ST ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER PARK AVENUE.
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

BROOKLYN.

"THE DANDRIDGE"
415 Washington Ave.

5-room apartment in this high-class elevator building, with all latest improvements; telephone service day and night. Convenient to all transit. Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
BROOKLYN.

"THE DANDRIDGE"
415 Washington Ave.,
Bet. Greene & Gates.

5-room furnished apartment, high-class elevator building, with telephone service night and day; convenient to all transit. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or for rent, furnished or unfurnished, 30 West 92d St.; doctor going abroad on military duty desires to rent his private house, fully furnished or unfurnished, or to sell it; four-story house, all modern improvements, three bath rooms, five toilets, electric lighting, modern fixtures, parquette salon floors. Apply on premises, or to Edwin S. Brickner, 129 East 69th St.; telephone 9217 Plaza.

Beautifully furnished or unfurnished four-story-and-basement brownstone house; all modern improvements; situated in elegant west side Harlem section. Address Box 104, 2,121 5d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story factory building can be bought cheap; 10 minutes from the Williamsburg Bridge; 14,000 square feet. Arthur B. Gritman, 214 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Attractive Homes.—Commuting distance; send for list. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Bldg.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Two new houses; one 10-room frame, one 9-room tapestry brick and slate roof; each has hot water heat, gas and electricity, oak floors, open fireplaces, three tile baths, with shower; plot 80x150, price $16,000; rear adjoins Bronx Parkway, located on Walworth Av., Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y. Apply M. J. Burke, owner and builder, 114 Hartsdale Av., White Plains, N. Y. Phones White Plains 612, 2595.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $60 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY small home with two full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees, makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality, stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit, write to COZY HOME, 277 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens, but needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,450, for $100 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once for further details and tickets, B Store, 605 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens.

Seven-room house	$9,000
Eight-room house	9,700
Nine-room house, (2 baths)	12,000
Bulldog, J. K. Turton, 101 Park Av. Phone 39 Richmond Hill. Phone 6028 Murray Hill.	

Your choice of a beautiful 7 or 8 room house, having all improvements, steam, hot, cold water, gas, electricity, hardwood trim; best residential section, 5 minutes to depot; concrete walks, streets lighted; price $4,250 and $3,850; terms to suit. Stanley D. Davison, 40 Atlantic Av., Lynbrook.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Desirable one and two family houses. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
$3,000—$4,000

Splendid view of River. Large, sunny rooms, exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.

Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

46 West 83rd St.
High-Class Fireproof Apartments.
Only One Apartment for Rent.
8 Rooms, 2 baths
419 West 114th St.,
6 Rooms and bath.
Rents—$950 to $1,100.
All southern exposure.
Apply Supt. on premises, or Owner, 46 West 83rd St.
Telephone 5607 Schuyler.

140 W. 58th St.
Just Completed.
APARTMENTS OF
4 & 5 ROOMS
$1,350 to $1,950.
One Two-Room, Non-Housekeeping Apt.
Maid Service if Desired.
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505—5th Av. Murray Hill 6960.

The Raymore,
1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,200.

300 Central Park West
Corner 90th Street
13 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $4,000
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,100
Apply Superintendent on premises or
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

BONNY CASTLE HIGHLAND COURT
West Side St. Nicholas Ave., 191st to 192nd Street.
Corner Elevator Apartments
4, 5 and 7 rooms
Subway Station at 191st St., & 5th Ave. Auto-bus Service.

150 WEST 79 ST.
9 Rooms—3 Baths
$2,800
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.
505 Fifth Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6060

8 ROOMS and 2 BATHS
The Rosary
306 West 99th St.
$1400 and $1500
Cor. 83d St. 2,299 BROADWAY. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

WESTWOOD COURT
435 FT. WASHINGTON AV.
COR. W. 179TH ST. TO 180TH ST.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
RENT $1000 TO $1400
8 & 9 ROOMS
Most desirable Apartments on Washington Heights. Owner on premises.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
3 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 Rooms and Bath
$1,425 and $1,450.
G. B. Beaumont Co., Owners,
Apply on premises, or office, 286 Fifth Av.

404 WEST 115th ST.
WARREN HALL
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
7 ROOMS AND BATH; $900.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

BISMARCK COURT
550 W. 158TH ST., Near B'way.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator Apartments.
One block from Subway Station.
Motor bus service on Broadway.
Rents, $420 to $720.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

2880 BROADWAY, CORNER 112th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
9 Rooms Two Baths $1,400
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St. Hanover 4642.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements, connecting bath with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot, lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley; easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick interested party. Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.

Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 223 Times Downtown.

$100 down on 6-room house, with improvements; nice town, not far out; just the place to raise some vegetables and poultry; will take balance at $12 a month from responsible party. Write or call at once to G. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, $14.35 commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house; sleeping and dining porch; parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace; model kitchen; gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 28 minutes out; commutation 7c daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Country estate, Boonton, N. J., 30 miles from N. Y.; 14 large rooms, 3 baths; entirely modern; 25 acres, gardener's cottage, stable and garage; 400 feet frontage on private lake. E. Callan, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

MODERN HOUSE, 5 to 6 rooms, wanted from Nov. 1; no children; Jersey or Westchester preferred, within commuting distance N. Y. C.; state particulars, rental. N 400 Times.

Will lease apartment houses term of years; security; mail full details. Reade & Co., 500 5th Av.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$25 CASH and $5 monthly will buy dandy two acre farm, fine fruit and shade trees, best soil; near lake. FARM, 279 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A rolltop desk, $10.50 monthly. Furnished private office, $25.50, includes telephone and toilet service; no lease required. Inquire Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

For Rent—Two suites of three offices each in Grand Central Terminal. Apply Terry Shipbuilding Corporation, Room 5721, Grand Central Terminal.

BROADWAY CORNER STORE and basement at subway station, exceptional opportunity for any business, excellent store, very high ceiling; vacancy caused by owner's refusal to renew saloon lease; 3,167 Broadway, corner 127th. C. F. COY, 600 WEST 127TH ST.

One story building, boiler and engine, 15,000 to 20,000 square feet; 10 minutes from Williamsburg Bridge. For particulars, ARTHUR B. GRITMAN, 214 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Rent.—Light basement, $50, 8 Forrest St., near Bushwick; 3,500 sq. ft. See janitor. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Occupied by doctor for 20 years; good opportunity. 227 East 124th St.

Well-furnished private office, with stenographer and telephone service; reasonable, 45 John St., Room 406.

At 404 4th Av. (ninth floor) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

First and second floor, with extension. 34 West 56th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 50x100. Fitzgerald, 1,777 Broadway. Phone 8437 Columbus.

Wanted, small office or desk room with telephone and stenographic service in good location. W 56 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. PARK AND WEST END AVENUES. 2 TO 12 ROOMS, $100 to $1,000 MONTHLY. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC. 402 MADISON AV. TEL. MUR. HILL 2890.

Beautifully furnished, modern house, near Riverside Drive, every improvement; to responsible party $350 monthly. 327 West 75th St.

UNIQUE HOUSE
near Irving Place, forty feet from street, 8 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements. Particulars, address Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d.

Brooklyn.

MADISON ST., 575, (Brooklyn.)—Two-story, basement brown stone, 10 rooms, bath, new furnace; newly decorated; $55; open 10-8.

Unfurnished.

A three-story Queen Anne dwelling, 17 Henderson Place, (86th St., near East End Av.,) 9 rooms and bath, $50.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

Riverdale.—House, 16 rooms, 3 baths; suitable for boarding house, school, club; rent $400 monthly. Apply Robinson, 252d St. and Fieldston Road, Bronx.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story-and-attic section; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker on premises.

Private house, 10 rooms, all improvements; excellent neighborhood; cheap rent. Louis H. Zocher, 1,247 Lexington Av.

Private house, electric lights, all improvements, $1,200. 59 East 87th St.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, AT RYE. For the winter months, or longer if desired, on Milton Road, house of 13 rooms, 3 baths, fully furnished; large garage; eight acres; convenient location. J. Harper Skillin, Rye, N. Y.

Furnished, 8 rooms and bath, including linen, china, silverware, and eight tons coal; reduced rental. 11 Claremont Place, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 562J Mt. V.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Houses for rent at Scarsdale and Hartsdale at $55 and up to $300 per month. Angell & Co., (opposite station,) Scarsdale, N. Y.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted to rent, a house in New Rochelle; eight rooms, two baths; northern part of city preferred; state rent; good tenant. Address X 334 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

18TH, 112-114 EAST, (Gramercy Park section.)—Suites with private baths; other rooms attractively furnished and decorated; reception parlor; telephone booths. Stuyvesant 1,234. MRS. ARNOLD.

30TH ST., 242 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; electric light; first floor; splendid location; just off 3d Av.; private entrance; $40 and $50 per month. Owner, Phone Kahn & McCormick, Apartment Specialists, Vanderbilt 5780.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 165.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with meals, $25 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

39TH ST., 124 EAST.—One or two attractively furnished floors in private house, exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av.; extra large, light rooms, open fireplaces; references.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Two and three rooms; modern elevator apartments; rents, $900 to $1,200 per year. Inquire Superintendent.

52D ST., 206-208 West, Broadway and 7th Av. THE NEWPORT.—3 and 4 rooms, housekeeping apartments, $720-$960. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. 3700 John.

79TH, 112 EAST.—Eight rooms, 2 baths; strictly private house; adults. 6863 Lenox.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seymour, 33 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; exclusive atmosphere. Tel. Plaza 2260 or M 160 Times.

TO RENT DURING DAY TO MUSIC TEACHER
beautifully furnished studio, 36 wide by 20 ft. deep; light, airy, steam heat, elevator; fine building; excellent neighborhood. Address Gramercy Park, X 273 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 326.—Spacious, charming apartment; open fireplaces; suitable studios, doctor's office, &c.

WEST END AV., 851, (Near 102d.)—Modern five-room apartment, telephone, $35.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM will rent 3 or 4 room apartment, furnished, in good locality, between 60th and 100th Sts., west side; references; modern rent; will take any time before Sept. 25. Address Box 58, 318 West 57th St.

We have clients now seeking high-class furnished apartments, 3 to 12 rooms, for Winter season and longer; if you wish to rent yours send us full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., Furnished Apartment Department.

GENTLEMAN desires 2 or 3 rooms, private bath, service; strictly independent; well furnished; between 59th and 90th Sts; not over $15 weekly. W 162 Times.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN wish to share apartment with congenial, cultured women. Box 538, 852 Columbus Av.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN, responsible, (35,) desires 1-2 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, about $35 monthly; good location. E 344 Times Downtown.

Wanted at once first-class unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, from October first. Address X 361 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 113

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class reservations for Winter; handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; southern exposure; table optional. H 146 Times.

72D ST. (Central Park West.)—Four rooms, bath, kitchenette, hardwood floors; private house. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 120 WEST.—Richly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

73D, 103 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated furnished rooms; running water; exceptional.

73D, 136 WEST.—Nice rooms, with or without bath; electricity; subway, "L." Col. 4135.

73D, 182 WEST.—Third floor suite, 2 rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen.

73D, 173 WEST.
Newly decorated large and small rooms.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, references required.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; medium and small rooms; electricity; ideal home for gentlemen.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; electricity; private family; high-class references.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.
Attractively furnished; electricity; hardwood floors.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, $8-$9; electricity, parquetry; exclusive residence.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Large twin beds and medium rooms, lavatory, electricity, telephone; select.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, phone; select residence; references; $6-$10.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually handsome rooms, single, suite; exclusive, private house; good service; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; private baths; telephone, electricity.

76TH, 153 WEST.—Immaculately clean, private baths, electricity, back parlor, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths, electricity; back parlor, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Room and bath, also small room with running water; electricity.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms in beautiful apartment, facing Park; single or en suite. Dozier. Phone 3540 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractively renovated; large, medium, single; near bath.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, with kitchenette; newly decorated; all conveniences.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive furnished suite large, small rooms; steam, bath, electricity.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, running water; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, connecting shower baths; small rooms; exclusive house.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms, running water, bath adjoining.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, fronting south; modernly furnished; convenient; men, couples; $8.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium beautiful, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large outside rooms, running water, electricity, switchboard, elevator.

82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home large room, private bath; conveniences; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small rooms, adjoining baths, phone; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, electric lights, suitable two; reference.

82D ST. (near Riverside.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; $7. Schuyler 8331; morning.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, suite; private baths; electricity; newly decorated; refined house.

82D, 29 WEST.—Very desirable suite of rooms, also single, private bath; telephone.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two-room suite, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished; other rooms.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, comfortable, large, medium rooms, private baths, twin beds.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished room, in a private American family. Lindheim.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large room, next bath; southern exposure; all conveniences.

84TH, 145 WEST.—3-room suite; also other rooms; private; $3 up. Sheftall.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, private bath; electricity, telephone; "L," subway.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; southern exposure; small room; electricity, telephone.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or ensuite, private house.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Large well-furnished room; running water; also smaller room; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, baths; breakfast for those wishing; superior surroundings.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms, single or en suite; elevator apartment.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant house; exclusive neighborhood; abundant hot water; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; unusual rooms for light housekeeping; $3.50-$12.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; continuous hot water; convenient Subway; elevator; private house.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Rooms and suites, elegantly furnished; gentlemen preferred. Riverside 5863.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Furnished room, near subway, "L;" telephone; gentleman. Apartment 2 West.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large and single rooms; kitchenette if desired; near elevated, subway.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; best service.

93D, 258 WEST.—Newly furnished, spacious; every improvement; private baths; Christian family; references.

93D 263 WEST.—Southern room, private; washroom, bath; all conveniences. Telephone Riverside 8091.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH ST., 52 WEST.—Private house, attractively furnished rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Sunny room, running water; elevator apartment. Wiggins, Riverside 6780.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room; private bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

105TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

105TH, 166 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms; running water; telephone; closets; meals optional.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Outside room; private family; references. Apt. 61. Phone Academy 826.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Parlor, with bedroom; warm, sunny, bath, telephone; only 2. Wilford.

112TH, 611 WEST.—High class room, suitable couple. Apartment 1 F W. Morn. 5510.

113TH ST., 521 WEST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH BATH, COMPRISING ENTIRE FLOOR IN PRIVATE DWELLING; SINGLE OR EN SUITE.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful room, (3 windows); running water; single room, bath. Hart.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms, elevator; moderate; gentlemen. Apt. 20.

118TH ST. 400 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; elevator, shower, and electricity; apartment 41.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, private lavatory, Southern exposure. Apartment 31.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, disconnected, light, airy, all modern improvements; $3.50 and $4.50. Fort.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Mer; southern exposure; running water, two closets; double, $8; single, $7. Apt. 2. Lawrence.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front, sunny rooms, convenient to subway. Apt. 2.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—APARTMENT 6D.
122D ST., 540 WEST.—APARTMENT 64.
Newly decorated, attractively furnished, sunny outside rooms, single or double; sixth floor; best maid service; all conveniences; popular prices. Mrs. Steedly.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; kitchen privileges; opposite Columbia. Mrs. Moore, Apt. 6B.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Sunny, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; opposite Columbia. Apt. 1B.

122D, 520 WEST.—Parlor, front; davenport; two large bedrooms; conveniences. Donnelly.

122D, 500 WEST.—Desirable, comfortable rooms, telephone, electricity, $3-$6. Wilkins.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome rooms, facing Broadway; homelike; immaculate; $6; smaller, adjoining bath, shower, $4.50; elevator. Fay.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

143D, 458 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, electricity; gentleman; breakfast if desired. Audubon 7370.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Front and river view; $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

150TH ST., 400 WEST.—Handsome rooms, all conveniences; elevator. Dillon, Apt. 32.

BROADWAY, (103d St., 216 West.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; $8. Riverside 8990. O'Reilly.

CONVENT AV., 425, (1 h.)—Steam-heated single room; private residence; telephone; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th St., Apartment 53.)—Comfortable large room; unusual opportunity; breakfast optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St., Apartment 43.)—Large room; modern apartment; southern exposure; facing Drive; all conveniences. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th.)—Beautiful rooms, private apartment; Hudson view; gentlemen. River. 5850.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Sunny, comfortable room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 25.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen; $1... Noble.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front room adjoining bath, $9; with private bath, $12.50.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentleman; private residence; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 672.—Large and single, running water, next bath. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptional large room; running water, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

BAY RIDGE.—Large front room, Southern exposure, private family, select neighborhood. V 177 Times.

PARK PLACE, 223, (SUBWAY.)—SQUARE, SINGLE, HOT WATER, BATH, TWIN BEDS, PARLOR FLOOR, PARQUET. PROSPECT 9513.

UNION ST., 904, (Brooklyn.)—Montauk Arms, entrance Prospect Park; subways; suites, 2 rooms, bath; select tenants only; unfurnished $35; furnished $40, with maid service. Phone Prospect 1416.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

83D, 310 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor and rooms; electricity; parquet floors; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS DESIRES LIGHT, UNFURNISHED ROOM IN MODERN APARTMENT WHERE NO OTHER ROOMERS, WEST SIDE, BELOW 116TH ST. $25 TO $30 MONTH; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. G 480 TIMES ANNEX.

SUNNY ROOM by young business woman, 80th to 119th St., west side; moderate price; kitchen privileges; only respectable people need answer. M 171 Times.

CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN wants room, first-class apartment, private family; references. W 153 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO unfurnished rooms, with bath, by father and two adult sons; prefer Harlem; state price. A. S., Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 149 EAST, (Lexington Av.)—Furnished parlor; front room; home cooking; telephone; subway; reference.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

85TH, 9 EAST.—Large rooms, excellent table, moderate price; conveniences; adjoining park.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete hotel service; homelike; including high-class meals, $14 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Desirable rooms with baths; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout, private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths, electricity; exceptional table.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, facing Broadway, with private family; elevator apartment; modern improvements; board if desired. Deutsch.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; rooms, with private bath; Southern cooking; also parlor floor; private entrance; steam, electricity.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, sunny front room; excellent table; Winter arrangements.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; also table guests.

72D, 212 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; table board. Columbus 6396.

74TH, 102 WEST, ("The Secor.")—Large rooms, private baths; phone, electricity; parlor dining room; table guests.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive medium rooms; convenient transportation; private; homelike; meals optional.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Moving to 228 West 72d; electricity, steam heat, elevator.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; one double, one single room; electricity, steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Rooms, with board, for permanent persons.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; excellent table; married couples or gentlemen; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out of ordinary rooms, large, small; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; excellent home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; good home table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Paying guests in refined homelike surroundings; select locality; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; good home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; excellent table; reference required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Few large, small rooms; finest table and service; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; electricity; conveniences; excellent board.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

93D, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; park, "L"; permanent guests desired; excellent cuisine.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms, 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings; 4 poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; excellent cuisine; table board.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined private home opens for select guests, table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; only high-class patronage solicited. B. Hamburger. River 6343.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, with bath; private residence; service and surroundings unusual; near Riverside.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house, one door from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house; one door from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; permanent guests desired; first class Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.—Near subway, the Audubon, thoroughly renovated; light rooms; every comfort; 2, $15 to $20; daily 8 to 12. Audubon 2757.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—House beautiful, palatial mansion, remodelled, elegant foyer, magnificent parlor, conservatory, elevator, roof garden; hotel service, rooms with bath; Austrian-Hungarian cuisine, best market can afford.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 157th subway; furnished and unfurnished; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; large suite, attractively furnished, double rooms, individual baths; home table; electricity, steam.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE, Resident Prop.

"Cedar View Inn," North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

New York State.

Beautiful Modern Country Place.—$11-$14; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
TWO STORES,
1,627 BROADWAY, AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY,
1,700 BROADWAY, CORNER 54TH ST.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER CHUBBY ROADSTER.
1917 OLDSMOBILE CABRIOLET.
1917 MERCER ROADSTER.
1917 CHUBBY ROADSTER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 JEFFERY TOURING.
1917 DODGE ROADSTER.
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VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
TWO STORES,
1,627 BROADWAY, AT 50TH ST. SUBWAY,
1,700 BROADWAY, CORNER 54TH ST.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
ROLLS-ROYCE Newport Landaulet (latest imp.)
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD ROADSTER
LANCIA 1916 CONVERTIBLE LIMOUSINE.
WHITE 1916 SPECIAL 4-PASS. COUPE.
FIAT 1916 RIVIERA LANDAULET.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT, wire wheels.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 SPECIAL LANDAULET.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER "22-72."
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

ATTRACTIVE CARS AT RIGHT PRICES.
1916 Overland "Model 75" Roadster.
1916 Overland "Model 83" Touring.
1916 Willys-Knight "Model 84" Coupe.

ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A 1915 FIAT FOREIGN TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, looks like new car, 55 H. P., electric self starter, lights, slip covers; perfect condition, guaranteed; cost, $5,000. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6274 Riverside.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 SINGER TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC.
1917 REO SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $850.
HUDSON SEDAN.
1917 STEARNS "8" LIMOUSINE; run less than 850 miles.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
1916 WHITE LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
SERIES "17" STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE BABY "4."
1916 DODGE TOURING, $525.
1916 CHEVROLET; eleg. 5-pass. touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BUICK 1917; also 1916 touring cars; prices attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 "Little 6" Touring.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring car; also Buick roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, "Little-6" touring, 5-passenger; like new. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring; run 3,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl., special Amesbury; this car has been repainted and overhauled and renickled, and is in especially fine condition.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLACS 1917, TOURING, ROADSTER, LANDAULET, SEDAN, AND VICTORIA.
STUTZ 1917 AND 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
Hudson 1917 Special Raceabout, Walton Body.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; excellent condition, $1,200; trade considered. 216 State St., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER Sedan, 1917, in fine condition; price reasonable; demonstration. W 155 Times.

DORT roadster, 1916, wonderfully good condition; excellent car for salesman; $225. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

EXCELLENT CARS PRICED LOW.
1917 Overland "Model 85-4B" Touring.
1917 Overland "90" Country Club.
1916 Willys-Knight "84-B," detachable top.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROOKLYN,
1,224 Bedford Av., Corner Hancock St.

FRANKLIN 1915 touring, new tires, condition guaranteed; very cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

HUDSON 1917 SUPER SIX TOURING
MILEAGE 5,100.
Very exceptional in every way; mechanically perfect, paint without a scratch; all Firestone Non-Skid with one extra mounted; every standard equipment with many extras; if you are in the market for a practically new car, one that shows no wear, you should inspect this one immediately; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till noon. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916 Super-Six town car, wire wheels, shock absorbers, Goodrich cord tires; practically new. Willys-Overland Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

HUPMOBILE 1916 sedan, wire wheels; perfect condition throughout; new tires; price reasonable. 1,764 Broadway, 5th floor.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 seven-passenger 1916 touring; fine condition; can be seen by appointment. Address Box 252 Times, 2 Rector St.

MARMON 1917 touring car; 1917 club roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

NATIONAL 1915 5-PASSENGER TOURING, Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1917 Country Club; brand new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 touring; condition new; Stearns latest model eight-cylinder landaulet. Meyers-Stark, 1,790 Broadway. Room 1016.

PACKARD, 1915, 6-cylinder, 5-passenger Packard for sale; completely overhauled and painted. 802 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Campbell.

PIERCE-ARROW "38" Limousine; electric system; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

REO, 1914, touring; exceptional car; oversize tires; fine appearance; motor excellent. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

SAXON SIX.
New 1917 Saxon touring, never used; leaving city and will sacrifice. Address Box 85, Room 301 1,493 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, 3-passenger roadster; good condition; $450. Telephone Hunters Point 3379.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 limousine town car; Holbrook body, walnut paneling, upholstered in blue broadcloth, overhauled, remodeled and resilvered, repainted royal blue and black; electric lighting and starting; new car equipment; sold with new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STEVENS-DURYEA 7-passenger touring, latest model; a beautiful car, none built better, none more comfortable riding; mechanical condition guaranteed. Telephone Columbus 7161.

STUTZ 1915 Bull Dog, 4 passenger, in first-class condition; will demonstrate. Ansonia Hotel, between 9-10 A. M., 6-7 P. M. L. G. Nunamaker.

STUTZ runabout for sale; in first-class condition; guaranteed; no dealers. X 331 Times Annex.

STUTZ 1917 SIX-PASSENGER.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILL pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5322.

WINTON.
Brand new 7-passenger touring; painted a beautiful deep gray; two extra tires; paint, top, upholstery just like new; in fine mechanical condition; an exceptional opportunity. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

WINTON, 1916, Light Six; repainted, overhauled; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCKS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Packards, autocars, Macks, Sauers, Hewitts, Locomobile Company of America, 16 West 61st St., New York.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

RENT Renault landaulet or limousine, day, week, month. Charles, 220 West 41st.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD brougham body (used) wanted, fitting 1-35 twin six phaeton. J. W. Shaefer, 424 Kane Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

Will pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5322.

WHITE 16 valve runabout; must be reasonable; give price and mileage. X 320 Times Annex.

CADILLAC wanted, 1917, four-passenger victoria convertible roadster. M 108 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; good correspondent, having knowledge of stenography and typewriting, seeks employment with reliable, growing concern; $22. W 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, seven years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; intelligent, dependable young woman. J. L., 13 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 9 years' practical experience; can take full charge office; thoroughly dependable; $20. W 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' thorough training; one firm; highest references. P 333 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Good, all around; apartment preferred; 6 years' references. Call two days. 457 West 166th St. McCabe.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—5 years present concern; salary $15; typist; switchboard. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—New England woman of refinement and executive ability desires position as managing housekeeper. G 189 Times.

NURSE.—To care for invalid or elderly lady; best references; city or country. Phone Columbus 9796, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

OFFICE MANAGER, secretary; good salesman; six years' experience, petroleum; young woman; high school graduate; $30-$35. N., Times Harlem.

PHOTOGRAVURE EXAMINER, 7½ years' experience; good references. W 361 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Lady, 33, of refinement and culture, normal college graduate, 11 years public school teacher, 2 years private school, second year student in Brooklyn Law School, speaking German, Italian, Russian, Jewish, desires position. L. C. Zicarell, 94 Keap St., Brooklyn. Telephone Stagg 2152.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Experienced young lady stenographer desires position in this line or secretary work; several years' Wall St. experience with Stock Exchange house; best of references. W 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Ten years' experience with engineers; American born of Jewish parents; unexceptional references; salary $1,500. P 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian young woman, college graduate, good address, experienced general lines; $22. W 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $15. P 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Gentile; thoroughly capable; 5 years' experience; salary $18-$20. Svihra, 412 Pleasant Av.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, refined, 5 years' experience, desires position. H 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, competent; 4 years' experience; $15. B. Gottlieb, 100 West 118th St.

YOUNG LADY, refined, tactful, would make cheerful traveling companion to elderly couple or lady. H., 2,650 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks. Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON (Swedish) Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.). Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, office, or credit manager; 18 years' experience; bona fide employers only need answer; location immaterial. P 277 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant and auditor; books opened, closed, balanced; reliable. O 400 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (24,) university graduate; experienced, thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

ALIEN, (25,) with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, typist, stenographer, high school graduate, student of accountancy, speaking English and German fluently, knowledge of Italian and French, thoroughly familiar with import, export, and trading business, eight years' business experience, wants suitable position. W 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Am 54 years; retired; well up in bookkeeping and finance; could handle clerical force and dictate letters; present income not sufficient; would like to "help out"; highest reference; moderate salary. M. B. S., 230 Mount Hope Place, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Ledger Clerk, 20, accustomed to handle large number of active accounts; has knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary about $15 start; unquestionable references. P 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) exempt; ten years' experience, knowledge of accounting; able to render statements in all forms; good penman, quick, accurate at figures. H 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, trial balance, now employed, desires position where initiative and ability count. H 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert and accountant; books opened, closed, balanced; audits; reliable. O 401 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman laying up his car for the Winter desires to place his chauffeur, who has been in his employ for the past five years; experienced on all high-grade machines; excellent driver; first-class mechanic; sober, honest, and reliable. P 311 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR (42,) 15 years on two jobs; married; of good habits. Address SS., care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish, single, wishes position; any car; do own repairs; three years last position; first-class reference. W 99 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, now employed, wishes position with private family. W 166 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—14 years' experience; high-grade cars only. Rossit, 448 West 163d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 9 years' experience; references. Leichter, 643 Cauldwell Av.

CHEMIST, now employed, wishes position with reliable chemical concern; previous experience in analytical and manufacturing work. Austin's Pharmacy, 1,115 Tiffany St. Tel. Intervale 1922.

CLERK, 23, desires position with advancement; high school education, best references. Joseph Belserene, 35 Madison St., N. Y. City.

CLERK seeks position, 4-6 hours, daily or evening. Mac, 303 West 21st St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 27, desires good position; 5 years' business training; exempt draft. J. B., 1,355 Findlay Av., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN—Young man, 19, architectural student, wishes position with architect or contractor; salary moderate. H 134 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Aggressive executive, proven ability; experience covers thoroughly sales advertising, auditing, office management; splendid record; available immediately. W 264 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, (38,) desires location; has been especially successful in handling financial affairs of large company; also in general management. V 175 Times.

MANAGER.—Ten years' practical lunchroom and cafeteria experience; able to solve and systematize a large restaurant problem; age 38; neat and active; city or elsewhere; holding written reference. H 162 Times.

MANAGER, &c.—Energetic American of good address and personality, employed, has had 25 years' experience, manufacturing, erecting, and operating steam and mill machinery, desires to connect with some large machinery house in some responsible position as manager, salesman, or demonstrator; not looking for a soft snap. T 91 Times.

MANAGER, 35, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman. W 255 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHMAN, thoroughly trustworthy and energetic, wishes position with a firm where a first-class commercial and business training would be of a mutual benefit; can fill any position of responsibility or trust. Apply H 46 Times.

REFRIGERATION.—Engineer, perfect knowledge Spanish, technical training, marine and refrigeration experience, desires to connect with good concern; would go to South America. Address H 158 Times.

SALESMAN of proved ability, with twelve years' clean, successful experience selling specialties, wants a bigger job; seven years in present position; have reached limit of advancement; have initiative and perseverance; broad, sane, original selling ideas that work; well educated; can sell big business men; age 32; married, family; student; perfect health; want position with responsible concern selling proposition of real merit; salary, $2,500 and commission to start. P 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with established trade in department, hardware, and leather goods stores, is willing to take side line. J. Sch, 203 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; college graduate; will travel; salary, commission. E. W., 2,960 3d Av.

SALESMAN with large acquaintance city grocers desires specialty line. S A Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Executive; highly educated; commercial, diplomatic experience; linguist; highest credentials. W 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondent, salesman, executive ability, exempt from draft, seeking connections with reputable firm where opportunity for advancement is unlimited; excellent references. H 78 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—Expert linguist, Hollander, as translator, French, German, Dutch, Flemish, for commercial or legal work. Van Bommel, 48 West 71st St.

YOUNG MAN, competent, will act as resident manager in exchange for small unfurnished apartment. M 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position evenings; secretarial preferred; fair pianist; high school graduate; four years' business experience. P 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20.)—Exceptional ability; knowledge of typewriting and stenography; five years' varied clerical experience. W 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as bank clerk or assistant bookkeeper; references; salary $16. Hartman, 16 East 88th St.

YOUNG MAN, six years with automobile concern, desires position. H 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, wishes office position. Steinmetz, 185 East 3d St.

YOUTH, 24, high school graduate, two years' office experience, desires position. Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, experienced, for a publishing house; salary, $7. Apply in own handwriting. J., Box 43, Station D.

ASSISTANTS in subscription department; publishing house desires a few girls for important positions; American; high school or private school graduates; experience preferred but not essential; good position fo bright, intelligent girls. H 178 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with mercantile stock books, and one familiar with stenography. J 37 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; rapid penman and figurer preferred. J 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Experienced on Underwood preferred; rapid and accurate; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, references, and experience. X 318 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stenographer and typist; must be accurate and experienced; state reference and salary desired. X 381 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, salary. M 141 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Capable; white; sleep out. Apply to Gouth, 65 Central Park West.

CLERK.—Magazine publishing house requires clerk in subscription work, also stencil cutters, typists, and stenographers, (beginners;) give full particulars as to education, religion, and references. M 186 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, young woman with understanding of plain folks to dictate replies to correspondence of wide human interest; past experience in this particular work not essential, but desirable; splendid opportunity leading to advertising, copy writing; salary $15 to beginner or $17 to experienced correspondent; write fully. Address Magazine, Box J 43 Times.

FINISHERS wanted on fine gowns. Apply Room 610, 366 5th Av.

GIRLS
AND
YOUNG WOMEN.

IN PREPARING FOR INCREASED FALL BUSINESS WE ARE ADDING A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS TO SEVERAL OF OUR CLERICAL DIVISIONS.
WE DESIRE GIRLS BETWEEN 18 AND 25 YEARS OF AGE, NEAT IN APPEARANCE, GOOD IN PENMANSHIP, POSSESSING FAIR OR GOOD EDUCATION.
THESE POSITIONS ARE PERMANENT; WORKING CONDITIONS PLEASANT; SALARY GOOD, AND ADVANCEMENT OPEN TO ALL SATISFACTORY WORKERS.
CALL AFTERNOONS FOR AN INTERVIEW.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS TO FOLD HANDKERCHIEFS; $8 A WEEK TO START; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FINE CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; NICE, NEAT WORK; SUNNY, FIREPROOF BUILDING; GOOD TREATMENT. C. S. DAVISSON & CO., SIXTH FLOOR, SWEENEY BUILDING, NEAR BROOKLYN BRIDGE, BROOKLYN.

GIRL.—Good, respectable, white preferred, for general housework in small apartment. Two in family; must be good cook; call before 11 A. M. in morning. Andrews, 124 West 72d St.

GIRL (white) for general housework, small family. Call before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M., Apartment 31, 522 West 112th St. Telephone Morningside 82.

GIRLS wanted for sewing and sales clerks. Frank Brothers, 588 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—French speaking, for little girl; must be willing to live in Cuba; references required. X 393 Times Annex.

HEAD WAITRESS.—Must have first-class hotel experience; none others need apply. Phone between 10:30 and 1. Bellok, Columbus 4500.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good general housework er to go to country farm home; three in family, good salary. W 43 Times.

MAID.—Wanted, a ladies' maid, white, willing to travel. Mrs. S. A. Rice, 106 St. Charles Place, Atlantic City, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER for girls, 3 and 8; boy 6. Apply by letter Monday, or personally Tuesday, 62 West 87th.

MOTHER'S HELPER in small Christian family; no cooking or laundry. 535 West 141st.

SALESLADIES, $7 and upward, according to sales. Wershecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN for art needlework, knit underwear and hosiery department. Apply 9-12 o'clock, Henry Hesse, 399 Sixth Av., 24th-25th Sts.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 588 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WE DESIRE 4 STENOGRAPHERS WHO HAVE HAD AT LEAST 2 YEARS HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND 3 YEARS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. ONLY COMPETENT GIRLS NEED APPLY. GOOD PAY AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE FAST AND ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH BOTH ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN ALPHABET, SO AS TO TRANSCRIBE ACCURATELY ON ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TYPEWRITERS; ATTRACTIVE SALARY TO THE PARTY WHO CAN QUALIFY. APPLY IN PERSON OR IN WRITING, REMINGTON ARMS CO., BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young lady who understands stenography, and preferably bookkeeping, to secure splendid position in active real estate office in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., must have good memory; will pay high salary to competent person, or might consider beginner with excellent school credentials. Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 3400.

STENOGRAPHER with at least six months' experience taking dictation. Apply Irving Iron Works Co., 3d and Creek Sts., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Must be fairly experienced and capable of answering correspondence without dictation. Call Tuesday. Nathan Novelty Co., 88 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for hotel; $50 monthly and meals; must be willing to do Sunday work. Phone between 10:30 and 1. Bellok Columbus 4500.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young operator wanted. Apply Room 2008, 220 Broadway.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, apartment West 86th St., for couple; must be clean, trustworthy, good cook, or willing to learn; $40; soldier's dependent given first choice; write full particulars; references. Box X 291 Times Annex.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED LADIES, a dozen, to pose in moving pictures, at $5 to $15 per day; experience not necessary. Address "Studio," W 163 Times.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men and women. In nearly every case one of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine. It also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates, paying from $12 up; our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., city. Telephone Franklin 2261.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIOR AND JUNIORS, WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; SATISFACTORY SALARIES PAID, WITH CHANCES FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. ERNST & ERNST, 27 CEDAR ST.

ARTIST.—Good man on retouching photographs; steady position. Associated Artisans, 59-61 Pearl St.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
WANTED.

FOR OUR NEW YORK OFFICE, THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT MANAGER. ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE AND WHO ARE WILLING TO DO CLERICAL WORK MAY APPLY. WE ALSO DESIRE A GOOD PACKER AND AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. ADDRESS ALL APPLICATIONS IN WRITING TO THE GILCHRIST COMPANY, WASHINGTON AND WINTER STS., BOSTON, MASS.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC,
with not less than 5 years' shop experience; good pay; steady employment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 37 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, double-entry, for auto truck concern; must understand take off trial balance and get out financial statements &c.; must be active, of good appearance; good opportunity for right man. Apply Hurlburt Motor Company, 133d and Harlem River.

BOOKKEEPING machine operator, experienced on Underwood preferred, rapid and accurate; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, reference, and experience. X 319 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER of good experience and knowledge of wholesale business details; permanent position; state salary expected. P 332 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, WANTED AS MESSENGERS IN THE WALL STREET DISTRICT. APPLY TO DOW, JONES & CO., 44 44 BROAD ST.

BOY WANTED, OVER 16, NEAT APPEARANCE, QUICK AT FIGURES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE; SALARY TO START, RATE $35 PER MONTH. B. M., W 64 TIMES.

BOY wanted for insurance office; must be well educated and possess good manners; salary $9 week; no experience necessary. In reply state age, education, and religion. P 326 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, wanted, 17 to 18 years of age, as mail clerk in large manufacturing house; state salary expected and experience, if any. W 30 Times Downtown.

BOY, BOY.
Sixteen years or over, by large manufacturing house, in stock; also for errands and make himself useful; excellent opportunity. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

BOY, 16 to 17, wanted to learn the lace, embroidery and handkerchief business; splendid opportunity for an ambitious boy, well recommended. Answer, with full particulars, E 345 Times Downtown.

BOY, IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. J 329 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, make himself useful men's clothing store; short hours; good pay; chance for advancement. Lambert, 124 Nassau.

BOYS wanted; a good chance for advancement. Federal Printing Co., 239 West 39th St., fourth floor, composing room.

BOY wanted in printing establishment, 16 years old; good opportunity; $6 to start. Fleming & Reavely, 310 W. 39th.

BOYS, four, between 16 and 17 years old, $8 per week to start. J. H. Paddock Co., 219 36th St., Brooklyn, 4th floor.

BUYERS of carpets, rugs, upholstery, hosiery, and underwear wanted by department store near New York. Address J 42 Times.

BUYER.—Hosiery and underwear buyer by department store near New York. Address J 41 Times.

CARPET BUYER wanted by department store near New York. Address J 40 Times.

CHASERS.—For flat chasing on sterling hollow ware; 50 hours per week; no labor troubles. Whiting Mfg. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR, GARDENER, useful, English or Scotch; experienced, careful driver, make own repairs, willing, and good appearance; all-year position; state wages, experience, and send references in first letter. Box 41, Hazardville, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR (single) for physician; state experience; must be a mechanic; steady work; references; state salary. N 61 Times.

COLLECTORS.—We have an opening for 3 experienced installment collectors, who are fully acquainted with the streets in Greater New York; salary $2.25 a day, with good opportunity for advancement. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. only, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COST CLERK.—Young man, preferably one who has been with coal producing company; excellent references required; write fully as to experience, age, and salary expected. M 131 Times.

COST CLERK wanted, expert, in munition business. Apply Bridgeport Projectile Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN.—FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNERS AND TOOL DRAFTSMEN FOR WORK ON AERONAUTICAL MOTORS. APPLY TO EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER.—Experienced junior wanted for permanent position with large manufacturing firm in Middle West now installing scientific management; must have experience in time-study, routing, planning, &c., and be capable of assuming full charge of work within a year. Write full account of yourself and send photograph to X 346 Times Annex.

FOREMAN wanted for construction work at Norfolk Navy Yard; work consisting of building concrete tunnels in open trench, excavation with ground water and laying cast iron pipe. Apply to the Carroll Electric Co., 714 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Man take charge of bachelor home; good cook, good habits. Address, with references, R., 2,711 Broadway.

MOTION PICTURE PRINTER wanted at once; state experience and salary. Lincoln & Parker, 70 West Boylston St., Worcester Mass. (Laboratory Department.)

OFFICE BOY, about 16, in wholesale grocery business; opportunity to advance; state references; salary, $9 to start. E 336 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by downtown commission house; about 16 years old; must come well recommended. Address P 279 Times Downtown.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY of neat appearance. Apply Irving Iron Works, 3d and Creek Sts., Long Island City.

OFFICE BOY and messenger. 120 Broadway, Room 1131, Equitable Building.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BERNARD LIQUOR, having made adequate provision for the support and maintenance of his wife, Fannie Liquor, now residing at 160 West 119th St., Manhattan, N. Y. City, will not be responsible after Sept. 15, 1917 for any obligations or debts incurred by said Fannie Liquor.
BERNARD LIQUOR.

TERESE.—Received letter; thank you. Please send address. Damken, 684 Lexington Av.

DADDIE.—Come back; am all alone and need you. Brun.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINERY SALESMAN
AND BUYER.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MACHINERY SALESMAN AND BUYER FAMILIAR WITH SOURCES OF SUPPLY. ONE WHO HAS ESTABLISHED CONNECTIONS WITH FOREIGN BUYERS RESIDENT IN NEW YORK. TO SUCH A MAN WE CAN OFFER DRAWING ACCOUNT AND A PERCENTAGE OF THE PROFITS ON BUSINESS WHICH HE ORIGINATES. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND COMMISSIONS EXPECTED; ALSO ANNUAL TURNOVER DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS. X 392 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE BOYS.—Several intelligent, active boys by big brokerage concern; good boys will be promoted rapidly. Address J 328 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; advancement assured good man. Mr. Hartman, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED RETAIL SALESMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: CLOAK, SUIT, CARPET, RUGS AND CURTAINS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR; GOOD SALARY. ONLY THOSE HAVING THOROUGH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY IN WRITING TO SCHWARTZ BROS. DEPARTMENT STORE, JOHNSTOWN, PENN.

SALESMAN, neat appearance and selling ability; opportunity to make from $3 to $9 a day, selling our special $10 accident and sickness and automobile accident policies; big commission; get in touch with our proposition immediately. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer of electric specialties wants high-grade city salesmen over 31; must be well established with the electrical trade and furnish good references; state experience and salary wanted. W 55 Times.

SALESMAN.
Strong line of children's dresses, city and vicinity; only one selling to first-class retail trade need apply; salary. S. C. 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced specialty, hardware line preferred; Southern territory; salary; state full particulars. V 194 Times.

SALESMAN, men's clothing; first-class man; permanent position; good salary. Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted, with experience and references; salary. Apply Frank Brothers, 588 5th Av.

SHOEMAN to assist in getting up pricing samples; state references and salary expected. X 373 Times Annex.

SILVERWARE SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a practical, experienced man for superintendent of a factory manufacturing white metal and nickel silver-plated hollowware, located in Hamilton, Canada; applicants must be familiar with modern methods of manufacture, with a good general education, technical or mechanical training, capable of organizing and systematizing work for the accomplishment of efficiency and economy of operation; preferably a married man, 35 to 40 years of age; an opportunity for the right man; state your age, experience, and salary desired. "Superintendent," Box 350, Hamilton, Canada.

SILVERSMITHS.—For large hollow ware in sterling silver; 50 hours per week; no labor troubles. Whiting Mfg. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

SPOONMAKERS.—For sterling silverware; 50 hours per week; no labor troubles. Whiting Mfg. Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man who understands stenography, and preferably bookkeeping, to secure splendid position in active real estate office in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., must have good memory; will pay high salary to competent person, or might consider beginner with excellent school credentials. Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 3400.

STENOGRAPHER.—Man with automobile experience preferred. 1,737 Broadway, Room 307.

TELEGRAPHERS AND STATION
AGENTS
who are telegraphers; good wages and working conditions; weekly pay; vacation after one year service; several attractive relief agents' positions vacant.
WAGES $25.50 PER WEEK.
Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River Station.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
New York's largest Mail Order House, has openings for 100 boys from 17 to 20 years of age for various positions, such as order fillers, stock clerks, parcel post packers, &c.
The starting salaries are liberal, the positions are permanent, and the advancement is rapid.
Employment office open all day.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
24th St. and 7th Av.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer; young man; thoroughly experienced; unusual opportunity for advancement. Apply after 11 to B. Goldsmith, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN in Washington Heights real estate office, as collector and clerk; residence on Heights preferred; state salary wanted, reference, and age. L. L., 3,525 Broadway, Advertising Office.

YOUNG MAN to assist in buying silks; those who are thoroughly experienced in the silk line and have been with manufacturing concern need only apply. Call Wednesday, Scherr Bros., 546 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, with sufficient knowledge of the printing business to estimate on and execute orders. Apply Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MAN wanted with some experience in fire insurance office; salary $50 month. Mention age, experience, and religion to "Opportunity," P 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in automobile department of insurance company; must write good hand; excellent opportunity. Apply sixth floor, 50 Pine St.

YOUNG MAN, over sixteen years, wanted for office work. P 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, age 17 to 18, to make themselves generally useful in the biggest stationery store in New York; unusual opportunity to learn a good business; rapid advancement. Apply after 11 A. M. to B. Goldsmith, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE MANAGER, engineering, technical, for Cuba, good salary; Eng., French, Italian stenographer, $35-$40; English stenographers, knowledge Spanish, $15-$18; also Eng.-Span. stenographers, $25-$30; sugar chemists, boilers, technical, mechanical people, knowledge Spanish; good wages. Beers Agency, Flatiron, or Havana, Cuba. (Est. 1906.)

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

Instruction.

Ability to judge men is a necessary qualification for thousands of high-grade positions in business today. Increase your earning power. Vocational Counseling Course (evenings) provides practical instruction. Open to both men and women. Write for admission card to opening session, also write for Booklet 80. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men and women. In nearly every case one of the essentials is good English. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine. It also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AMERICA needs trained men for business. Can you qualify? Free booklet, "Good English Is Good Business." Training for executives. Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—There have been showers from Virginia southward through South Carolina and thence westward through New Mexico, and there were also local showers in the Dakotas and Western Nebraska. Elsewhere the weather was fair, high pressure prevailing generally except in the Southern and the Pacific States.

There will be showers Monday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed by fair weather Tuesday, except in the Florida peninsula, while from the Ohio Valley and the lake region eastward the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North, Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to southeast, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Western New York and Eastern and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer.

New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer interior.

Southern New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	60	59	4 P. M.	69	65
6 A. M.	57	56	6 P. M.	66	63
9 A. M.	62	59	9 P. M.	63	60
12 M.	67	63	11 P. M.	59	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58, at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature 65 degrees at 1:50 P. M., minimum 56 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:37|Sun sets..6:04|Moon rises..6:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:59	8:16	1:55	2:18
Governors Island	8:20	8:30	2:27	2:49
Hell Gate	10:08	10:25	4:19	4:45

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
2:10—132 St. & Willis Av; Int. Rapid Transit Co.	Slight
2:55—607 W. 139 St.; Emma Gerow	Slight
3:05—577 Westchester Av.; B. Kaplan	Slight
3:10—Front 608 W 204 St.; Taxi, T. McCoogan	Slight
3:20—84 Lawrence St.; F. Schepper	Slight
4:45—55 W. 109 St.; E. Bloom	Slight
5:25—29 E. End Av.; E. Schwartz & Co.	Slight
5:40—442 Amsterdam Av.; D. Reeves	Slight
5:45—61 W. 106 St.; M. Rubel	Slight
9:40—407 E. 29 St.; J. Maurio	Slight
P. M.	
12:40—954 Westchester Av.; N. Ridder	Slight
12:50—208 W. 125 St.; C. Weisbecker	Slight
4:20—490 3 Av.; W. May	Slight
4:20—356 Cherry St.; Anne Metzler	Slight
5:25—27 Lexington Av.; M. Faucacher	Slight
6:15—161 St. & St. Nicholas Av.; Automobile, Mrs. H. Franklin	$2,000
7:00—544 E. 136 St.; J. String	No damage
8:30—756 Broadway; D. Kreutzman	Not given
9:50—74 Wooster St.; Wooster Paper Box Co.	$10,000
10:35—190 St. and University Av.; May Henly	Slight
11:05—772 10 Av.; J. O'Brien	Slight

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LIBERTY
Aeroplanes.
The consolidation of several aeroplane manufacturing concerns having been completed, large or small investors have an opportunity to share in enormous profits by purchasing treasury stock; capital needed to expand plants with view of bidding for large Government contracts.
Full information on request.
Liberty Aircraft Company,
10 Wall Street,
New York City.

I have 75 feet by 200 feet of oil land in Harris Co., 16 miles from Houston, Texas, through which the Strata of Oil runs, that Goose Creek gets its gushers from; this land lies between the Great Humble Oil Fields and Goose Creek; would like to have it developed. If this interests you write John M. Ryan, 92, 19th Av., Newark, N. J.

Business Opportunity.—Young man, desiring to join the colors, desires to sell business; good for $30,000 a year; no liabilities; company incorporated in the year of 1911 for $100,000; will accept any fair offer. Call or write for particulars, 1,046 83d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will buy a going manufacturing business which has been started on a small scale and shown possibilities; prefer an article which will sell for 5 or 10c; have the money and mean business. Confidential, 102 Times.

COMMISSION merchants or exporting house requiring services of prominent fire and marine insurance brokers to improve their insurance expenditure should apply to J 330 Times Downtown.

Partner with $10,000 or incorporation wanted by well-known manufacturer in staple textile business; will also invest few thousand; unusual opportunity. E. B., 122 Times.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, 35, AGGRESSIVE, FORCEFUL, EXPERIENCED, UNUSUAL TRAINING, DESIRES POSITION. X 268 TIMES ANNEX.

Partner with $10,000 to $15,000, salesman preferred, in a profitable old-established manufacturing business; staple article. Box 103, 2,121 3d Av.

Manufacturer of silk waists, with capital, wants partner, salesman preferred, with $3,000-$5,000 for jobbing. J 8 210 Times Downtown.

LAWYER OF STANDING, AGGRESSIVE, WITH BUSINESS TRAINING, WISHES EXECUTIVE POSITION. X 272 TIMES ANNEX.

Box factory for sale, now in active operation, stock on hand, well located; railroad siding on property. X 314 Times Annex.

An attorney about to visit Holland and England will undertake business commission there. Counselor, W 290 Times Downtown.

Advertiser having secured exclusive selling rights of valuable auto devise desires partner with $2,000. Room 508, 1,431 Broadway.

TAILOR-TO-TRADE wants to go into wholesale business; needs capital; silent or active partner. W 154 Times.

Furnished room house, permanent clientele; profit, $180 over rent. Apply 3 West 75th St.

Business Notices.

Excellent repair work done on ladies' and men's fur garments. A. Mursten, 23 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3071.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

DESKS, partitions, railings, new, slightly used; business furniture. Finn Bros., 380 Broadway.

Furniture.

White iron bedsteads, single, double, and mattresses, chiffoniers, washstands, chairs, tables, &c., used only a few years, as good as new, at half price. Apply at 44 Stuyvesant St.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
New pianos at $4 month.
BABY GRAND AND PLAYER PIANOS.
Some unusual bargains. Easy payments.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th St.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Horse suitable for coach or riding. Apply 133 8th St., Passaic, N. J.

SURROGATE CITATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Probate Court.—Suffolk, ss.—To JOHN K. BARTLETT, to the next of kin and all others interested in the estate of HELEN G. CHICK, late of Boston, in said County, deceased:

Whereas, Augustus P. Arnold, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has made application for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Boston Traveller and The New York Times, newspapers published in Boston and in New York in the State of New York, respectively, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy hereof to each person interested in the estate and to the last known address of said John K. Bartlett, fourteen days at least before said Court.

Witness, Robert Grant, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

ARTHUR W. DOLAN, Register.

LITTLETON SEES BIG REVOLT ON MURPHY

Says City Democracy Is Stirring Up Opposition in Tammany Strongholds.

AIMS TO END BOSS RULE

Asserts That Greatest Fight Organization Ever Faced Will Develop in Few Weeks.

The City Democracy, the organization of independent Democrats which plans to oust Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall, and of which Martin W. Littleton is chairman, intends to start a vigorous campaign after the primaries on Wednesday to bring about more revolts within the Tammany organization, it was announced yesterday at the organization's headquarters, 30 East Forty-second Street. Mr. Littleton prophesied that the desertions from Tammany within the next few weeks will astonish the city. The biggest revolt that Tammany has ever faced is under way, he said, and will continue even beyond the election in November.

"A gigantic revolt unlike anything yet seen in the political history of New York is at hand," said Mr. Littleton. "The die has been cast. The end of the Tammany slate-makers is at hand. In July we said: 'We never realized how eager the young Democrats of New York City are to join in an earnest Democratic movement which aims to give good government to the city and to make the actions and the aspirations of the Democratic Party in New York City ring true with the Democratic Party in the nation. For plainly obvious reasons, as everybody knows, it is not wise to give Tammany the details of its losses to date. We are saying little but we are sawing wood, and being woodsmen, we are doing a good job.

"During the last week you have seen the index of the times, the people liberating themselves. Every day brought a fresh revolt. Right in the heart of the Murphy strongholds on the east side the blow for representative party government has been strongest. These Democrats, leading the way from dark chamber boss rule, are old Tammany Senators, Assemblymen, leaders, captains, workers—men who have stood behind Tammany's guns all their lives. From the citadel of the Sullivans to the bailiwick of Hayes, the Fourth, the Sixth, the Eighth, the Tenth, Murphy's own Twelfth, and the Eighteenth—all have broken, almost within a week, and joined hands with the City Democracy in its fight for decency in political party life. This will be continued on the other side of the city. It has started in the Twenty-third at the top of Manhattan Island, and it will work down to the Battery.

"But the fight has just begun. In the nation and in our State Democrats are watching with delight and long-cherished hopes this revolution against the clenched fist and the iron heel of personal rule. They long for the end of one-man domination of the Democratic Party in the world's leading city. They know that the good Democrats of New York, in patience and in grief, have borne the humiliations and disappointments of private 'control' until forbearance has long ceased to be a virtue.

"Make no mistake; this revolt is city-wide. What you have witnessed will be demonstrated from the farthermost limits of Kings County to the top of the Bronx. In every Assembly District in the greater city the City Democracy, waging an honest fight in the open, has organizations in the making of practical and representative Democrats who have pledged themselves to at last turn out Murphy and his coterie by rejecting the ticket headed by Mayor Mitchel. This City Democracy is a new party. It has started right. It is building from the bottom up. It means a new deal to every Democrat in New York. It means a fair chance for every young Democrat in New York. It means the restoration of the Democracy of New York City to its proper place in the councils of the Democrats of the State and of the nation—a place of importance and of respect, which it is justly entitled to hold and which it never has had under Murphy's rule.

"The City Democracy is here to stay. It believes precisely what Democrats all over the United States have often said, that there are tens of thousands of able, practical, well trained men in Tammany Hall who still welcome an opportunity to have some place to go in politics. These men have remained, dissatisfied and unhappy, in Tammany Hall because there was no place to turn but to the Republican Party. These Democrats are coming into our organization in great numbers every day. They are rolling up a great army to win a triumph this Fall and will emphasize the Old World's struggle to establish representative government by all the people and for all the people, from whom it springs."

The Washington Heights Democratic Club broke away from the Tammany organization yesterday and went over to the City Democracy. The organization is in the Twenty-third Assembly District, and the members are led by Bernard Keleher, a retired Police Captain, who started a fight in the primaries to take the leadership from John Mara, the present Tammany leader. Keleher's petition was thrown out by the courts, and yesterday he decided to come out for Mayor Mitchel and the Fusion ticket.

Dr. S. Edward Young, in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, made an attack yesterday upon Tammany Hall.

"Under cover of the war," said Dr. Young, "Tammany plans to slip back into power in New York City and will succeed if those who oppose it do not immediately sense the peril and contend against it to the uttermost until election day. Of course, the present inter-partisan adminstration has not satisfied everybody in its handling of every local problem. It has, however, been absolutely honest and eminently courageous."

SAYS GARY PLAN WILL AID US

H. E. Miles of National Defense Council Praises Board of Education.

H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., Chairman of the Section on Industrial Training for the War Emergency of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, issued a statement yesterday, through the Public Welfare Committee, favoring the vocational training system in the public schools, as carried out in the Gary plan. In introducing the system here, Mr. Miles said the city had taken a step in the right direction.

"When former President Churchill of the Board of Education led in this idea he performed a great service," Mr. Miles said, "and when President Willcox carried the work on he did also. They will smart and suffer under criticism, but the history of the world shows that progress is measured by the mistakes of martyrs.

"I am not surprised to learn that there has been criticism of the vocational and so-called Gary plan in New York. On the contrary, I would be surprised if there was none. It will take New York ten years to perfect and get results from the plan as far as it is in operation now, and then it will not be perfect as New York at that time will demand it shall be.

"The idea of vocational training in the schools is merely the working of a social and economic development and is not a matter for the credit of any individual group. It will establish a national efficiency on broader lines than have ever been dreamed of by having the growing generation trained to the mastery of successive tasks, through competent training in some one, and in that way the individual will lift himself to a better place, and provide a larger and finer national life.

"No one with the least intelligence will conceive that training in the humbler occupations shall have any tendency to keep a person in those occupations, but to make a boy or girl master of some one thing gives him or her a distinct advantage in the battle of life."

Mr. Miles is a former President of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education, a former Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A., and is Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Education of the National Association of Manufacturers.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE ADDED POSTAL RATES

New York Association Protests Against Suggested Change in Revenue Bill.

FIND BURDENS TOO HEAVY

Fear That Many Newspapers Will Be Forced Out of Business by Proposed Increase.

Herbert L. Bridgman, Chairman of the Publishing Association of New York City, composed of the daily newspapers of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and ex-President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said yesterday: "In view of the reported effort to restore in the pending Revenue bill a provision for increased taxation on the transportation of daily newspapers through the mails, it is proper to say that our association as well as the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, are on record as opposed to any additional tax.

"Our association, in a series of resolutions, protested against increase in taxation on the ground that the great increase in the cost of all materials which enter into the manufacture of newspapers has seriously affected the taxpaying ability of the newspaper industry; that the newspaper press is one of the most important and powerful weapons of the Government in the present war, and its strength should not be reduced and its influence weakened by oppressive and discriminatory taxes. As for the postal rates, they have been based, for generations, upon the public policy that the diffusion of knowledge and information in newspapers and periodicals was necessary to the unity and welfare of the nation, and our resolutions stated that they should therefore be encouraged by moderate postage rates.

"It has never been the policy of the Government to derive revenue from the Postal Service. It was never even attempted during the civil war. It has been found by experience that decrease of postal rates increase the revenue of the Post Office Department and general business throughout the country.

"The adoption of the zone system would operate as a stimulant in the promotion of sectionalism. The effect would be the creation of artificial areas outside which publications would have little circulation. A few Southern newspapers may advocate the zone system because they are not affected by its provisions. Their circulation does not extend beyond the 300-mile limit. Many New York publications circulate widely in the West, and the interchange of ideas has a broadening effect upon the people of both sections. The zone system would restrict and largely cut off outlying subscribers through the increase in the subscription rates which would be made upon publications to meet the additional cost of postage.

"The overwhelming opinion of newspapers throughout the country is opposed to the imposition of this additional postage. It would be an unjust burden which the majority of them would find it impossible to bear.

"The additional tax proposed, while particularly hard on big newspapers, cuts at the very vitals of the thousands of small newspapers published throughout the country. If you double the postage of the small country weeklies and dailies you will drive them out of existence. The proposed rate is confiscatory, destructive, unfair, and un-American."

RUSH ASKS FOR SUPPORT.

Surveyor Calls on Democrats to Assist His Primary Fight.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, who is making a contest in the Democratic primaries for the nomination for Supreme Court Justice against John V. McAvoy, the Tammany candidate, sent out yesterday a personal appeal for support to thousands of enrolled Democrats all over the city. After reciting his services as a leader of the regular Democratic organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District and a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, Mr. Rush said:

"In 1914 the Legislature of this State, then in Democratic control, enacted, in what must be assumed to have been good faith, the direct primary law. But the present leadership of Tammany Hall has been able to make a mockery of and defeat every purpose of the statute because great numbers of Democrats either stay away wholly from the primaries or fail to exercise any discretion in selecting candidates. I can be beaten for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice in the Democratic primaries on Wednesday only in the event, I am convinced, that the Democratic voters are either satisfied with the present undemocratic leadership of the party in this city or are so indifferent to the whole subject as to amount to the same thing."

CONNOLLY FORCES HOPEFUL

Say Borough President's Nomination Is Assured.

Although the opposition to Maurice E. Connolly for the Democratic nomination for Borough President in Queens will not result in the overthrowing of the organization headed by Arthur E. Keating, there will be lively times in some of the election districts, especially the Ridgewood one, where Mr. Martin Mager, who is striving to wrest the nomination from Borough President Connolly, lives.

The Mager faction is placing considerable reliance on the fact that for the first time in a national election in many years Queens was placed in the Republican column for President last November. The Mager adherents point to this as an indication of the strong German-American vote in the county and declare that it will again be manifested this year in the contest between Connolly and Mager.

Mager's friends have apparently been unsuccessful in cementing the German-American vote against Mr. Connolly. At a meeting in College Point, one of the German-American strongholds in the Borough, the Borough President had an enthusiastic greeting and his friends predicted that he will carry that district by a large majority.

URGE BIG FUSION VOTE.

Charles E. Hughes, Gov. Whitman and Senator Calder Sign Circulars.

Thousands of circular letters written by Charles E. Hughes, Governor Whitman, and Senator Calder in support of Mayor Mitchel and other Fusion candidates will be mailed to voters today, urging them to vote in the primaries on Wednesday. One letter is signed by the five Republican County Chairmen, by Elihu Root, Mr. Hughes, Governor Whitman, Frederick C. Tanner, Eugene M. Travis, George W. Wickersham, Senator Calder, and about fifty other Republican leaders. It is asserted that "Republicans can serve their party and the city in no more effective way than by giving at the primaries as large a vote as possible for Mitchel and his associates, be they Republican, Democrat, or independent."

In a separate letter Mr. Hughes says: "The entire strength of the Republican Party should be cast in favor of Fusion and of the Fusion ticket. The Republican Party has greatly gained in deserved confidence and esteem by the support which it has given to Fusion in the past and by the character of City Government which past Fusion has already accomplished. The welfare of the party as well as the welfare of the city is directly involved in the support of the Fusion ticket this Fall."

"The question now is whether the present City Government shall be continued in office or the City Hall shall be taken over by Tammany Hall," wrote Governor Whitman. "The interests of Greater New York as well as the interests of the Republican Party demand that Tammany be defeated."

"Mayor Mitchel * * * and the other Fusion candidates * * * have demonstrated their ability to administer the affairs of the city in such a way as to elicit the unqualified enthusiasm of business men and to attract national attention to the character of their work," wrote Senator Calder. "New York City is today the best governed large city in the United States."

WARNS OF BALLOT FRAUDS.

Honest Ballot Association Promises to Prosecute All Offenders.

Reports of expected fraud in Wednesday's primaries stirred up the Honest Ballot Association yesterday, and its Secretary, George W. Kessler, issued a warning to election officers and political workers to be on the watch.

"We have heard from reliable sources that there is a bipartisan plan afoot to perpetrate primary frauds in certain districts of the city where anti-organization candidates are running for office," said Mr. Kessler. "I desire to remind election officers that when similar bipartisan election crimes were perpetrated at the special election which decided in favor of holding a constitutional convention, the Honest Ballot Association detected these crimes, and obtained the prompt conviction of twenty-two election officers. I warn election officers and others that if primary frauds come to the attention of the Honest Ballot Association, prompt and vigorous measures will be taken to send the guilty persons to the penitentiary."

There is just as much pleasure making a good cigar as there is in smoking one. Two good reasons for this popular brand.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

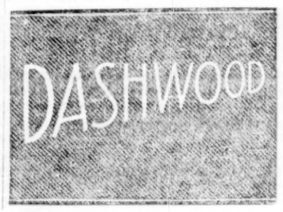
CIVIL SERVICE.

Director of Children's Home Bureau Salary $4000.

25 years of age and over, who have had at least one year's experience in the direction of recognized placing-out or boarding-out agencies or its equivalent. Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until **SEPTEMBER 21ST AT 4 P. M.** Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Thesis, 4; Oral, 2. This list will be certified to fill two vacancies as Chief Social Investigator at a salary of $2,280 a year. For further particulars see City Record, or apply

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT.



Top Coats

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

A Top Coat is like a cheerful wood fire in the early fall. Many a day that warms up beyond fall clothes at noon time—starts and finishes with a nip that has dangerous shivers in it for the man without a top coat.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Top Coats

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LOST—Friday evening, Sept. 14, at Manhattan Hotel or vicinity, blue leather bag, containing diamond pearl bar pin, diamond amethyst pendant, and signet ring. Liberal reward paid to finder. J 39 Times.

LOST—Between 771 West End Av. and Riverside Theatre, 96th St. and Broadway, diamond and onyx ring set in platinum. Liberal reward offered for return.

LOST—A gentleman's pearl scarfpin weighing five grains; has four diamonds beneath; liberal reward; no questions asked. Goldberg & Blumen, 121 Canal St.

LOST—From motor car, between Toms River and Jersey City, moleskin collar with satin tie. Reward if returned to Rotary Club, Hotel Imperial.

LOST—Small black Pomeranian dog, downtown Brooklyn; reward offered. Call Main 7822, 193 Amity St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Ribbon watch fob, containing two pine cross. Reward. Room 224, Hotel Woodstock.

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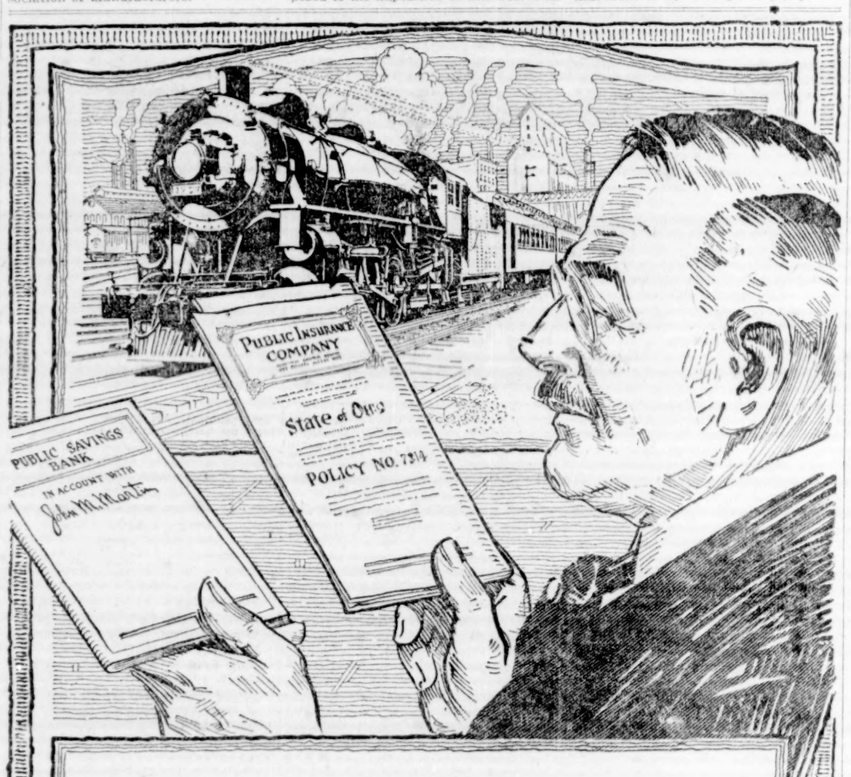

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